

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

### HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

The Russian douma meets November 14.

The New Orleans stock exchange has closed for a week.

Five persons lost their lives in a fire at New Haven, Conn.

A Federal attorney in Texas declares clearing house certificates illegal.

The United States has secured several million dollars more of English gold.

A woman has just died at Trinidad, Col., who for nearly 60 years has passed as a man.

The packing plant of Swift & Co. at Harrisburg, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$250,000.

The 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is in session at Jamestown, Va.

Root has arranged peace among the Central American republics and the hatchet has been buried.

The 2,200 employees of the shoe factories at Marlborough, Mass., have been put on half time on account of money stringency.

Foreign investors are buying cheap stocks.

Another plot to murder the czar has been thwarted.

Money is moving West under Secretary Cortelyou's threat.

Native laws and customs make death inconvenient for strangers in Egypt.

An Oklahoma bank cashier is missing, also \$50,000 of the institution's cash.

An extra session of the legislature is certain in California to relieve San Francisco.

New York bank statement shows a depleted reserve but imports of gold will replenish it.

Secretary Taft's carriage was hauled through the streets of Manila by enthusiastic Filipinos.

Records show that nearly two-thirds of the bubonic plague cases at San Francisco have proven fatal.

The wood trust at Tacoma has apparently busted, as there has been a big drop in prices and first class cordwood now sells at \$2.75 per cord.

Secretary Taft has left Manila for Vladivostok.

New York bankers say they are sending money West as fast as possible.

Forgers of clearing house certificates at El Paso, Tex., have been caught.

The Santa Fe railroad is to be tried on another indictment at Los Angeles.

A threat to dynamite Great Northern trains in Montana has led to placing of guards on many.

San Francisco has appealed to the government for money with which to fight the plague.

Kewick, a small California town near Redding, has been almost completely destroyed by fire.

The national convention of the W. C. T. U. is enthusiastic over the prohibition gains in the South.

Advices from Unalaska say a peak 800 feet above the sea has disappeared. The peak was raised by a submarine earthquake several years ago and its disappearance is attributed to the same cause.

Taft has decided to complete his tour of the world as originally planned.

Gold imports from foreign countries will continue in payment for crops.

One of the Vanderbilts has offered the Y. M. C. A. of Newport, R. I., \$100,000.

The United States District court at Los Angeles has imposed a fine of \$330,000 on the Santa Fe railroad for granting rebates.

A number of small banks at various places in the Southwest have failed.

Three large factories at Bridgeport, Conn., have closed on account of money stringency.

Four European countries have raised the discount rate to stop gold exports to America.

Roosevelt has promised to investigate the paper trust and recommend a repeal of paper tariff.

Estrada Palma, former president of Cuba, says American rule is better than independence with anarchy.

The total foreign gold engagements for New York is now close to \$36,000,000.

The Denver mint is coining gold bullion into money at the rate of nearly a million dollars a day.

The first shipment of foreign gold has reached New York. The consignment contained \$7,100,000.

The Oregon commission to the Alaska-Yukon Pacific exposition has selected a site for the state building.

### GETTING FLEET READY.

Ships Will Be Prepared to Sail On Scheduled Time.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Every detail of the preparations for the sailing of the battleship fleet to the Pacific ocean is now well in hand, and by December 16, the date on which the vessels will pass out of Hampton Roads, in review before President Roosevelt, members of the cabinet and high officials of the navy, arrangements for the comfort of the men en route will have been attended to. At all of the navy yards the work of making necessary repairs is being pushed and these will be completed by December 1. Provisions are being stored aboard the vessels, and their coal bunkers are being filled to their capacity. Four anchors will be carried by each vessel so as to be ready for any emergency.

The cost of provisioning the fleet is estimated at about \$375,000, including the feeding of a force of 15,000 men for 100 days. Only this week contracts were awarded for head cheese, sausages and veal.

Advantage will be taken of the two ocean cruises to make several tests with the provisions aboard—their preservation, packing and handling.

Incidentally to the visit of the fleet to the Pacific coast the Navy department is making arrangements to obtain a place for small arms firing there, so as to give the men an opportunity for practice in that capacity.

### EXCAVATION OF HERCULANEUM

Money Will Be Appropriated to Carry On the Work.

