THE CAPITAL JOURNAL

H. HOFER, Ed. and Prop.

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FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

G. A. Hurley, a live newspaperman at Vale, Malheur county, is a candidate for county judge on a progressive platform.

Hurley is a man of broad views, has a fine education, and is one of the brightest men ever produced in the Willamette valley.

His newspaper work is a credit to Malheur county and has done a great deal to hasten its development.

As a county official he would fight for progressive business policies, free from grafting features.

If nominated Hurley will be elected hands down.

ARGUMENT FOR THE SINGLE TAX

Capital Journal Does Not Approve the Measure but Gives Both Sides

One of the most important measures to come before the people in June, in fact we are inclined to believe it the predominating measure, "For constitutional amendment providing that all dwelling houses, barns, sheds, outhouses, and all other appurtenances thereto; all fences farm machinery, buildings used exclusively for manufacturing purposes and appurtenances there to; all fruit trees, vines, shrubs, and all other improvements on farms; all live stock; all household furniture in use; and all tools owned by workmen and in use shall be exempt from taxation in addition to exemptions now authorized by the constitution."

The measure falls short in one respect, it has not gone far enough in the direction of a perfect "single tax." Or a tax on "land values." We do not want readers to misunderstand us; therefore we would impress this fact, we do not advocate a tax on "land value." We do not believe in taxing improvements on the land. Let us paraphrase: a man takes up a selection of government land and builds a house on it: immediately there is a fine levied against him in the shape of a tax renewable from year to year, the "land value" is neither more nor less that the "land value" of the whole community is perceptibly advanced by his improvement.

A property holder has a vacant lot in the city; he holds it for speculative purposes; he will neither sell nor improve it; his neighbors, however, surrounding him build attractive business blocks and their and his land value is the same, for he constantly advances his land value as his neighbors improve their property, he is simply reaping the benefit of his neighbors, and we see his neighbors fined every 12 months for improving their own and his property. Let us give you another illustration to show you that under the present system, you are worse than a criminal if you are an enterprising citizen. A man violates a law, he is fined and imprisoned, he pays the debt that he owes to the state. But the man who develops the community is fined every 12 months for his enterprise. Let us quote Tom Johnson:

"A tax on land would be an unjust an iniquitous system, but a tax on land values would be the best and fairest system that the world has ever known. Laws which would bring about the taxation of land values would be of more service to humanity than any legislation ever yet enancted. Farmers are large owners of land but not of land values. We have land in our cities that sell for five millions of dollars per acre; have any of you farmers land as valuable as that? In New York City there is land that is worth fifteen millions of dollars per acre; is there any land in this neighborhood at that price? To answer my friends' question I will relate a little talk I had one day as it would work a hardship on the carawas county, when we were in Washington together. Pierson was a farmer and he said to me one day: "Tom, I cannot go your single tax per cent of all the taxes." farmers, and they have already more than their share of the burden of taxation." I replied: "Look here, Pierson, if I had a thought that the single tax would increase the farmer's burden I would not stand for it for one moment. In fact if I did not know that it would be the greatest blessing to the farmers and to the workingmen in the city as well, I would never advocate it again; I can show you that the single tax will lighten the former's burden as compared with the present method. Let me ask you some questions. To see if we can get at the facts of the matter. How much Mr. Pierson, of the present tax burden do you think farmers bear?"

"Well, the farmers constitute over one-half the population of the United States," said he, "and I should say that they pay about 60 percent of all the taxes."

"Very well, let's call it 50 per cent, to be safe."

"No, no," said Pierson, "that's too low, they pay more than 60 per cent rather than less."

"All right, but to be safe let's call it 50 per cent. Now, Mr. Pierson, I want you to tell me how much of the value of land the farmers have in these United States? Please take into consideration all the valuable coal lands, the iron, silver, gold, copper and all other valuable mines—the water power privileges, the railroads, telegraph, telephones, for these are built on the most valuable lands; all the gas and electric lighting, right of way and terminals built on land of great value; all the city lot, some of which are worth more than a whole county of farming land. I want you to take all these into consideration, and then tell me how much of these values in the United States the farmer has."

