

# The Evening Herald

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## SINGLE TAX HISTORY

THE first initiative measure of this year's ballot now named the "Full Rental Value Land Tax and Homemakers' Loan Fund Amendment" is the same single tax scheme that has adorned the ballot year after year, this time wearing a new dress and bearing a new title. A new bait to catch votes has also been added. Following is the history of attempted single tax legislation in Oregon during the past eight years:

In 1908 an amendment proposed by "The Oregon Tax Reform Association" (single taxers) exempting personal property and improvements was defeated by a vote of 60,871 (no) to 32,066 (ayes). It was admitted to be a first step toward single tax.

In 1910, an amendment abolishing the poll tax carried by a vote of 44,171 (ayes) to 42,137 (no). Only after its passage was the following "joker" discovered: "Providing for the people of each county to regulate taxation and exemptions within the county, regardless of constitutional restrictions or state statutes, and abolishing poll or head tax."

In 1913, single tax measures were submitted in Multnomah, Clackamas and Coos counties, and were defeated in each county by more than a two to one vote.

At the same election, an amendment proposing "state-wide single tax with a graduated tax provision" was defeated by 52,015 (no) to 31,534 (ayes). At this election the "joker" referred to above, was repealed.

1914, two amendments were submitted: One, providing for a \$1,500 exemption, was defeated—136,193 to 65,495; the other, providing for a specific personal graduation extra tax, was defeated—124,943 to 59,186. By voting 307 no the voters of Oregon will again show what they think of single tax.

## WORTH THINKING ABOUT

G. DAL JONES, Chief Telegrapher No. 91, of Chicago, comes out for Hughes. In his statement he says: "There is a strong suspicion among thoughtful laboring men that the cause of labor will experience more harm than good from the Adamson law. Instead of having a hand in fixing their own wages, the unions interested are now discovering that the effect of the law is to take away from them the right of collective bargaining."

The United States government "itself fixed wages in this case. Laboring men, in other words, were suddenly made to work at wages fixed by law. Theoretically, it might be a fine thing to have Uncle Sam fix one's wages. But the average man would like to have something to say himself regarding the amount of wages he is willing to work for. If Uncle Sam is to fix wages, he may fix them at a low figure instead of a high one. What would the laboring man do in that case? The unions could not oppose the act of Uncle Sam without placing themselves in the attitude of lawbreakers. No union or set of unions could afford to oppose the law of the land.

Capital is shrewd, persistent, and influential in high places. Will it not immediately seize the advantage by inducing legislators to fix wages by law? Then the situation would be this: Congress and the labor unions would be direct antagonists. Which one would win, in case Congress and labor should become involved in a struggle?

"Far-sighted labor leaders do not want wages fixed by law. They see the pitfall for labor. They see that capital could beat them in the game of appealing to Congress. They realize that law-made wages mean industrial servitude. Labor would be forced to accept such wages or quit. To strike would be a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment. That is the inevitable outcome of a system of law-made wages."

The first attempt to fix wages by law resulted in a victory for the railroad brotherhoods. Would not the second attempt result in a victory for capital as against labor? Who can guarantee that a majority in Congress will always vote on the side



UNCLE SAM: "About time to change motors, isn't it?"

Cartoon by TOM MAY.

## BACON ANSWERS WILSON

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—(Special)—One of the most scathing criticisms of President Wilson's political attitude, and of his foreign policy was uttered here by Hon. Robert Bacon, recently a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in New York.

Bacon takes the President to task for the daring demagoguery of his statements made at Shady Side, that Republican success meant that the country would turn to a policy of war.

Mr. Bacon has addressed an open letter to the President, challenging him on this attack on his fellow citizens. In part it is as follows:

"In your capacity of candidate for public office you have seen fit, in a public address, to criticize more than 140,000 citizens of this state who honored me with their votes at the recent primaries. You seem to have been willing, for the sake of possible political profit, to impugn the patriotism of this large number of your fellow-citizens and of all others who condemn your foreign policy."