Rome, Nov. 12.—The proposal to continue the work of excavation at Herculeaneum has become so popular as a result of the efforts made by Charles Waldstein, professor of fine arts in Kings College, Cambridge, England, that the Italian government is about to take the matter actively in hand.

Signor Rava, minister of public instruction, upon whom the work actually depends, has prepared a bill to be presented to parliament which provides for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of removing the houses forming the modern town of Resina, which is located over Herculeaneum and an appropriation of \$3,000 for the actual excavation work. This latter sum does not include the salaries of officials. In the meanwhile a special commission under the presidency of Professor de Petra, of the University of Naples, has undertaken preliminary studies for the commencement of the work.

Professor Waldstein is about to bring out a large volume showing what has been done up to the present and setting forth what he considers necessary to insure the completion of the work. He will maintain that if carried out according to modern methods the excavation of Herculeaneum will call for an expenditure of \$200,000.

### AQUINALDO IS HOPEFUL.

Confident of Benefits From Taft's Visit to Islands.

Manila, Nov. 12.—A feature of the visit of Secretary of War Taft to Manila was the presence of Aguinaldo at several of the functions, for the first time since his capture. Discussing the visit of Mr. Taft to Manila with a representative of the Associated Press, he said: "It is my belief that the benefits to follow the visit, to the people of the Philippines, will be greater than they can reckon at the present time. I am at present unable to form an opinion, offhand, of the advantages, but I am confident that it has done good. The inauguration of the assembly has gone a long way to cement the friendship of the Philippines with the people of the United States. It is the fulfillment of a solemn promise, which many expected would not be fulfilled. The secretary of war did not bring independence for many people in his pocket, but he brought the means of attaining it. He told us how we can get it. The Filipinos are thankful for the information, and pleased at what the secretary has done, especially in the interests of education and agriculture."

### Quake Ruins Town.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—The first direct reports from the scene of the great earthquake at Karatagh, Russian Turkistan, about three weeks ago, reached this city from a corporal who accompanied the relief expedition sent to Jamarkan. Telegraphing under date of November 9, the corporal says: "The town of Karatagh was completely destroyed. The victims numbered about 400 in Karatagh and about 10,000 in the adjoining district of Denauk. All the villages in the vicinity were wrecked. Many more may be dead."

### Texas Probes Mill Trust.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 12.—An anti-trust suit has been filed by the attorney general in the Twenty-sixth District court against 120 Texas milling companies alleged to be in conspiracy in restraint of trade. The state alleges that the defendant companies have violated both the 1899 and 1903 acts and asks for penalties against each defendant in the sum of \$75,000 for the alleged violation of the act of 1899, and \$50,250 for violation of the act of 1903.

Lives Lost in Italy.

Rome, Nov. 12.—The rain storms and floods throughout Italy continue. Railroad tracks are being carried away in several places, and reports are being received of the destruction of houses and the destroying of cattle. Several human lives have also been lost.

## OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

### KENO IRRIGATION CANAL.

Work Progressing Rapidly in City Limits of Klamath Falls.

Klamath Falls—Work on the Keno canal is now well within the city limits and the hillsides where the government force is at work presents the appearance of a very animated anthill. A large force with shovels and with teams is at work and good progress is being made. It is expected that a great part of the heavier work will be completed before winter sets in. The Keno canal is on the west side of the river and will reach a part of the farming lands not touched by the main irrigation canal now in operation.

### O. A. C. Registrar Busy.

Corvallis—The registration at Oregon Agricultural college has already reached 887, not counting the specials in music and dairying. This is an unprecedented enrollment for this time of the year and demonstrates plainly, in the opinion of those informed, that the registration will easily reach 1,000 or 1,100 before the close of the school year. Everything is moving along smoothly at the college and President Kerr is giving complete satisfaction as head of this great institution.

### Linn Apples to Cuba.

Albany—A box of the best apples exhibited at the recent Linn county apple fair has left this city for Cuba, where it will be enjoyed by the officers of the Eleventh United States infantry. It was sent by County Commissioner T. J. Butler to his son, Clifton M. Butler, who is a second lieutenant in the Eleventh infantry, now serving in Cuba. Lieutenant Butler was appointed to the United States military academy at West Point from this city and graduated in the class of 1903.

