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THE DAILY JOURNAL
BY HOFER BROTHERS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28 1900

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EXCESSIVE TAXATION

The people of Oregon and Marion county have turned their thought in the direction of solving the problem of excessive taxation. In our state several commissions have been abolished. In our county expenditures have been reduced and business methods have been introduced that in time will reduce the tax burden. The mind of our people should not be diverted at the coming June election from this duty by the injection of national issues. The money question has been settled so far as an act of congress can settle it. The people in 1890 decided in favor of the single gold standard and that has been enacted into law, the national debt and the Spanish war debt refunded on the gold basis. That question is practically taken out of politics. The tariff has become a non-partisan issue involving the trust and expansion questions and cannot be made a party test.

Excessive taxation is likewise a battle that must be fought out not on party lines but by the formulation of a definite program and the election of candidates of the proper character and intelligence to carry it out to the letter. Excessive taxation is the curse that is characterizing local government from Maine to California and the remedy has not been found. A convention in Maine last June declared that state expenses had increased fifty per cent the past ten years while property had steadily declined in value. The Journal showed Tuesday that in our state taxes had risen 100 per cent while values had declined more than ten per cent. In Marion county values have gone down 25 per cent and the total amount of money taken for county taxes had gone up ten per cent. Taxes in the State of New York have gone up from \$4.00 per capita in 1880 to \$10.43 in 1900. This is an increase of 213 per cent in 20 years.

The law that governs values in real estate with relation to taxation may be stated thus: If the annual tax rate exceeds the unearned increment—the natural advance in value from the growth of the community—the owner grows poorer. If the tax rate is lower than the annual unearned increment the owner grows richer. It is only a question of time when the present rate of taxation in Oregon and Marion county will produce bankruptcy and large bodies of land will pass into the hands of persons whose private fortunes and incomes from other sources still enable them to hold the property as against the aggressions of the ever-increasing taxing class. Unless the burden of taxation can be diminished or shifted the state will finally become the holder of titles to land and the citizens tenants with the official class as permanently entrenched landlords, thus realizing the single tax, or state ownership.

More than Mr. Bryan's theories or Mr. McKinley's theories Oregon needs a heroic application of economy, the creation of no new debts or burdens, the abolition of all boards and commissions that represent special interests, like fruit and fish and cattle and educating teachers and lawyers and dentists and what-not professional classes, and laying down the principle that people who want the special services of a public official must pay for that service and render that office self-sustaining and that all clerical offices shall earn money for the

taxpayer instead of being maintained out of his property for the benefit of any special class.

In the past week insurance companies have paid the 2 per cent state tax upon net receipts for 1899, as follows:

Company	Net Receipts	Tax
New York Life	\$82,257.65	\$1,645.15
Norwich Union Fire	27,691.00	553.82
Westchester Fire	6,693.98	133.88
Atlas	13,217.34	264.35
American	8,963.29	179.26
Aetna Life	8,592.39	171.85
Hartford	13,090.33	261.80
State Life	9,445.45	188.91
Scottish Union	15,239.24	304.72
Imperial	15,029.81	300.60
Lion	11,701.51	234.03

Here is nearly \$4000 in one week paid by the simple enactment of a law that takes \$2 of each \$100 paid for insurance policies and puts it in the state treasury. This tax should be extended to all the untaxed corporations in the state, and, as like the state of Iowa, made to yield about forty per cent. of all the state revenues. If that were done and the million of state funds lying idle put to earn interest for the state the land tax would be relieved so that it might be possible in time to invest money in Oregon farming lands and get a return on the investment—even with wheat at forty cents.

A program in Marion county that would conduct affairs on a basis of not to exceed \$50,000 per annum and all officials and all departments absolutely limited in expenditures to a fixed amount would, if carried out honestly, do more to restore values to property than the application of all the Bryanism or McKinleyism you can shake a stick at. The public policies championed by those national leaders have no more to do with the problem of excessive state and local taxes than the blooming of spring flowers have to with the government works at Sandy Hook.