"With the intention of making it appear that my candidacy for the Republican senatorial nomination was supported by men who would involve this country in war, you spoke of me as 'a man whose avowed position in respect of international affairs was unneutral, and whose intention was, if he became a member of that great council upon international affairs at Washington, to promote the interests of one side in the present war in Europe,' and you argued that 'if the Republican party should succeed, one very large branch of it would insist upon a reversal from peace to war.'"

"The statement that it was my intention if elected Senator to promote 'the interests of one side in the present war in Europe,' and thereby violate my oath of office, is beneath contempt. My respect for the office of President of the United States prevents me from characterizing such a statement as it deserves. I leave the

of labor? It is said the brotherhoods secured the law by making a threat. Capital can threaten, too. A threat by capital to close down factories might frighten Congress into reducing wages during hard times. The reduced wage scale would not be merely the whim of capital, to be opposed by labor if it did not approve. It would be the law of the land, which labor would disobey at its peril. An individual quit work if he wished, but any concerted action by labor unions might be treated as a criminal conspiracy. These are the possibilities inherent in any system of fixing wages by law. Therefore, thoughtful laboring men oppose the plan, and still stick to the better plan of collective bargaining through conference, conciliation, and arbitration. They will help to fix their own wages, in other words, rather than leave the decision to Congress."

judgment of its faculty to the public. Anyone who knows me at all must know that the last ten years of my life has been devoted to the cause of better international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

The statement that a large number of your fellow-citizens, because they condemn your weak, vacillating policy, wish to plunge this country into the horrors of war, is preposterous.

"American soldiers acting under your orders were killed by the soldiers of Carranza. What reparation will there be for the loss of the lives of these men who were following out your commands, but who should never have been sent on this expedition?"

"You have said that you would not 'butt in' in Mexico. The phrase is your own. How do you explain, then, twice sending American troops into that country? Will you continue to permit the shipment of arms and ammunition to Carranza as you permitted, then refused, then permitted shipments to Villa?"

"How can you justify your policy of indecision—of a step forward and then a step back—when, while you have been waiting, more Americans have been killed in Mexico than were killed during the war with Spain?"

"How do you reconcile your plea that a policy of procrastination will keep us out of war when we have twice been at war with Mexico during your administration and are virtually at war with that country today?"

"Just as now you obscure these real issues of your foreign policy by exciting the popular imagination against those who condemn such a political faith, grew disturbed over would involve the country in war, so you obscured by the same methods the issue of national preparedness. When loyal Americans of divergent political faith, grew disturbed over the increasing seriousness of the situation in Europe and in Mexico and advocated that the country be prepared, you diverted attention from the merits of their plea, belittling and holding them up to scorn as alarmists and fingoos who would plunge the country in war. You maintained that the nation was sufficiently prepared. This was your attitude in public speeches at the time. The people have not forgotten the record."

"The popular demand for preparedness grew. You changed your mind. You even went as far as to advocate for this country the largest navy in the world. Of course, that was unnecessary. Authorities agreed that it was absurd to try to outbuild all others. You no longer insist upon it. 'You gave to the people the present Military Defense Act. You seek to have them believe that, by its means, you have put the nation in a state of preparedness. The law is condemned by all impartial authorities as inadequate. It has not the approval of the general staff of the

country the respect of other nations, which will ensure peace.

"It is unworthy to assert that a large number of your fellow men, Americans of undivided allegiance, of whole faith, of sublime trust in the honor and righteousness of their country, would seek to plunge the United States into the horrors of war. Such a statement you must know to be false. If a million votes were to be yours for making such a misstatement, if you believed it to be the only way to win a Spanish cause, you should scorn to misrepresent the people of a country which has elected you to its highest place of trust."

Surety bonds while you wait. See Chilcote. 14

## AN OLD RECIPE TO DARKEN HAIR

FACE TEA AND SULPHUR TURNS GRAY, FACED HAIR DARK AND GLOSSY

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded restores back the natural color and luster to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get his mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle of this old time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients, for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this preparation now, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it, and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy, and you look years younger. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—447

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VELVET'S smoothness helps make the rough spots even. And two years' natural ageing makes VELVET smooth.

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FURTHER—This places you under no obligation, and you will not be asked to take treatment.  
Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m.; 2 to 5; 7 to 9 p. m. Phone 221