### Open Umattilla Lands.

Pendleton—By a special order of United States Land Commissioner R. A. Ballinger, 2,640 acres of land under the Umattilla irrigation project will be restored to entry. The opening of the land was made on the advice of the engineers in charge of the project. January 24, 1908, is the date set for filings, and no rights can be obtained by going upon the land prior to that time. The date for the restoration is December 28, 1907.

### Digging Potatoes at Weston.

Weston—Potato digging is in active progress in the mountain district tributary to Weston. The acreage is larger than that of any previous year and the yield is good, averaging about 100 sacks to the acre, which is considered exceptionally good for unirrigated ground. B. F. Barklow and Henry Ransen, the largest growers on the mountain, will have about 8,000 sacks from 80 acres. Most of the crops will be held for next spring's market.

### Lumber Mills Shut Down.

Pendleton—Many lumber mills in Eastern Oregon are closing down on account of the money stringency. The Meacham Lumber company shut down and 40 men are out of work. Several small mills in Union and Baker counties are closed. The largest mill shut down was the Oregon Lumber mill at South Baker. This employed 200 men. Many Blue Mountain mills are closed. Umattilla county mills are still running.

### Begin Seeding at Athens.

Athens—Seeding in this section has begun in earnest since the rain began. Up to that time a great many farmers were afraid to begin seeding lest there should not be enough moisture in the ground to sustain the seed and the wheat. But now they feel assured, and there will be thousands of acres of land seeded during the next few weeks. The large farmers have from four to six drills running daily, and each drill plants from 20 to 25 acres a day.

### Farms Selling at Woodburn.

Woodburn—A Salem syndicate has purchased a 161-acre tract west of Woodburn for the purpose of dividing it into fruit tracts and running a spur into Woodburn from the Portland-Salem electric line. Sales of farms in this section to homeseekers from the East are of daily occurrence. There is much activity in both city and farm property and Woodburn's prospects were never so bright as the are now.

### Enlarging the Cannery.

Brownsville—The Brownsville cannery is building a large addition to its plant. It will be about 100x160 feet and will give capacity to handle the fruit output of the whole neighborhood. Apples are still coming in by the wagon load. Another carload of the prepared fruit was shipped last week. The railroad company will put in a switch. The fruit now has to be hauled about 200 yards to the nearest sidetrack.

### Albany Gets New Industry.

Albany—Albany is to have a furniture factory and the deserted buildings of the old organ and carriage factory in the southeastern part of the city are to be utilized for that industry. The Albany Furniture Manufacturing company is being formed by John McNeil, of Albany, who owns the factory buildings; J. M. Gilkinson, who recently came to Oregon, and H. P. Hanson, a furniture manufacturer of Tacoma.

### WESTON STUDENTS WORK.

President French Hopes to Make Normal Self Supporting.

Weston—The Weston normal will become a self supporting institution if the ambitions of President Robert C. French are realized. It may offer young men and women an opportunity to secure an education on their own resources. With this plan in view, President French has just purchased 65 acres of excellent timber land 10 miles from Weston, where boys may work at wood cutting during vacation, the product to be sold for the benefit of the school.

It is the hope of President French to develop the industrial side of life, and he believes the opportunity to work should be offered every young man and woman attending school. Even now many young men and women are working their way through school.

### Krag-Jorgensen for O. A. C.

Corvallis—The Oregon Agricultural college cadets have just received from the government about 400 of the latest improved Krag-Jorgensen rifles. These guns will in part take the place of the old guns now in use, which will be returned to some arsenal. There has just been formed a third cadet battalion. The new companies are I, K and L, and three more captains and other necessary officers will be selected from the students.

### Normal Training in High Schools.

Salem—Statistics compiled by the department of education show that 88 high schools reporting in Oregon outside of Portland last year graduated 2,574 students, of which 74 are employed as teachers. The state normal school board has formulated a teachers' training course for high schools, so that the teachers who go from those schools to teach in the rural districts shall not be without preparation.

### State Will Sue.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain, as president of the state board of education, has wired defaulting textbook manufacturing concerns failing to supply public schools as follows: "You are in default as to some books contracted for. If contract is not complied with at once the state board will sue on bond."