Mr. Pierson replied: "Well, I should say less than 5 per cent."

I said "Call it ten percent to be safe."

"Oh, no, that's entirely too high. That's double."

"Well, we will call it ten per cent anyway. Now, don't you see that if the farmers are paying 50 per cent, that if all the taxes are raised by a single tax on land values the farmers, since they have but ten per cent of these values—you say 5 per cent—would pay less; that their taxes would be reduced five times? That instead of paying one-half as now, they would, under that plan, pay but one tenth?"

"I declare, Tom, I never looked at it in that light, and I guess you have got me."

"And so I want to say to you farmers that this single tax, of which I am proud to be an advocate, would be to the over burdened farmers and workingmen the greatest boon, the greatest blessing, the greatest God-send that any country ever knew."

IS YOUR MONEY

Making money for you? The more of it you have employed for you, the less you need to work yourself. If you keep on saving and putting your savings to work, there'll come a time when you won't need to work. Have you ever thought about having some money

At Work For You

If not, it is time you were thinking it over—for your own good and for the good of those dependent upon you—
Begin now—
Open a savings account with us and we will help you save.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK

"One Touch of Nature Makes the Whole World Kin."

When a rooster finds a big fat worm he calls all the hens in the farm yard to come and share it. A similar trait of human nature is to be observed when a man discovers something exceptionally good—he wants all his friends and neighbors to share the benefits of his discovery. This is the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin. This explains why people who have been cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy write letters to the manufacturers for publication, that others similarly ailing may also use it and obtain relief. Behind every one of these letters is a warm hearted wish of the writer to be of use to someone else. This remedy is for sale by Dr. Stne's drug store.

Stephen A. Lowell, of Pendleton, has declared for Fulton.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup acts promptly yet gently on the dol, through which the cold is forced out of the system, and at the same time it allays inflammation. Sold by all druggists.

BIGGER ISSUE THAN STATEMENT NO. 1

(Dufur Dispatch.)

That town cow. Much discussion is being made of her in Dufur these days. Some speak favorably of her, others do not. As seen by the Dispatch man all the argument the defendants of the cow can offer is proof that she should be shut up or herded out of town that she might be kept from running at large on our streets. To a town that is enterprising, and one that is trying to forge to the front, there is no greater nuisance than the town cow. Her defendants will tell you of a law for breachy cattle, and ask you why you don't enforce it. Why, bless your soul, the town cow is not breachy; she is beyond that; she is educated. In the place of jumping or breaking through a fence, she will politely step up to the gate, raise the latch and walk in. One says that it is "impolitic for a town of less than seven hundred inhabitants to ordain that the cow must not be turned out when it is well known there is no place to procure pasture." We say if a cow is a nuisance to a town of three hundred inhabitants, shut her up, by all means. The fact that there is no pasture obtainable is no sane argument. Suppose there isn't, how much feed is there on the streets of Dufur? One man, who, by the way, is a defendant of the cow, admitted that there was not enough feed on our streets to keep one cow three months out of the year.

And yet he wants the cow to run at large. Why? This we can not answer, unless it is so she can climb the fence with her front feet and eat trees, get into the lawns about town, feed off the farmers who come to town with a little hay in their wagon, eat flowers over the fence and break holes through the sidewalk. Then for a man to intimate that the ordinance was "aimed at the means of support for the children of our community." This is childish to say the least. It is a ten-to-one bet that the children never entered the minds of those who drafted the ordinance. Even if this were true, is there any one who thinks for a minute that because we are to have a law restricting the cow from running at large on our streets that there will be no cows? Of course there will be cows, and plenty of them, too, and milk for the little ones will be just as plentiful as it is today. We are here to tell you that no law which is aimed for the public good can be premature. If it is good for a town of seven hundred inhabitants or over why it is good for one of less. We believe that every public spirited man will go to the polls and vote "YES" for the cow ordinance.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT.

