HIS STAND ON LABOR QUESTION

Proprietor of the Los Angeles Times Belleves Tenets of Organized Labor Are Opposed to the Republican Form of Government.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 31-On July a committee of prominent citizens of Los Angeles called on General Harrison
G. Otis at his home, "The Bivouac," in
this city, and presented him with a testimonial indorsing his stand on the labor
question, and expressing appreciation of
the stand taken by the Los Angeles Times
in its light for "individual liberty." The
testimonial was signed by 200 of the most
prominent business men of Los Angeles.
The reply of General Otis has just been
made public. The address is as follows:
To General Harrison Gray Otis, Editorin-Chief Los Angeles Times. Greeting:
"Your fellow citizens with unfelgined admirstion for your genius as the editor of

demagogues by the Times.

'We are mindful of the fact that the majority of the business men and employers of labor have come from the ranks of the common people, inheriting nothing save love of country and willingness and capacity for work. We believe that the future of this country depends not only upon free schools and a free press, but also freedom of action under the law.

"The ambitious youth must not, shall not, be dwarfed in his desire or opportunity, nor hindered in his effort to reach the goal of success, whether in the workshop, the fields of commerce or along the highways of professional life; we de-mand for our fellows and for ourselves the individual freedom that became our heritage upon the Republic's birth. "We congratulate the City of Los An-geles and the State of California that

through you the principles of eternal truth and justice are presented daily, in the homes of California in the columns of the Los Angeles Times." In the course of his reply General Otis

You and your fellow-citizens have seen ommend our course in a just bat-liberty regulated by law, for industrial freedom and the equal right of all honest workers without distinction.

to exploit, in a lawful way, every legi-timate channel of human activity. "For your voluntary commendation, your substantial support and unexpected praise, I and my co-workers in this field of duty return our best thanks. To be praised by such a body of citizens as the signers of this unique address-fairly representing, as they do, the worth, the solidarity of the city-is an honor indeed. You are our immediate fellow citizens and close neighbors, and know whereof you speak; you are able to place a correct estimate upon the character and to judge the journalistic and personal conduct and career of the citizen whom you address. ddress-to estimate them more accurat perhaps, than can any other equal mber of men anywhere.

"If I have been so fortunate as to ren-der any valuance service to the people of my city—to the cause of industrial pacification and independence here or in the country at large-I am glad indeed. I have performed no more than my duty as a citizen and journalist. No conspicuous success could have been achieved ous success could have been achieved without your powerful backing and fear-

"You exalt me and mine by your high approval of our course in the defence of a principle vital to the welfare of society, business and government; yet I do not fall to recognize the truth that your strong and timely words have an application and a significance far beyond my own personality. I can well understand that ing so many good men, scores and hunamong so many good men, scores and hundreds in number, whose names are signed to this striking and beautiful address, embracing both employers and employed, there must be those who do not by any means agree with me in other things, and who are able to give reasons for their faith-reasons that I would not undertake to question here. Therefore I appreciate all the more highly their manly and unselfish action in this behalf. They have generously waived differences and joined in commending public utterances. joined in commending public utterances and acts demanded by the strenuous needs of the hour, and designed to promote the general welfare.

citizens of Los Angeles, were "You, citizens of Los Angeles, were among the first to descry the danger signs in the industrial sky. Your far-seeing sagacity has accurately forecasted the logical, the inevitable outcome of the prevailing movement in the perilous direction of industrial usurpation and despotism, unless that movement be firmly checked by the mighty power of an aroused public opinion brought to bear directly against it. For industrial despotism, as we have seen, when once in the saddle, has no logical fighting place; it does not of its own volition stay its the saddle. has no logical halting place; it does not of its own volition stay its march; no 'labor leader' has the sense or the patriotism to cry 'Halt.' to his or the patriotism to cry 'Halt,' to his followers at the supreme moment, namely, before the head of the column has neared the danger line. That perilous march, if not stayed by the power of public opinion, must in the end be radely arrested by the strong arm of the Government, in order that no encouragement shall be given in the future to like attempts at yet further aggressions upon the inalienable rights of citizens.

"By far the worst phase of the labor problem lies in the fact that so-called organized' labor is so often badly ad-

'organized' labor is so often badly ad-vised and ignorantly led. Too many of its loaders have shown. In conspicuous in-stances, an atter lack of any accurate ception of the true spirit and genius of our republican system—an utter dis-regard of the lawful rights of that far larger body of workmen, who are not up in the ranks of the labor leagues. They have shown themselves to be, not true friends of labor, broadly speaking, but its narrow and deluded enemies. They have proved themselves to be blind, un-safe leaders. They have exhibited small sain readers. They have exhibited small knowledge of the true principles of industrial economics. By this course in prompting strikes and consequent idleness they seem to say to workingmen: "Idleness is better for you than employment: stop work and live off the others." Such advice is folly and madness concentrated. The man who advises another to refuse employment and wares when he reader. imployment and wages, when he needs

them, is a bad counselor.

