

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL
BY HOYER BROS.
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CANDIDATES BY THE PEOPLE.
Under the direct primary law there is no restriction on the number of persons who may become aspirants for any place.

The people will perform the sifting act in their respective parties and the one man for each office who gets the highest vote will be the nominee.

There will be a Republican and a Democrat nominated for each office under the operation of the direct primary law, and then other parties can nominate by assemblies of electors and by petition.

In this manner a ticket will be constructed by the people. It is a new system in Oregon under which each registered party voter acts as a member of a nominating convention.

But this system has been tried in other states and is not found wanting. It is not a perfect law, but the principle is sound and will work out right with some adaptation to the needs of each community.

This experiment should be faithfully tried in Oregon. It is as if those trying it were walking through a new forest and did not know where they were coming out.

Still we can afford to trust the people in this matter, just as well as we trust them in voting in the same manner at the June election. Their judgment is just as good in selecting candidates as officials.

The Journal urges all to register as Republicans or Democrats, and have a voice in making the tickets of the respective parties. This is our duty, or else we lose our right to take part in the primary.

By registering as a partisan at the primary you lose none of your rights as an independent citizen to vote under the Australian ballot for any candidate you see fit to support in June.

The alignment of voters is changing to greater independence and it is not the spirit of the direct primary law to shackle any voter's mind in making up his ticket.

of the beneficiaries of the system that was attacked by the bill.
The tax bill proposed by the Farmers and Shippers Congress would save the taxpayers half a million dollars the first year, and in a few years a million dollars a year.

What is that to the corporations and specialists and technicalists and tax-dodgers generally?
Under the present law a millionaire can die and pay the state nothing in the shape of an inheritance tax.

Indirect taxation will be established, and IT WILL PREVAIL JUST AS THE FLAT SALARY LAW PREVAILED.
It may take several years, but the people will get their eyes opened and will fight the right. Only the taxpayer will pay the bill caused by the delay in this case as he did in the other.

DR. WITHEYCOMBE ON NORMAL SCHOOLS.
Engaged in educational work himself, it is natural that Dr. Withycombe, the Benton county candidate should be friendly to normal schools.

In an interview he states that he believes Oregon should support normal schools for the proper training of teachers for the public schools, but that THE SUPPORT SHOULD BE PROPERLY LIMITED.

Dr. Withycombe was also asked in the same interview if the friends of normal schools attempted and succeeded by log-rolling methods in putting through a bill, whether he would interpose a veto. HE PROMPTLY SAID YES.

Dr. Withycombe is clear, fearless and positive in any position he takes. HE DOES NOT WHIFFLE AND STRADDLE AROUND LIKE A MULE IN A MUD PUDDLE, but states his position with precision and promptness.

It is evident that, as a candidate, he is not under the management of any Portland bosses, and no machine, not even the educational machine, has any thumb on him.

It is natural that certain elements should oppose such a man, but the people will love him for the enemies he makes.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
General James H. Aitken, of Huntington, president of a large mercantile company, and a man well known all over the state, has decided to become a candidate for state treasurer.

It is understood that State Treasurer Moore, under the constitution, cannot be a candidate for the office again, or there would be a strong desire to continue him in that office.

It is also understood that in the general distribution of the ticket Eastern Oregon has a strong claim upon this place, and will probably get the office on geographical grounds.

No it is fortunate for the party and the people in general that a strong and clean man like General Aitken has come out of it. He is well known in Portland, and in Eastern Oregon will have a large vote.

INDIRECT TAXATION REFORM

Opposed by the Stand-Pat Officialism and the Tax Commission Influence

If the People Want Any Relief from High State Taxes They Must Take Hold of the Matter Themselves

The indirect taxation proposed by the Farmers' and Shippers' Congress is running the gamut of attacks and criticism. The batteries of the anonymous enemy of taxation reform, the batteries of officialism, and the batteries of the tax commission are turned upon it. BUT THE BILL STANDS STRONG WITH THE PEOPLE, WHO SEE IN IT THE ONLY HOPE OF TAXATION REFORM AT THE COMING ELECTION.

The state tax commission would be put out of business if this bill became a law. Their salaries could not be extended indefinitely. Their voluminous report that will cost thousands of dollars to print would never see the light of day if the farmers' bill went through. Their grafts would be gone, and if this bill is not passed the whole taxation reform business will go into the hands of three men and their clerks, WHO ARE TODAY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF A SINGLE PLUTOCRAT IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND, and playing second fiddle to the barnacles and officialism that has held Portland in its grasp for twenty years.

The same influence that fought the flat salary law for four years and finally postponed its going into effect until January, 1907, and that has enacted a corporation tax law THAT TAXES THE SMALLER CORPORATIONS HEAVILY, AND PRACTICALLY EXEMPTS THE CORPORATIONS SOUGHT TO BE TAXED BY THE FARMERS' BILL—these same influences are fighting this proposed bill.

Sign Up the Petitions.
All farmers and citizens in towns are urged to sign up the petitions. The farmers' bill does not repeal a line of existing law on the subject of taxation, and makes only two minor changes. But it does propose to shift the whole state tax onto intangible sources. Every forty-dollar a month deputy county official who becomes exalted into a state official DRAWING TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR IN VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION sets himself up to tell the people just how the farmers' bill will upset the constitution, and destroy all the revenues of the state government. Pay no attention to the above class of critics, who have opposed and helped kill every bill to tax the gross earnings of corporations for the past ten years.