First Notable Example of Regard for the Appearance of Things

(From Sylvester Baxter's "The Railway Beautiful in the April Century.)

In this country the first notable example of regard for the appearance of things along the line was furnished by a great railway company in the Middle states. Here the English idea was followed. In keeping with the exceptionally thorough organization of the company's service, the manifest aim in these improvements was to have everything along the line present what along the seaboard is known as a "shipshape" appearance—that is, to bear a neat, trim, and well-groomed look, as on a ship, where the decks are kept immaculately holystoned, the woodwork freshly scraped or painted, the brasses polished, the ropes coiled, etc. Such conditions on shipboard are marks of discipline, good repair, and general efficency. So on a railway, where in similar waya attention is given to good appearance, public confidence in safe competent management is promoted. Therefore, just as the good mechanic takes care to make his joint swell fitting and his lines good, so on this model railway the nicest attention was given to a thoroughly well-ordered appearance of all the work about and near the tracks. For instance, the crossties are squarely cut at an exactly uniform distance from the rail, on the roadbed the ballast is bordered by clean and regular lines, the yards are kept scrupulously clean and clear of all rubbish, and about the stations and other buildings the turf is nicely maintained. In this case, however, until recently little attention has ever been given to really artistic character; the way-stations, as a rule, are not architectural; in the way of adornment some sparse flower beds represent good intention rather than achievement.

Two diverse methods are exemplified in our forms of railway embellishment. One is governed by the principle that ornament should be developed from the character of the thing ornamented; that while general principles may be laid down for guidance, their application must be modified according to the circumstances attending each particular problem. What would be admirable in one place might prove wholly out of keeping, and correspondingly bad, in another. The second method has found a wider acceptance. This proceeds with the assumption that ornament consists in something pretty, something decorative; that applying this prettiness to things makes them beautiful.

The former method was adopted for the first railway line in the United States where a comprehensive attempt at artistic treatment was made. The results have been so beautiful, so wholly admirable, and withal so truly economical in maintenance, that it seems remarkable that the example has not been more widely followed.

Loss of Appetite

Is common when the blood needs purifying and enriching, for then the blood fails to give the digestive organs the stimulus necessary for the proper performance of their functions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is pre-eminently the medicine to take. It makes the blood pure and rich, and strengthens all the digestive organs.

"I was all run down and had no appetite. After taking one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could eat anything I wished." Mrs. Amanda Fenner, Oneco, Conn.

Accept no substitute for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Insist on having Hood's. Get it today. In liquid or tablet form. 100 Doses $1.

GOOD WORD FOR JACKSON, OF DOUGLAS

(Roseburg News.)

What Hon. F. W. Gaines, of Salem, Oregon says in his book entitled, "Oregon and Her Politicians vs. Politics" of the work of C. S. Jackson in the last legislature.

Chapter 3, entitled, "Railroad Commission."

"The legislature convened, organized, and with the speaker's announcement, 'we are ready for business,' four men arose from their seats and presented bills, and bill No. 20 was a railroad commission bill, the bill which finally passed. It was about as weak and worthless a measure as ever disgraced the statutes of any state or nation. It bore the unmistakable earmarks of having been drawn by politicans in the interests of railway lines, and with a view of fooling the people a few years longer. Early in the session, perhaps the first day, a bill, No. 20, was introduced, and it was also a railway commission bill. It was one of the best measures and contained no points of unfairness to our corporations, and yet completely protected all the railroad patrons irrespective of whom they were or where they lived.

"Mr. Jackson, of Roseburg, was the author. Mr. Jackson is a stranger to me and I to him. I did not meet him during the session, and have only talked with him about 20 minutes in all my life. I don't know the man, but I know something of his works, and it is of his works that I am writing. Mr. Jackson has spent much time had drawn a most excellent bill for the reasonagle protection of the down-trodden railroad patrons in the state of Oregon.