### Apples for President.

Freewater—The Freewater Commercial club will send a fine box of apples to President Roosevelt. These apples have been donated by D. C. Conrad, whose Spokane Beauty variety took the prize at the Walla Walla fair, and caused much favorable comment. They will be sent to Washington, D. C., in a few days.

### Klamath Opening in a Year.

Klamath Falls—Hiram D. White, allotting agent of the Indian service, is now at the Klamath reservation engaged in the last allotment of lands. The work will occupy perhaps a year. It is thought the opening of lands for settlement may take place soon after.

### Much Fruit at Milton.

Milton—The fruit men of this vicinity estimate the fruit crop at 300 cars in the district about here. In addition to this there has been an immense quantity of fruit shipped by package express.

### PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Club, 87c; bluestem, 89c; valley, 87c; red, 85c.  
Oats—No. 1 white, \$29.50; gray, \$29.50.  
Barley—Feed, \$28.50 per ton; brewing, \$30; rolled, \$30@31.  
Corn—Whole, \$32; cracked, \$33.  
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$23; clover, \$15; chest, \$15; grain hay, \$15@16; alfalfa, \$14.  
Fruits—Apples, 75c@82.25 per box; peaches, \$1 per crate; watermelons, 1c per pound; pears, \$1@1.25 per box; grapes, 75c@1.75 per crate; quinces, 50c@1 per box; huckleberries, 70c@8c per pound; cranberries, \$10@10.50 per barrel.  
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; cabbage, 1c@1 1/4c per pound; cauliflower, 25c@31c per dozen; celery, 50c@61c per dozen; corn, 85c@91c per sack; cucumbers, \$1 per sack; onions, 15c@20c per dozen; parsley, 20c per dozen; peppers, 8c@17c per pound; pumpkins, 1c@1 1/4c per pound; radishes, 20c per pound; spinach, 6c per pound; squash, 1c@1 1/4c per pound; tomatoes, 25c@50c per box.  
Onions—\$2@2.25 per sack.  
Potatoes—75c@85c per hundred, delivered Portland; sweet potatoes, 2 1/4c per pound.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@32 1/2c per pound.  
Veal—75 to 1 1/2c per lb; 7 1/2c@9c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 6@6 1/2c.  
Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 7@7 1/2c; packers, 6 1/2@7c.  
Poultry—Average old hens, 11c per pound; mixed chickens, 11c; spring chickens, 11c; old roosters, 8c@9c; dressed chickens, 13c@14c; turkeys, live, old, 16c; young, 18c; geese, live, 9c@10c; ducks, 14c; pigeons, \$1@1.50; squabs, \$2@3.  
Eggs—Fresh ranch, candled, 35c per dozen.  
Hops—1907, 7@9c per pound; olds, 4c per pound.  
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18c@22c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20c@22c, according to shrinkage; fineness; mohair, choice, 29c@30c per pound.

### BEST ASSETS ASSIGNED.

Preferred Creditors Get Cream of Resources of Portland Bank.

Portland, Nov. 8.—Developments yesterday in the bank failure of the Title Guarantee & Trust company were as follows:

Marquam building, included as \$400,000 asset, is not available for meeting claims of depositors, because held as security by Ladd & Tilton, for \$607,000 debt.

Three depositors of broken bank, dissatisfied with appointment of George H. Hill as receiver, petition Federal District court for involuntary bankruptcy, their object being to supplant the receiver with trustee appointed by bank's creditors.

Validity is doubted of assignment to State Treasurer Steel for security for \$395,000 state deposits, of timber land collateral in Benton and Marion counties.

So much of assets of bank are assigned to preferred creditors that it looks as if depositors will suffer heavy loss.

State Treasurer Steel exacted only \$100,000 security for \$395,000 deposits of public funds, thereby violating the law.

It seems likely that Treasurer Steel's bondsmen will be called on by the state to make good the loss of public funds.

The American Surety company has given bond for \$50,000, and six Portland men for \$50,000—J. Thorburn Ross, Wallace McCamant, Louis G. Clarke, J. H. Peterson, M. B. Rankin and J. W. Cook. Ross' liability is \$25,000.

District Attorney Manning hears that the bank received deposits while insolvent, and that there were swindling operations, and will make investigation.

