

Aldrich bill, passed during Republican administration. The Progressives desire to prohibit the issuing of notes through private agencies.

The old parties believe in the enactment of legislation supplemental to the anti-trust law which will define and punish attempts in restraint of trade as criminal. The Democrats denounce the Republican administration for compromising with the Standard Oil and Tobacco companies. They favor the dissolution of trusts and the prevention of private monopoly; the Republicans favor methods that will control them. In the regulation of interstate commerce the Democrats are opposed to the substitution of Federal for State remedies, believing that each should be kept distinct and placed upon an equal basis with the other. The Republicans, however, favor Federal remedies. The Progressives agree with the Republicans, both as regards regulation rather than dissolution, and as regards Federal rather than State control.

The parties are in direct opposition on the tariff question. The Democrats maintain that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, the nation having power to tax for revenue purposes only. The Republicans argue that a protective tariff should be considered just as constitutional as are bank, corporation, income and inheritance taxes. The Democrats favor a reduction of the tariff on the necessities of life, for the purpose of directly benefiting the consumer. The Republicans favor a protective tariff for the purpose of indirectly benefiting the consumer. The Democrats believe that products competing with trust-controlled articles, and those sold more cheaply in foreign markets than in the United States, should be put on the free list. The Republicans admit that some import duties are too high, but believe that the report of an expert commission is essential to a proper adjustment. The Progressives agree with the Republicans for tariff revision and for the establishment of an expert commission. The Republicans favor an adequate protection of American industries, while the Progressives believe in a protective tariff equalizing the competitive conditions of the United States with those of other countries.



Closely connected with the tariff question is that of the high cost of living. The parties differ as to what causes it, but all desire to abolish the evils from which it results.

The Republicans favor a scientific inquiry into the causes and, after thus learning them, immediate demands of their platform to remedy artificial diate action to change those things that are re-

sponsible for it. The Progressives advocate the causes; to remove other causes they favor, as do the Republicans, an expert inquiry.

The Democrats believe that the high cost of living is caused by the tariff, and favor a material reduction on the necessities of life.

HARLEY W. NEHF.

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## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

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### THE SINGLETAX CAMPAIGN IN OREGON.

Portland, Ore. October 29.

We have startled the Beast in his den.

There have been four debates between W. S. U'Ren and Charles H. Shields. In all of them U'Ren frankly told where he got his money, and how the Joseph Fels Fund was raised. In a most adroit and quiet manner he demanded that Shields tell who supplied his funds, and how they were spent.

At the Bungalow Theater over 800 people rose in their seats and seconded the motion vigorously. But Shields refused to tell. He refused to tell in Hood River the next night; and in Salem last night he refused 1,500 people the information. Fact is, he dare not tell, for two of his principal backers are well known millionaire real estate speculators and tax dodgers.

The debates have made many converts for us, and none for the opponents. I never saw a man so cleanly exposed and mortified as when Shields was asked to tell the audience "Who pays you?"

Our wagon goes up and down the main streets bearing the sign, "Death Knell of Big Land Monopoly in Oregon, 364 X Yes; Graduated Single Tax 364 X Yes."

In front of the wagon is a great bronze ship bell that the driver strikes with a wooden hammer at intervals of perhaps a minute. It sounds for blocks, and the opponents cuss it and discuss it in groups.

At noon we hold street meetings. J. W. Bengough draws pictures; I shout through a big megaphone all sorts of short wordings to draw a crowd. Then we have a big map of Oregon, 7 feet deep, with the land grants marked in colors on it, and from it we preach some great sermons. It is very exhausting work. H. D. Wagnon, our candidate for assessor, has broken down his voice, but the crowds he has spoken to have been enormous. Some times 700 or 1,000 will gather in a few minutes.

Of course the other side is rustling. Cards and literature and lies piled on lies. They may beat us this time, and they may not; but they will know they have been in a fight, and that there is another battle coming on the same battle ground. If we win, then the very earth will be shaken by renewed battle, for the Beast is not going to stay whipped, and neither are we.

If the weather were good we would be all dead with public speaking; but fortunately it rains—real Oregon showers—and we get a little rest. We are distributing thousands of ballots marked as we would like to have them voted.

Bengough is a remarkable artist and splendid talker. F. E. Coulter is a whirlwind of energy and

eloquence. At first we lacked the personal touch and outside organization in this campaign, but some of it is being put in now, all right.

ALFRED D. CRIDGE. •

## NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of The Public for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, November 5, 1912.

### The Presidential Election.

The Presidential election throughout the United States on the 5th was carried by the Democratic Party, with Woodrow Wilson as its Presidential and Thomas R. Marshall as its Vice-Presidential candidate. [See current volume, pages 1019, 1033, 1039, 1043.]

As The Public goes to press early on the 6th, the available reports indicate the following Electoral vote:

#### For Wilson and Marshall (Democratic).

Alabama	12
Arizona	3
Arkansas	9
Colorado	6
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Florida	6
Georgia	14
Indiana	15
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	10
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	18
Minnesota	12
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
Montana	4
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
New Jersey	14
New Mexico	3
New York	45
North Carolina	12
North Dakota	5
Ohio	24
Oklahoma	10
Oregon	5
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	20
Virginia	12
West Virginia	8
Wisconsin	13
Total	377

For Roosevelt and Johnson (Progressive).	
Michigan	15
South Dakota	5
Total	20

For Taft and Sherman (Republican).	
Utah	4
Vermont	4
Total	8

Doubtful.	
California	13
Idaho	4
Illinois	29
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
New Hampshire	4
Pennsylvania	38
Rhode Island	5
Washington	7
Wyoming	3
Total	126

Total Electoral vote	531
Wilson and Marshall	377
Roosevelt and Johnson	20
Taft and Sherman	8
Doubtful	126
Total	531
Necessary to elect	266

Among Congressional candidates probably elected are Henry George, Jr., in New York; George L. Record, in New Jersey; Stanley E. Bowdle and Robert Crosser, in Ohio; R. E. Dowdell, in South Dakota; David J. Lewis, in Maryland; Edward Keating, in Colorado; and Frank Buchanan, C. H. Tavenner, H. T. Rainey, Martin D. Foster and J. M. Graham, in Illinois. Edward F. Dunne was elected Governor of Illinois and Wm. Sulzer Governor of New York by overwhelming majorities.

### Pre-Election Prognostications.

In its final report on the Presidential "straw" vote preceding the election of this week, the Chicago Record-Herald of the 3rd, one of the seven newspapers that had united to take this vote, said:

Woodrow Wilson will be elected President next Tuesday, if the straw ballots foretell the results at the polls. For second place, Taft and Roosevelt are running a desperate race. The present indications yielded by the national political canvass conducted by the Record-Herald and six other leading metropolitan newspapers are that the three rivals will maintain to the end the same order of running they displayed five weeks ago—Wilson first, Roosevelt second, Taft third.

[See current volume, page 1020.]