

\$1,000 to defeat H. D. Wagon for assessor, and undoubtedly more to defeat the Single Tax. There were others.

The advancement in tax legislation made in four years in Oregon is (1) abolition of the poll tax; (2) abolition of all taxation on household furniture; (3) probable carrying by very close vote of a measure to allow different rates of taxes on different classes of property; (4) stopping of tax laws being passed by legislatures with the "emergency clause," which clause prevented the referendum. These steps are inch-steps, but they are steps wrung from the opposition in spite of all they could do to keep the laws as they were. With a solid, local organization and a measure that would afford still further and more positive relief from taxes on labor values, the Single Taxers and tax reformers can compel further concessions and attain one outpost after another until the Port Arthur of the Beast has capitulated. The next regiment will now step forward.

We have relieved 60,000 men of the poll tax; we have struck \$12,000,000 of labor-made values off the tax rolls; we have provoked the people to thinking. They will think some more if we keep them at it.—ALFRED D. CRIDGE.

THE postmaster of Portland pays about \$85 in taxes on a lot where he resides. Next to him is an empty lot of the same value and size that pays about \$3.50. The P. M. has valuable and commendable improvements. The speculator has some stumps. Every year the lot grows more valuable without any labor. Every year the improvements decrease in value unless labor is added. To require that each of these lots pay \$4.75 to \$7 in taxes would encourage the use of both. The thousands of vacant lots held by speculators in our suburbs would take up the taxes now levied on the home owners and home users and renters.

Good roads mean better land values, and better roads mean ten dollars' profit to the land speculator to one that the farmer ever gets.

TO FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE, NOTICE!

Mr. Joseph Fels announces that his contribution to the cause for the current year is conditioned upon the friends of the movement elsewhere putting up a like sum. He will give no greater amount than is subscribed from other sources, but this he will match dollar for dollar.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE'S CAMPAIGN.

The campaign of Henry George, Jr. for Congress this year lacked the spectacular feature of two years ago. As the result was a foregone conclusion there was not the same interest manifested in his candidacy.

Mr. George received 13,488 votes; his Bull Moose opponent, 8,378 and the Republican candidate, 5,194. Mr. George thus lacked 84 of a majority. It is of interest to know that the candidate led both the presidential and gubernatorial nominees of his party in 54 out of the 77 election districts comprising his Congressional district. Some of this may be accounted for by the vote of the colored brother. There are 4,500 negro voters in the district, and of these 85 per cent. voted the Bull Moose ticket. Many "scratched" for George.

The campaign was conducted efficiently and with spirit. The secretary, Joseph H. Newman, in charge of headquarters, deserves not a little credit for the outcome. John H. Scully was Chairman of the Campaign Committee and F. C. Leubuscher was its treasurer. Among those who spoke at the George meetings were Oscar Geiger, John Moody, August Weymann, Wm. Ryan, John Jerome Rooney, Peter Aiken, W. B. Vernam, Hon. Robt. Baker and others.

The campaign was waged on a clean cut tariff issue, nor did Mr. George disguise the fact that he was a free trader and Single Taxer, avowing his intention in answer to "hecklers" of going much further than President-elect Wilson proposes to travel.