A non-partisan business administration, such as has been carried out in the City of Salem, is restoring values. Contracts are let for some large buildings and substantial improvements. Property is not so much of a drug and there are actual cases of advances in holdings of city property. As long as Salem continues this program of sound financing and reducing interest and taxes this city will progress toward prosperity, whether Bryan or McKinley shall be president, or whether low tariff or high tariff shall prevail. Those policies may affect us incidentally, but the policy of permitting excessive taxation—permitting the fixed charges of government or misgovernment to exceed the unearned increment that attaches to property—national policies cannot help us out of the mire. The local government must be for the people, not for the political rings. We must accomplish public ownership of the city hall and the court house and the state house before we look to national and international agencies to make us prosperous. But not your trust in Princes' favors, says the good book. The Gods help those who help themselves, said the Greek philosopher.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned." Economy is the lesson taught by this saying. It is true economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and thus prevents sickness, and puts the who system in a state of health for the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses—positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

Constitution is cured by Hood's Pills. The Statesman says it has never charged more than \$150 for a tax sale of property. It also says it "believes honesty is the best policy." Very well that's a good sign, but it's not the truth. The last tax-sale the Statesman advertised under Sheriff Wrightman, it charged and collected over \$500 for. The Statesman's rate for sheriff's advertising was always \$1 an inch. Under Sheriff Durbin it has been \$2 an inch.

Baby's Voice

Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. The untold thrills which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and suffering that the mother should know that the danger, pain and horror of childbirth can be entirely avoided by the use of "MORRIS'S PAIN-EXPELLER," a scientific instrument. By its aid thousands of women have passed the great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Our book of priceless value to all women will be sent free to any address by Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Mother's Friend

CAPITAL CITY'S GUEST.

Continued from Page Four.

deliberate fraud upon the voters of 1896 by holding out the hope of international bimetalism, when the leaders neither expected nor desired the restoration of the double standard, either by independent action or by international agreement.

DEMUNES FINANCIAL BILL.

He denounced the currency feature of the financial bill, and said that the Republican party had never in a campaign advocated the retirement of the greenbacks, and that it would not be able to defend that bill before the country. He said that a national currency secured by government bonds could not be a permanent settlement of the currency question unless we had a permanent and increasing national debt.

REPUBLICANS AND TRUSTS.

On the trust question, he reiterated his condemnation of the Republican party saying: "The trust is so bad a thing that the president felt it necessary to denounce trusts in his message last December, but he did not recommend a remedy. The trust portion of his message might be condensed as follows: The trusts are bad, for the life of me I don't know what to do about them. I hope somebody knows more than I do and will suggest something."

HOW CONGRESS REPLIED.

"A Republican congress hastened to the reading of the message and then proceeded to establish a paper money trust, which gives to the people a larger chance of injury and to the banks a larger opportunity for profit than any other trust in existence."

HE SAID THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WAS POWERLESS TO INTERFERE WITH THE TRUSTS BECAUSE THE LEADING REPUBLICANS WERE CONNECTED WITH THE TRUSTS AND THE PARTY HAD TO RELY UPON TRUST CONTRIBUTIONS TO CARRY ON THE CONING CAMPAIGN.

HE PRESENTED AND DEFENDED THE REMEDY WHICH HE SUGGESTED AT THE ANTI-TRUST MEETINGS, IN CHICAGO, LAST FALL, AND WHICH HE HAS FREQUENTLY DISCUSSED SINCE THAT TIME.

PUERTO RICO BLINDERS.

Taking up the Philippine question, he referred first to the Puerto Rico bill, and said: "The desire to impose Puerto duties on goods coming from Puerto Rico, and to compel the Republican party to disclose its imperialistic tendencies. This bill has aroused a storm of protest from Republicans in public and private life. But why should any Republican be surprised? Imperialism means that the people brought under the flag are not to share in the guarantees of the constitution. It is amazing that Republicans have contemplated the present acquisition of the Philippine Islands without stopping to consider the future status of the Filipinos."

WHERE DO FILIPINOS STAND?

"Are the Filipinos to be citizens? Are they to be allowed to come to the United States with their oriental methods of living to compete with American labor? What good does it do to exclude a few Chinese and then bring in by force 8,000,000 of Filipinos?"

ARE THE FILIPINOS TO EXPECT TO PARTICIPATE IN OUR ELECTIONS? IS A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION TO BE DETERMINED BY THE RETURNS FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS? ARE THE QUESTIONS WHICH CONCERN OUR PEOPLE TO BE DECIDED SOME DAY BY THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AND IF THE FILIPINOS ARE NOT TO BE CITIZENS ARE WE GOING TO CHANGE OUR CONSTITUTION SO AS TO HOLD THEM IN A PERPETUAL STATE OF VASSALAGE?

PUERTO RICO A LESSON.

"The Puerto Rico tariff bill, however, gives us some idea of the treatment which the Filipinos may expect, and Prof. Schurman, one of the president's commissioners, says that this bill will arouse suspicion in the mind of the Filipino as to his future condition."