The President of the Willamette Development League was asked for an interview yesterday by the Portland newspapers, and said:
Col. Hoyer's Interview.
The indirect taxation bill sought to be initiated by the Farmers' and Shippers' Congresses held at McMinnville and Woodburn is not open to any serious criticism. The title of the bill is: "A bill for an act to re-enact the assessment and taxation laws of the state of Oregon, including all existing amendments thereto." The title then sets out the only changes made in the proposed bill, and they are as follows: Transferring the county poll tax of one dollar to the road fund of the county. This tax is not now collected except from persons who have a property tax to pay. By transferring it the tax become collectable just the same as poll tax.

Changes the section that does not go into effect until 1910, which will then make a new basis for apportioning the state tax to the counties, but as this bill proposes to wipe out the direct state tax to the counties, but as this bill proposes to wipe out the direct state tax there will be nothing to apportion if it carries out the wishes of committee. Provides for publishing the assessment before equalization. This results in other states in disclosing hidden personal property and overlooked real estate. It is notorious that personal property escapes its just share of taxes, and publicity is the only remedy. Raises the tax on the gross earnings of insurance companies from 2 to 3 per cent. Twenty-five states of the Union now collect more than Oregon does. Why not raise it? A tax on the gross earnings of the telegraph and express and telephone companies. Equalizing the assessment of railroad property so that there will be removed the constant temptation to furnish litigation by county officials trying to hold up the railroad companies. Providing for the taxation of special car lines, like refrigerator, sleeping and dining cars and oil tank line cars not owned by the railroad companies. Amending the inheritance tax law so that all our millionaires cannot escape paying something near like what is due the state that has protected them all their lives. This bill, if enacted, will produce a half million of revenue annually. Every new feature of it is designed to raise revenue by indirect purposes for carrying on the state government and stop the reckless grafting legislatures from heaping up new burdens on the taxpayer who cannot escape the assessor.

Neither I nor the committee that got up the bill claim that it is perfect. The present accumulation of assessment and taxation laws are the work of forty or fifty years of legislatures, none of them perfect. Most of the criticisms of the bill are criticisms of the laws as they now exist. The committee did not seek to correct all existing legislation nor to repeal one line of it. The legislature has hundreds of times repealed acts "and all existing amendments thereto." It has added to many acts the words: "And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict here with are repealed." A legislature did a little of this sort of thing and compelled the holding of a special session to re-enact a tax bill passed by an all-wise legislature. That cost the people \$30,000, and now when the sovereign people seek by the initiative to get rid of an oppressive state tax and make the corporations pay their just share of the taxes, all the technical experts in the state say it cannot be done. They said that the flat salary law could not be enacted, but it was done. Indirect taxation will be enacted by the people now or later.

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So Consistent.
Mrs. Subbubs—I was cleaning our silver on Sunday when Mrs. Straitlance called on her way home from church. Fortunately, though, she didn't find it out.
Mrs. Naybos—She's very strict about the sabbath, isn't she?
Mrs. Subbubs—Yes. She apologized for calling on me on that day, but she just ought to tell me that scandalous story about Mrs. Giddy.—Philadelphia Press.

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Frye—10c.
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Eggs—Per dozen, 25c.
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Timothy—\$9@9.50.
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Butter and Cream.
By Commercial Cream Co
Butter—32 1/2c.
Butter fat—30c at station.
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Flour, wholesale—\$3.75 per barrel.
Flour, retail—\$1.05 per sack.

Portland Market.
Wheat, Club—75@76c.
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Hay—Timothy—\$11@11.50.
Potatoes—50@70c.
Poultry—Average old hens, 11@12c; young roosters, 10@11c; springs, 11 1/2@12 1/2c; dressed chickens 12@14c; turkeys, live, 17@19c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, per pound, 8@9c; geese, dressed, per pound, 10@11c; ducks, 14@14 1/2c; pigeons, \$1@1.25; squabs, \$2@2.50.
Pork—Dressed, 6@7 1/2c.
Beef—Dressed, 1@4 1/2c.
Mutton—Dressed, 6 1/2@7 1/2c.
Hops—Contract, 1905, 10@12 1/2c; old, 7 1/2@10c.
Wool—1905 clip, valley, coarse to medium, 25@27c; Eastern Oregon, 19@21c.
Mohair—Nominal, 30c.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@32 1/2c; store, 16@16 1/2c.

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Train No. 4 between Albany, also with local for Train No. 5 leaves Corvallis a. m., arrives at Albany in time to catch Eugene local and train to Detroit.
Train No. 8 leaves Albany at 8:00 a. m., after northbound Eugene local.
Train No. 7 leaves Corvallis p. m., arrives in Albany in time to connect with Eugene and way points.
Train No. 6 leaves Albany at 7:35 p. m., after the S. P. local from Portland.
For further information J. C. MAYO, Gen. Agent, Albany, Oreg.

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Start a savings account now, if the first deposit is only one dollar. We pay 3 per cent interest on savings deposits, compounded semi-annually. You will profit by the interest, but your greatest profit will be in forming the saving habit.
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"For mercy's sake, don't put me near old Billions," said Mrs. Lookyoung to her friend.
"Why not?" said the other, "he's awfully interesting."
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Tommy Wroth (at the theater)—You are going to take off your hat, aren't you?
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