

## Who Could Do More ?

Continued from first page.

Bourne has been a resident of Oregon for 34 years. In private life he has spent a large sum of his own money in developing the mineral resources of the state, and brought into Oregon \$30,000,000 of Eastern money for the same purpose. He has traveled all over Oregon and knows the state better than the average citizen; at the present time has large mining interests in Oregon and in other sections of the Northwest, and pays taxes directly or indirectly through concerns in which he is interested in Multnomah, Clackamas, Benton, Baker and Coos Counties, to the amount of several hundred dollars.

Few newspapers in the state publish anything favorable to Senator Bourne. Many willfully and maliciously misrepresent him. His great achievement in securing the Oregon City Locks appropriation excited little newspaper comment, and some papers even denied him credit for this great public service, in spite of the record. For this reason many of the people of Oregon do not know that the Parcels Post Law, for which the people of this nation have been clamoring for forty years, was framed and adopted through the efforts of Senator Bourne.

Bourne assisted largely in the passage of the Postal Savings Bank Bill.

Bourne was the originator, and for a time the only advocate of the Corporation Net Earnings tax, which brought into the treasury in its first year a sum in excess of \$25,000,000. He believes that the publicity features of this law are worth more to the people than the income derived.

Bourne was the first advocate of the Business Methods Commission. He spent a whole vacation period looking into the problem. President Taft is using much of the information gained by this sub-committee in his Economy Commission. The government could save \$300,000,000 annually by the adoption of intelligent business methods.

Senator Bourne secured approval for the construction of the Broadway bridge, in spite of powerful opposition in Portland. Bourne induced the War Department to retain army headquarters at Vancouver Barracks instead of removing to Seattle; and secured recognition of Portland merchants in bidding for army supplies on an equality with Seattle and San Francisco.

Bourne is the originator of the Presidential Primary idea, the most important piece of legislation proposed by any public man in years.

Are you for popular government? As an American you should be. Then remember that from the Australian Ballot, the Initiative and Referendum, Direct Nominations, Statement No. 1, and on to the Presidential Preference Primary law, not one of these mighty weapons against bossism and corruption was forged without the active help of Jonathan Bourne, Jr. Those who know the inside history of his fight for Statement No. 1 in 1906, know that it was with little hope of his own election to the United States Senate, but with the determination to save the principles of direct election of United States Senators that he spent his own money legitimately, but with a prodigious hand, to waken the people of Oregon to their opportunity, and so forever stopped the corruption of our legislature.

Senator Bourne's great speech in the United States Senate on Popular vs. Delegated Government has had greater circulation than any other speech ever delivered in Congress. Two million, seven hundred thousand copies of this speech were mailed by request, thus advertising Oregon more than all other forms of publicity combined, and leading directly to the rapidly spreading adoption of the "Oregon System" by other states.

The re-election of Senator Bourne is not a matter of politics, nor of prejudices, nor of personalities. It is a matter of business, and of public duty, in which every good and patriotic citizen of Oregon is vitally interested. Those who put the good of the state—the good of the whole people—above private or political prejudices, will vote for Senator Bourne, who has yielded to the demand of those who signed the petitions and is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

Oregon cannot afford to lose the service of this efficient public servant.

Senator Bourne did abide by the result of the primaries. Not one finger has he lifted to secure the nomination as an independent candidate, which we have forced upon him through the overwhelming expression of public sentiment from all over the state.

Bourne made no campaign for renomination beyond taking four pages in the publicity pamphlet and for incidental expenses in

connection with his petition. He had no campaign manager, no paid boosters, no cards, no lithographs—complying strictly with the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act, a progressive law in which he sincerely believes.

The Bourne Popular Government Club is the result of a mass meeting called and held by volunteers on September 23, at the East Side Library in Portland, Oregon. It was an enthusiastic meeting of men of all parties, which named an advisory committee of nine men, who in turn named a Bourne Committee of 100 men from all parts of Oregon.

Men of all parties have joined in this movement solely for the good of Oregon.

### Majority Rule Amendment

Proposed by Initiative Petition. For the amending of Section 1, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Oregon so as to require a majority of all electors voting at any election to adopt constitutional amendment and pass initiative measures and a majority vote of electors voting thereon to reject measures referred to the people.

VOTE YES OR NO.

Vote 322 X Yes

323 No.

The Majority Rule amendment, as shown above, is just as it will appear on the ballot. This is one of the most important measures the voters of Oregon will be called upon to decide at the coming election.

It will take from the minority the much abused power to initiate and pass laws that only a small percentage of the people understand, and confirms the majority in its rights to rule.