"You have detected the danger that lies in the monstrous doctrine that the in-alienable right of ishor, and to labor freely, shall be confined to the few and not be open to all: that one class of ishor, because it is hunded together, possesses superior rights; that it can dominate other and more numerous classes of labor for the reason that they are unorganized; that the right not to organized is less sacred under the constitution and the law than the right to organize.

"We oppose these impudent pretensions on the part of those who would establish

a labor oligarchy and create an insufferable monopoly in a universal commodity. It is an unjust, an indefendible, a destructive doctrine. Carried to its ultimate conclusion it would undermine our restructive doctrine. Carries to its ultimate conclusion it would undermine our republican system, sap the foundations of the Government, and substitute the uncontrolled will of the few for the lawful rule of the many, for true it is that the great body of labor in this country is unorganized, that it does not seek to organize, and in the very nature of the case must remain unorganized. Even in the must remain unorganized. Even in the ranks of banded labor are countless scores of men who are not there of their own free choice; they are unwilling sub-jects, and chafe under an insufferable

"We stand for the better, the more ra tional and just doctrine that has been re-peatedly set forth by me, in the past, in these words:

"The lawful right to every citizen to pursue, undisturbed and unhampered, any lawful occupation of his choice in a lawful way and to be protected in that right by the whole power of the state and of the nation, if need be.

"The right to labor is fundamental and inalienable: it antedates labor leagues and human laws. It is a pre-eminent right of all American citizens, and can

miration for your genius as the editor of a great paper, and appreciation of your worth as a man, desire hereby to assure you of their hearty and cordial support, in your battle for individual liberty; under your leadership the Los Angeles (There has fought and wone a great victory). miration for your sense paper, and appreciation of your worth as a man, desire hereby to assure you of their hearty and cordial support, in your battle for individual liberty; under your leadership the Los Angeles Times has fought and won a great victory for equal rights.

"That the City of Los Angeles and environment is free from the tyranny of misguided agitators, is chiefly due to the feariess advocacy of the rights of all men and the relentiess condemnation of demagogues by the Times.

"We are mindful of the fact that the

sit supine and see the edicts of their courts defied, their laws trampled upon, private and public property destroyed or citizens maimed, murdered and maitreat-ed. If such acts be permitted, anarchy ensues. But there will be no anarchy ours is a government of law, and in system resides the power to enforce

decrees.
"But how much better it would be could the ultimate resort be averted. How much better for the whole body of law-resping citizens so to act in such emergens as we have witnessed, almost with number, within recent years that the last dread alternative may never become necessary. How much wiser it is to bring to bear, in good time, the tremendous power of a peaceful though terribly earnest public opinion, commanding that law shall have sway; that uniform privileges shall prevail to the field of industrial ef-fort; that unjust discriminations shall coase; that all persons, without distinction, shall have the equal right to labor and to enjoy, without the burden of private tax, the fruits of their labor; that, in short, industrial liberty and in-dustrial equality shall be the rule in the land, as contemplated by the supreme

"How much better would such a line of civic action be than to suffer things to drift along to the verge of a common peril. If by general and concerted action peace-loving citizens are able to stave off the sorry day when the rumble of artillery wagons and the tramp of armed soldiers may fret the air of our streets should, uphapplly, these servants of the Republic ever be called to enter upon the grim work of asserting the National authority and protecting peaceful men and women, who shall say that such citizens are not patriots in the best sense. not the truest supporters of the common-wealth, not the best friends of labor it-

"All these saving measures are within the possibilities, if brave and free citizens throughout the union will unite, organize and act, as they have already begun to do. Distinct progress has been made in many quarters—in New York, Omaha, Kansas City, Los Angeles and other lesser cities. The good work goes forward; it cannot, must not cease till complete safety shall have been secured."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Four new cases of plague have appeared at Iouique, Chile. The bakers' strike at Santiago, Chile spreading and only a few shops are now

New York papermakers have go

lished a colony in Chile have discovered a large gold field, Boer immigrants who recently estab-

The levying of countervalling duties on imported and bountled sugar has been extended to March 31, 1964.