### MAKE NEW YORK PAY.

Senator Heyburn Makes Vigorous Appeal to Roosevelt.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Senator Heyburn called on the President yesterday to protest against further deposits of government money with New York banks until those institutions consent to pay reserves of Western banks in cash instead of cashier's checks. The president requested the senator to present his views in writing, which he did as follows:

"On behalf of the people of the Western states, and especially those of the Northwestern states, I would urge that no further deposits of money from the treasury of the United States be made in New York banks except on the condition that such banks shall immediately make available in money to the banks in such Western states the full amount of the reserves held by such New York banks on account of such Western banks.

"The tying up of many millions of dollars of Western money representing the reserves of the Western banks held by New York banks must inevitably result in empowering the New York banks to determine the time and conditions of free resumption of banking functions by the Western banks, whereas, if the reserves of the Western banks could be converted into available money at once, the financial situation of the West would be free from domination on the part of the East.

### MAY CALL EXTRA SESSION.

Gillett to Consult Bankers—Gold is Circulated in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—At a conference with members of the clearing house and leading business men today Governor Gillett will be urged to call an extra session of the legislature to take some action regarding the present financial situation, in view of the fact that taxes become delinquent November 30.

Local banks are much more optimistic over the situation today, and the fact that business does not appear to be seriously disturbed by the use of the clearing house scrip is giving such much encouragement. The new paper money is being accepted everywhere without question and business is going ahead as usual.

From the subtreasury here \$245,000 went out in gold yesterday. Interior cities got some of this coin, and the balance went into the banks here. More will be paid out today.

### Japanese Feelings Hurt.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 8.—The riot damage commission today ended in speechmaking. For an hour Howard Duncan, counsel for the Japanese government, declared that the mere damage to property was not for a moment to be compared to the grave injury to the finer feelings of the Japanese. Commissioner King replied with the statement that anything he could award in the way of monetary damages could not possibly be of such balm as the cable explanation already sent by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Tokio.

### German Warship Blown Up.

Kiel, Nov. 8.—The boilers of the German school ship Bleucher exploded this morning while the vessel was near Murwick. The vessel has recently been used as a receiving ship. At a late hour tonight 10 bodies had been found on board the ship and a roll call of the crew showed that not other men were missing. Several of the wounded men are not expected to recover. Three hundred of the crew were absent manœuvring.

### Reclamation of Zuydersee.

The Hague, Nov. 8.—The government has presented to parliament a bill for the reclamation of a portion of the Zuydersee at a cost of \$11,200,000. The work will occupy seven years and will yield about 40,000 acres of fertile land.

## REVOLUTIONIZE LEGISLATIVE METHOD

Adoption of Proposed Changes Will Make a Radical Change in Representation—Recall Measure Will Lift from Office All Who Fail to Do Their Duty

Drafts of constitutional amendments and laws sought to be adopted by the people of Oregon have been prepared and are being circulated throughout the state by a large committee of prominent men with a view of getting the measure before the voters for their consideration. Efforts will be made by those who have drafted and are promoting the measure to form a Peoples' Power league and to raise \$3,000 to defray the expenses of the coming campaign to be carried on for the success of the measures.

Included in the list of the measures which are being presented are: An amendment to the state constitution providing for the recall of unworthy office holders; the draft of a bill for the election of United States senators by people's instruction; the draft of a bill providing for proportional representation and majority elections, and a draft of the Huntley corrupt practice act.

Those who have compiled the list of amendments and bills and are now sending them out and asking for the formation of a people's league are: Johnathan Bourne, Jr., Earl C. Bronaugh, Jerry Bronaugh, W. C. Bristol, Lee M. Clark, H. W. Drew, C. H. Gram, Thomas G. Greene, Clyde V. Huntley, J. E. Hodges, V. R. Hyde, G. W. Holcomb, Harry Lane, T. M. Leabo, T. A. McBride, Henry E. McGinn, E. S. J. McAllister, F. McKercher, P. McDonald, G. M. Orton, B. Lee Paget, C. Scheubel, Ben Selling, Alex. Sweek, C. E. S. Wood, Frank Williams, W. S. U'Ren and John C. Young.