Has it not been the purpose of the initiative to give the people—the majority—the right to rule? Surely. How can the majority rule if 25 or 30 per cent of the voters are allowed to enact laws?

Look at it this way and you will see the danger in the law which the proposed amendment will remedy! A certain clique, or certain interests desire a law or laws passed; they send out an army of paid canvassers to solicit names for the petitions at so much per name, the petition is filed and the measure goes on the ballot; those who have initiated the measure and those who signed the petitions—a small per cent of the electorate—vote for it, a few people who know that the proposed law is aimed at the rights of the people vote against it; but the majority who read in one paper that the law is a good one and who read in another paper that it is a bad law, frankly admit that they do not understand it, and refrain from voting. What is the result? The people who have initiated and who are deeply interested in the measure—a small minority about 25 or 30 per cent of the electorate—are counted for it, as are those who did not vote on it at all, and it is declared passed.

That is what has happened in the past and what will happen at the coming election. That is Minority Rule, not Majority Rule.

The proposed amendment will safeguard the rights of the people and make the rule of the majority, majority rule indeed, and not minority rule as at present. Is it right that our state constitution should work so that conditions could possibly arise when less than a majority of the votes cast at an election could amend the Constitution? Is it not evident that this law is the weak spot in our initiative law? Is it not true that all are affected by the passage of bad laws as well as good laws? Is it not true that all must pay the cost of such legislation? Is it right to say that the approval of a minority of the total number of votes cast at the election should have the right to pass any law or amend the Constitution when all of the people of the state are affected by such legislation? Is it not better to have the approval of a majority of the total number of votes cast at any election than to pass any law without it? If you will carefully consider the merits of the Majority Rule amendment you will vote so that in the future the voters of Oregon will take more interest in legislation for it will have a tendency to restrain experimenters, causing less untried and experimental measures being proposed, thus giving the voter more time for the consideration of important measures.

By voting for the Majority Rule amendment you will correct the abusive use of the initiative law, and thereby preserve it in the State Constitution.

You, Mr. Voter, are to decide this very important question, and in order to decide it right you should vote 322 X Yes on November 5.

MAJORITY RULE LEAGUE  
Paid Advertisement

# Who for President That Ought to be Plain Enough



### The Japs' Friend

Do you want Japs to vote, Japs to sit on juries, Japs for policemen and sheriffs, Japs to take up homesteads, Japs made citizens, so that they can come and go by thousands from Japan, Grownup Jap men to sit beside your little girl in school? Do you know, Mr. Workingman, that Teddy Roosevelt, who pretends to be your friend, is in favor of all these things? Japs cannot do these things now because the law prevents them from being naturalized like a white man can be and being made citizens. Roosevelt thinks they should be made citizens the same as a white man.

Here is the proof: When he was President before, on December 4th, 1906, Teddy Roosevelt sent a message to Congress of the United States. In it were these words:

"I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become citizens."

When a man is naturalized, as you know, he has as many rights as any man born in this country. A naturalized Jap could go back to Japan and come over here as often as he pleased. Mr. Workingman, do you want 5,000,000 Japs over here in the United States taking your jobs, getting your best homesteads, sitting by your side in the jury box, and voting against you at the ballot box? The next thing would be Jap policemen and sheriffs.

But this is not all that Roosevelt does for the Japs to the injury of the white workingman. He seems to have a peculiar fondness for Japs. How about this?

In the schools of California grownup Japanese men sat next to little white girls in the public schools of California when they studied their A B C's. The fathers and mothers of California thought this was very bad for the morals of their little girls so in 1906 the school board passed a regulation that the grown up Japs must use different rooms from the little white girls. This was the business of the people of California, but Teddy Roosevelt, who pretends to be a friend of the workingman, meddled in the affairs of the working people of California and he waved his big stick and told them they must take back this regulation and let the Japs back into the school rooms. He did more than this, he threatened the people of California that if they did not do this he would send United States soldiers to make them. Here are the words Theodore Roosevelt used on December 4, 1906:

"To shut them (the Japanese) from the public schools is a wicked absurdity. . . . in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done and all the forces, military and civil of the United States, which I may lawfully employ will be employed."

What do you think of this, Mr. Workingman? Do you believe Roosevelt means what he says? If you do where do you think the foxy little Japs would be before he has been president another four years? If you want to protect yourselves vote against Roosevelt on November 5th.

### The Workingman's Friend

Achievements of President Taft and our friends in Congress: First—The extension of the eight-hour day to workmen employed by contractors upon Government work.