"Then he had gone over the railroad commission law of the various states of our nation, and whenever he found any section in the law of any other state that met with his approbation and was good for the people and fair to the railroads he had promptly put it into his own measure. He didn't stop here; he took up the national law on interstate service, sifted it thoroughly and embodied the good features in his bill thus making his railroad commission bill the best measure perhaps ever introduced before a legislative assembly.

"Time and space is too dear to go into a full detail in regard to the difference between these two bills, but just one contract is sufficient. The Jackson bill provided for the appointment of a commission whose duty it would be to prescribe a set of reasonable and just rates, fair to the companies and fair to patrons, and to have these rates apply upon all the lines from and to any and all stations, anywhere in the state. This is perfectly fair between the companies and patrons, and it is also fair to all the patrons, for all was to pay the same rate. This bill made it possible for the humble man or any one to go to the most obscure station and get his service for the same price as the heavy shipper. This was common justice. What did these politicians give in lieu of a decent railway commission law. How did they defeat the law of its most important feature, that of reasonable rates and the same rate to all? This is what they gave the dear people in lieu of what they should have given them. 'Upon complaint of any person, firm or corporation that the rates are too high, or that any rule of practice is unreasonable or unjust * * this person, firm or corporation may notify the railroad commission and this commission' to notify the company, * * the respective parties could come into court before this commission and have the matter looked into * * if found unjust this commission should change this rate, rule or practice, etc.'

"Think of the endless litigation such a measure does entail. * * This is not all, nor is it half. The Iowa commission * * found that they had something like 9000 different commodities to make rates for. How could they ever accomplish the task asisgned them, you may ask. But it was dead easy to the Iowa commission and would have been the same in Oregon should we have got the Jackson law instead of the Chapin.

"Such is the protection we ought to expect from our legislators and such was the provisions of the Jackson bill offered our last legislature. But this complete service of the entire people doesn't suit politicians."

Object to Strong Medicines.

Many people object to taking the strong medicines usually prescribed by physicians for rheumatism. There is no need of internal treatment in and case of muscular or chronic rheumatism, and more than nine out of every ten cases of the disease are of one or the other of these varieties. When there is no fever and little (if any) swelling, you may know that it is only necessary to apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely to get quick relief. Try it. For sale by Dr. Stone's drug store.

CANDIDATES CARDS

(Cards of county candidates $5. Cards for district and state candidates $10).

FOR COUNTY JUDGE OF MARION COUNTY, M. L. JONES.

Republican, farmer business man and taxpayer. Gardnate of Willamette University, studied law and admitted to the bar. Where he is best known are found his strongest supporters. Among business men everywhere his word is as good as his bond. He stands for a strictly business and economical administration of county affairs.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination at the Republican primaries for county superintendent of schools.

WALTER M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination at the Republican primaries for commissioner. B. E. ROBERTSON, Turner, Oregon.

I desire to place my name before the Republican primaries for a renomination for County recorder.

D. G. DRAGER.

I wish to announce to my friends that I am a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the Republican primaries. JOSEPH G. MOORE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner on the Republican ticket,

G. B. HOYT,
Jefferson, Ore.

I am a candidates for office of county judge, subject to the Republican primaries, on the platform of a square deal to all.

W. W. HALL.

At the request of many Republicans I have decided to become a candidate for the nomination for county judge, subject to the Republican primary election.

WILLIAM BUSHEY.

For Assessor.

I hereby announce my candidacy in the Republican primaries for assessor of Marion county; pledging just and equal taxation.

F. J. RICE.

For County Superintendent.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Superintendent of Schools for Marion county, at the Republican primaries, April 17.

A C. BAKER,
Turner, Or.

For Treasurer.