In discussing the measures which they have placed before the people the promoters set out their ideas as follows:

"We believe all citizens agree that every political party should be represented in the government in proportion to the number of its supporters among the people; that no political party should ever have a greater majority of the officers of government than it has of the votes of the people; that the people should be able to express their disapproval of any officer's acts by recalling him from office; that the people should elect and choose their United States senators; that character, and not the possession of wealth, or the secret or public support of great corporations, or wealthy citizens, should be of advantage to any man aspiring to public office. The measures herein offered by members of the People's Power league of Oregon are expected to aid in obtaining these results."

In discussing the recall amendment to the constitution the proposer say it will be second only to the initiative and referendum. It is pointed out that the people of the state cannot now recall an officer once elected without proving him guilty of a crime beyond a reasonable doubt.

It is pointed out that almost continually district attorneys and sheriffs contend they are unable to enforce the laws, or an assessor says it is impossible to assess all property fairly or to make great wealth bear its just share of the burden of government. It is argued that if one-fourth of the voters of the state or district could bring such officers face to face with public discharge for incompetency they would get their work or else the people would get officers who would do it for them. It is asserted that should the law be passed the mere threat of invoking it would be effective in the great majority of cases and the people would hear less of maintaining the dignity of an office and more of maintaining its efficacy.

In the draft itself it is provided that 25 per cent of the voters who cast their votes for an election of justice of the Supreme court at the election prior to the action for recall may file their petition demanding the recall of an officer who is not enforcing the law.

The petition shall set forth the reasons for demanding the recall and if the officer does not resign within five days after the filing of the petition then a special election shall be held within 20 days to determine whether or not the officer shall be recalled.

On the sample ballots at this election the petitioners shall set forth in not more than 200 words the reasons for their action while the officer shall set forth in another 200 words his justification for his acts. At this same election other candidates for the office shall be nominated and the one receiving the highest vote in nomination shall be deemed to be elected.

In the event the accused official receives the highest number of votes at the election he shall remain in office. Petitions of recall may be filed against members of the legislature after he has served five days or longer in the first session following his election. In the case of other officers six months must elapse before such a petition is filed.

After one recall petition has been filed and election held no other petition may be filed against the same officer unless the petitioners pay into the public treasury the whole amount of its expense for the preceding election.

The proposed bill for the selection of United States senators by a vote of the people is short and to the point. In effect it is nothing more than an expressed instruction of the legislature by the people to vote for one candidate for senator. It is argued that after such an instruction no politician would put his private opinion above the voted expression of the people of the state. The bill says: "Section 1. That we, the people of the state of Oregon, hereby instruct our representative and senators in our legislative assembly, as such officers, to vote for and elect the candidates for United States senator from this state who receive the highest votes at our general elections."

In argument for the proportional representation bill, it is shown that the present house of representatives in the Oregon legislature is composed of 59 Republicans and one Democrat. If the voters in the state were represented in proportion to the ratio of their numerical strength as shown at the last election the house would be composed of about 33 Republicans, 20 Democrats, four Socialists and three Prohibition members. It is further pointed out that since 1893 the Republicans have always had from 44 to 59 of the members of the house, though in 1895 and 1896 the vote of the Republican party throughout the state was less than one-half of all the votes cast.

It is argued that proportional representation would give each party a fair proportional vote in the legislature, just as it has in the general elections. The text of the proposed law is as follows:

"Section 16. In all elections authorized by this constitution until otherwise provided by law, the person or persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, but provision may be made by law for elections by equal proportional representation of all the voters for every office which is filled by the election of two or more persons whose official duties, rights and powers are equal and concurrent."

"Every qualified elector resident in his precinct and registered, as may be required by law, may vote for one person for each office. Provision may be made by law for the voter's direct or indirect expression of his first, second or additional choices among the candidates for any office. For an office which is filled by the election of one person it may be required by law that the person elected shall be the final choice of a majority of the electors voting for candidates for that office. These principles may be applied by law to nominations by political parties and organizations."

The Huntley corrupt practice act is known to a great many of the people of the state, as it is the bill which was introduced in the last session of the legislature by Huntley, of Clackamas, and defeated on the ground that it was too voluminous and detailed.

In brief, it provides for the regulation of all elections as to campaign expenses, setting out a maximum expense bill for every office voted upon by the people, both at the primaries and at the general elections. These amounts are fixed according to the importance of the office and the scope of the campaign necessary to present the candidates before the people. R