Second—Defeat of the Democratic measure limiting civil employes to seven years, then casting them aside as derelicts. The President stands for the retention of all competent and efficient employes in the service of the Government and proposes a pension for the superannuated.

Third—The passage of an interstate boiler inspection law.

(Members of union labor were appointed by the President as inspectors.)

Fourth—Provision made for a parcels post to take effect January 1, 1913.

Fifth—The movement initiated by the President and supported by Congress for the creation of an industrial commission for investigation of differences between employer and employe.

Sixth—The appointment of non-partisan tariff board for the revision of the tariff board upon a protective basis of labor.

Postal savings banks are being established in all the principal cities of the country. This is for the especial benefit of workers.

Eighth—Postoffice is self-sustaining for the first time.

Ninth—Introduction of a bill approved by the President, providing workmen's compensation for injuries on railroads in accordance with the report of a commission appointed by the President. This bill passed the Senate and was sent to the House, where a Democratic organization against the measure ties it up in the judiciary committee, where it still rests.

Tenth—There has not been a strike upon an interstate railway during the past four years of any consequence, though several critical situations requiring much tact to adjust arose. These were satisfactorily adjusted through the good offices of the President's appointees—that is, where employer and employe were willing to arbitrate.

The Workmen's Compensation Act—President Taft introduced the system of workmen's compensation at Panama, proposed a general law to Congress and got the same passed by the Republican Senate. It was put to sleep by the Democrats in the House.

Here are the opinions of great leaders on this act, according to Mr. Moore:

Samuel Gompers: "It is not perfect by any means, but it is the best bill; it is an improvement upon any workmen's compensation act in any of our states in the union and better than exists in any other country on the face of the globe."

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: "The most important legislation that has come up in years for the benefit of the members."

H. E. Willis, Representative of four Railroad Men's organizations: "I am most heartily in favor of it. I believe it to be one of the greatest pieces of legislation in the interests of our workmen that has been introduced for years."

Here is Mr. Moore's advice to workmen regarding the "Bull Moose" Roosevelt ticket: "If you wish to maintain the present high standard the workmen of this country enjoy, vote the Republican ticket straight. Don't go half way. Don't waste your vote, as would be the case if it was cast for the 'Bull Moose.' A vote for the 'Bull Moose' is a vote for Wilson and Free Trade. If you want Workingman's Compensation to become a law put Mr. Taft back on the job he has so well begun."

VOTE for TAFT and PROSPERITY.

Information furnished by De Witt P. Gilliam, 71 N. 18th St. Portland, Ore.

Paid advertisement

Senator Bourne's work on the Committee of Postoffices and Post Roads will be a lasting monument to him and a positive blessing to the country. I am a Democrat and he is a progressive Republican, yet I feel that his absence from the U. S. Senate would be a positive loss to the country.—James E. Martine. (Woodrow Wilson's choice for Senator.)

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In order to insure a change of advertisement the copy for such change should reach this office not later than Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Please remember this and save the printer

DALY-KELLAHER  
PUBLIC UTILITIES  
BILL

GUARANTEES  
**FAT JOBS**  
FOR THRIFTY  
**JOB-HUNTERS**

TAKES LID OFF  
CITY TREASURY

VOTE 135  
**NO!**  
SPECIAL CITY ELECTION  
NOVEMBER 2, 1912

MALARKEY  
STATE-WIDE  
PUBLIC UTILITIES BILL

GUARANTEES  
**LOWER RATES**  
AND  
**BETTER SERVICE**  
EFFICIENCY AND  
**ECONOMY**

VOTE 314  
**YES!**  
GENERAL ELECTION  
NOVEMBER 5, 1912



—Oregonian.

For the Best of Job Printing, the  
**ST. JOHNS REVIEW**  
Phone Columbia 321 117 W. Burlington

## FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR

If elected, I will give personal attention to the duties of the office. You will find me on the job all the time.

Under my administration the County Assessor's office will be an open book to the taxpayers. It is your office and you have the right to know how it is conducted.

I believe in tax laws that will give the little man a square deal. My slogan, which was printed after my name on the ballot in the Spring Primaries, is "LIFT THE TAX BURDEN FROM THE WAGE EARNER AND HOME OWNER."

I believe in economy in public expense, but not in parsimony. We cannot tax ourselves rich, but we can tax ourselves poor.

I believe that public officials owe the people a dollar's worth of service for each dollar of pay they receive. Such will be my policy in the County Assessor's office if I am elected on November 5.

I am a taxpayer, and pay taxes on real and personal property.

I am opposed to single tax. It means confiscation of homes and farms.

## HENRY E. REED

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

No. 161 on the Official Ballot

Paid Adv.