I hereby announce to the voters of Marion county that I am a candidate for county treasurer at the Republican primaries; pledging honest, faithful and impartial handling of the county funds.

WM. STAIGER

For County Commissioner.

J. T. Beckwith of Sidney precinct. Platform: Economical business administration and an aggressive policy of constructing permanent highways by the co-operation of state, county and local communities. Good roads are the best investment for the people.

For Representative.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the legislature at the primaries, April 17. If nominated and elected I will vote for the Republican United States senator who shall have been elected by the people.

FRANK A. TURNER.

For Representative.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of representative at the Republican primaries, April 17. If nominated and elected, I will vote for the Republican choice for United States senator. LLOYD T. REYNOLDS.

For County Commissioner.

The undersigned is a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket. Strict economy in county affairs is my platform.

JOHN E. LEWIS,
Aumsville, Or.

For Representative.

I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative at the primaries April 17.

S. D. ADKINS.
Scotts Mills, Or.

For Sheriff.

I am a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of Marion county at the Republican primaries.

H. P. MINTO.

For Representative.

(Signed Statement No. 1.)

Please announce that I am a candidate for representative from Marion county, subject to the de[illegible] of the Republican voters at the primaries to be held April 17. If nominated and elected, shall support people's choice for U. S. sen[illegible] Shall oppose all grafts and all necessary and luxurious appropriations.

O. L. HATTERS[illegible]
Silverton, Ore.

For Representative.

(Signed Statement No. 1.)

The undersigned is a candidate representative at the Direct [illegible] maries, April 17. If elected w[illegible] vor business administration and always vote for the pe[illegible] choice for United States senat[illegible]

HENRY J. MILL[illegible]
Auror[illegible]

For Representative.

(Signed Statement No. 1.)

I hereby announce myself a ca[illegible] didate for the Republican n[illegible] tion for representative at the [illegible] maries, April 17.

IF NOMINATED AND ELEC[illegible] I SHALL ALWAYS VOTE FOR [illegible] PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR U[illegible] STATES SENATOR.

HAL D. PATT[illegible]

For Representative.

(Signed Statement No. 1.)

I hereby announce myself a ca[illegible] didate for the Republican n[illegible] tion for representative at the [illegible] maries, April 17.

IF NOMINATED AND ELE[illegible] I SHALL ALWAYS VOTE FOR [illegible] PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR U[illegible] STATES SENATOR.

A. C. LIBBY[illegible]
Jeffe[illegible]

For Representative.

W. C. Winslow, candidate fo[illegible] resentative, signs Statement [illegible] A "government of the people, [illegible] people and for the people," [illegible] into effect by the Republican [illegible] is my motto. At Republican [illegible] maries April 17.

W. C. WINSL[illegible]

For County Judge.

I hereby announce my ca[illegible] for county judge, before the R[illegible] lican primaries of Marion c[illegible] April 17. Having been county [illegible] missioner two terms and [illegible] judge one term, I believe I am [illegible] ified for the office for which I [illegible] candidate. G. P. TERR[illegible]

For Railroad Commiss[illegible]

I herewith announce myself [illegible] Republican nomination for R[illegible] Commissioner, from this congr[illegible] al district W. A. CAR[illegible]

For Constable.

I am a candidate for the n[illegible] tion for constable of Salem [illegible] at the Republican primaries

IRA HAMIL[illegible]

Graber Br[illegible]

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING

Will give prompt a[illegible] to all orders, guaran[illegible] work to give satisfa[illegible] to be up to the sanitary [illegible] ard.

WE WILL BE PLEASE[illegible] GIVE ESTIMATES [illegible] CONT[illegible]

Call at our shop o[illegible] street, back of Barr's [illegible] Store. Phone 554.

HOLLISTER'S
Rocky Mountain Tea [illegible]
A Busy Medicine for Busy [illegible]
Brings Golden Health and [illegible]
GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR [illegible]