"GOD FORTH, MR. BRYAN, CONTINUED, 'THE ONLY SETTLEMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION CONSISTENT WITH AMERICAN INTERESTS AND AMERICAN PRINCIPLES IS THE SETTLEMENT PROPOSED BY THE DEMOCRATS IN THE SENATE BEFORE WE BROKE OUT IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, NAMELY: A DECLARATION OF THE NATION'S PURPOSE TO GIVE THE FILIPINOS INDEPENDENCE AS SOON AS A STABLE GOVERNMENT IS ESTABLISHED. WHEN THAT DECLARATION IS MADE HOSTILITIES WILL CEASE AND IT WILL BE EASY TO ESTABLISH A STABLE GOVERNMENT.'"

REPUBLICAN AND FILIPINO.

"To independence should be added protection from outside interference. Not a protectorate such as European countries exercise for the spoliation of the protected, but protection such as this nation has exercised over the Republic of Central and South Africa. It will be sufficient for the United States to announce that any violation of the Philippines will be considered an unfriendly act."

MR. BRYAN DEVOTED SOME TIME TO THE DISCUSSION OF THE TRUST QUESTION MADE IN BEHALF OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND QUOTED A LETTER WRITTEN BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TO LORD HOWE IN JUNE OF 1776. THE EXTRACT FROM FRANKLIN'S LETTER IS AS FOLLOWS:

"The well-founded opinion and affection which I shall always have for your leadership make it painful to me to see you engaged in conducting a war the great ground of which, as described in your letter, is the necessity for preventing the American trade from passing into foreign channels. To me it seems that neither the obtaining or retaining of any trade, how valuable soever, is an object for which men may justly spill each others blood. That the true and sure means of extending and securing commerce are the goodness and cheapness of commodities, and that the profits of no trade can ever be equal to the expense of compelling it and holding it by fleets and arms. I consider this war against us, therefore, as both unjust and unwise, and I am persuaded that cool

Stomach Trouble

makes people thin. They need Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once. This medicine will enable the stomach to do its work properly. It fills the half-starved blood vessels with pure blood, promotes assimilation and nutrition and brings back health and strength. It cures stomach troubles, liver and kidney diseases. See that a PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP covers the neck of the bottle.

NATURE'S OWN MEDICINE

and dispassionate posterity will condemn to infamy those who advised it, and even that success will not save from some degree of dishonor those who have voluntarily engaged to conduct it."

SYNDICATE'S FINE WORK.

Mr. Bryan commented upon this letter and said imperialism had its inspiration in the desire of the syndicates to extend their commerce by conquest, and he said that he was willing to indorse the language of Franklin, and say that "Cool and dispassionate posterity will condemn to infamy those who advised it."

TO THE POPULISTS.

Mr. Bryan commented upon the work of the fusion forces in Nebraska and said that the Populists were now passing through the same ordeal that the Democrats of Nebraska passed through in 1894.

"IN THAT YEAR," MR. BRYAN CONTINUED, "WE HAD SOME DEMOCRATS WHO WANTED TO ELECT THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, AND THEY INSISTED UPON THE DEMOCRATS PUTTING UP A TICKET IN ORDER TO HOLD THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE AWAY FROM THE POPULIST CANDIDATE BUT THE DEMOCRATS, REALIZING THAT A MAN IN RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE NATURAL AND LEGITIMATE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS OWN ACT, REFUSED TO AID IN THE ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN BY RUNNING A MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD DEMOCRATIC TICKET."

"THIS WAS THE BEGINNING OF FUSION SUCCESS IN NEBRASKA. THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULISTS NOW PREFER TO AID IN THE ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT RATHER THAN BY CO-OPERATION WITH THE DEMOCRATS AND SILVER REPUBLICANS DEFEAT A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT AND SECURE THOSE REFORMS UPON WHICH DEMOCRATS, POPULISTS AND SILVER REPUBLICANS AGREE."

MR. BRYAN SAID THAT THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG COULD NOT BE SEPARATED; THAT THERE COULD NOT BE SUCH A THING AS CITIZENS AND SUBJECTS IN A FREE REPUBLIC, AND THAT THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS STILL THE FOUNDATION PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH WAS BUILT THIS NATION.

MR. BRYAN'S PLATFORM.

Decisive Stand Taken on the Money Question, Imperialism and the Menacing Militarism and Trusts.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic state convention of Nebraska:

We do hereby reaffirm and indorse, in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention held in Chicago in 1896.

We favor amendments to the federal constitution, specially authorizing an income tax and providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

We oppose government by injunction and the black list, and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees.

We observe with approval the support given by Democrats throughout the country to the movement looking toward the municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

We favor the principle of the initiative and referendum wherever it can be applied.

We are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and to their dependents; we believe that names upon the pension rolls should not be arbitrarily dropped, and we believe, as stated in the last national platform, that the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We are in favor of the immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaragua canal by the United States.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trade-breeding and extortion-inviting measure, slightly devised for the purpose of giving to a few favored which they do not deserve and of placing upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

ESCAPE FROM TYRANNY.

We welcome the opportunity offered this year to take the federal government out of the hands of the Republican party, which has abandoned American ideas and American ideals and, at the command of corporate wealth, has plotted against the financial independence of the nation, has menaced the industrial independence of the individual, and now contemplates the nullification of the declaration of American independence.

We pledge ourselves to wage an unceasing warfare against all the trusts—the money trust, the industrial trust and the international land grabbing trust.

Instead of a system which would chain our nation to the gold standard and compel it to participate in all the disturbances which come to European nations, we demand an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, to be secured by the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

The Republican administration has admitted the gold standard to be unsatisfactory by appointing a commission to solicit foreign aid in restoring the double standard, and a Republican congress, even while trying to make the gold standard permanent, has conferred judgment against the standard by at-

THEIR TAX RECORD

Assessment and Taxation for Two Years of Republican Aspirants for County Judge.

The Journal has dug up the tax roll records of the Republican candidates for county judge, as follows:

	1898	1899	1900
Assessed L.	1960	20,794	400
Taxes	2,694	62.90	2,960
Ed. T. Judd, Amesville	482	11.12	617
John H. Scott, Salem	1,558	26.42	1,186
J. M. Watson, Turner	1,300	27.30	993
G. P. Terrell, Mehama	10,117	239.56	9,179
W. C. Hubbard, Fairfield			208.05

Basley and Hubbard appear to have sold land the present year. The others have had valuations reduced by the assessor. Total tax levy for 1898 was 21 mills; for 1899 it is 22.35 mills.

tempting to revive the delusive hope of international bimetalism.

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE MONEY.

Instead of the system favored by the Republican party, under which national banks are to be permitted to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own profit, we reiterate our demand for that financial system which recognizes the government's sovereign right to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and we demand the retention of the greenbacks as they now exist and the retirement of national bank notes as rapidly as greenbacks can be substituted for them.

We believe that private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable, and we condemn the national administration for its failure to enforce the present law against the trusts or to recommend a more effective law.

We favor state legislation which will prohibit the organization of a monopoly within the state, and also prevent a monopoly organized elsewhere from doing business within the state; but we further believe that congress should supplement the efforts of the state by legislation which will require every corporation, before engaging in interstate commerce, to show that it has no water in its stock and that it has neither attempted in the past, nor is attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise.

In its platform of 1896 the republican party declared that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the federal constitution (viz.: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted to secure their rights; and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed) is essential to the preservation of the institutions by placing the dollar above the man in the construction of government, and of violating the principles that it once declared to be essential.

We condemn the Puerto Rican tariff bill, recently passed by a Republican house of representatives as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law, and a flagrant breach of good faith.

We assert that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or a congress created and limited by the constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond that constitution or in violation of it. Believing that a nation cannot long endure, half Republic and half Empire, we oppose war of conquest and colonial possessions.

INDEPENDENCE OF FILIPINOS.

The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without endangering our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert a republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Philippines, first, a stable form of government, second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference, as it has for nearly a century given protection to the republics of Central and South America.

"We favor the expansion of trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but we are opposed to purchasing trade at the cannon's mouth with human blood, neither do we believe that trade secured and held by force is worth the price that must be paid for it. We are in favor of extending the nation's influence, but we believe that that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive

power of a high and honorable example.

OPPOSE MILITARISM.

We oppose militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden and is a constant menace. A small standing army and a well-equipped militia are sufficient in time of peace; in time of war the citizen-soldier should be a republic's defense.

We believe, with Jefferson, in peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations and entangling alliances with none, and we regard with apprehension the doctrine, advocated in some quarters, that this nation should, in its dealings or diplomacy, show partiality toward any of the European nations.

Not because of hostility to foreign lands, but because we believe in the principles of a republic, and reject, as did our forefathers, the theory of monarchy, we sympathize with the Boers in their heroic efforts to preserve their national integrity. The failure of Republican leaders, who four years ago expressed sympathy for the Cuban patriots, to feel an interest in the struggle of the Dutch in South Africa, shows the paralyzing influence of the imperial policy to which the administration is now endeavoring to commit this country.

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