Charles B. Hare, of Ann Arbor, Mich. has accepted the appointment of Go

ment bacteriologist in the Philippines, at a salary of \$150. Bishop-elect Hendrick, of Cebu, P. I., formerly of Rochester, N. Y., sailed yesterday for Rome. He will return to this country in the Pall.

Sidney King, a negro, was hanged in the juil yard at Pirmingham. Ala., yes-terday for the murder of Orrie Byron, a negro convict, in July, 1902.

Robert Lee, who shot an Evansville, Del., policeman and started a riot that resulted in the death and injury of many citizens, died in prison yesterday. Alexander Means and Will Starks, two negroes, were hanged at Montgomery, Ala., yesterday for the murder of Flem-

ing Foster, a negro, near LaGrande, Ala. Seven hundred and eighty-five young men are catdidates for admission to Yale next September. Last year the total was

Secretary Root has directed the sale of the military reservation known as Co-lumbus Barracks at Columbus, O., 50 days from date, at its appraised valuation of \$250.000.

ane entire family of D. W. Ward, a merchant of Bullegh, Neb., was poisoned by eating sardines. Mr. Ward and two children are dead and a third child is dying. Mrs. Ward will recover.

Edward T. Sykes, a Mobile, Ala., book-toeper and well connected, committed sul-ide today by shooting himself through the heart. Despondency over a love affair is given as the cause of the deed.

H. E. Gregory, a Georgetown, Colo. has been arrested on a warrant charging him with making threats of blowing up a dam, which would cripple blowing up a dam, which would cr a mine ac'ding out against strikers.

Owing to the numerous strikes during the Summer by men employed in the rapid transit subway, it is likely that New Yorkers will be compelled to 60 their traveling above ground until the first of next April.

L. Murphy, ex-treasurer of the Journeymen's Storecutters' Union, who ember-slea \$1,000, was sentenced to five years and six months in prison yesterday. His last words to the court were that all the officers of the union shared in the

Attorney-General Knox has purchased a summer home near Valley Forge, Pa.
During the encompment at Valley Forge
of the Continents! Army, one of the
buildings upon the place was the headquarters of General Knox, ancestor of the Attorney-General.

Ben W. Stearnes, the one-armed life prisoner who escaped Sunday from the Federal prison at Fort Lesvenworth, Kan., was captured yesterday near Richmond, Mo., after being shot in the leg by one of a posse that had been chasing him for several days.

ARGENTINA A GREAT LAND

PEW HAVE ANY CONCEPTION OF ITS MANY RESOURCES.

American Official Completes an Investigation of Its Commercial, Stockraising and Agriculturni Conditions,

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washontagonian News Burkeau, Washington, July St.-In view of the recent appointment of John Barrett as United States Minister to Argentina, reliable information about that country becomes of more than ordinary interest to the people more than ordinary interest to the people of Oregon. It happens that at the time. Mr. Barrett is selected for this post, Mr. Frank W. Bicknell, an Iowa newspaper correspondent, who was sent to Argentina. two years ago to study commercial and stockraising and agricultural condi-

some reasons I would prefer riding upon Argentina lines than upon those of the United States This may seem to be a strange statement, but some of the ac-commodations, service, equipment and commonations, service, equipment and comforts of railway travel in Argentina are superior to ours, though in some re-spects they are inferior to ours. Linea are numerous and trains frequent. You can reach the leading business points in the republic with the same facility that you would the principal cities in the United States.

"The railways are practically all owned

by the English, although many of the coaches and locomotives in use are American. The American locomotive would quickly supersede the English make but for the unfortunate fact that the American makers cannot fill orders for home consumption, to say nothing of supplying foreign trade. Bates of fare average foreign trade. Rates of fare average about 2½ cents per mile, but freight rates are very much higher than in the United States, and the service is not so good. "American farm machinery has really

no competition in Argentina. There is, with few exceptions, practically no other machinery sold, and English firms handle American-made goods. There is no reason

IN TOMORROW'S OREGONIAN

The Jersey Mosquito Unbosoms Himself

John Kendrick Bangs, the well-known humorist, has a heart-to-heart talk with an old settler,

Fools and Their Money

John Fleming Wilson describes how seekers of fortune pay good, hard coin for the future's secrets.

The Ape Man, of Java

Professor William Boelsche outlines his theories about the Java creature, which he holds is the midule animal between the Gibbon monkey and man. Does this thing that walked like a man locate the cradle of the human race in Asia, where the legends of the world place it?

Telegrams From the Spirit World

John Elfreth Watkins, Jr., speculates on messages alleged to have been received by psychic researchers.

Pope Leo Wrote Rules of Health In Verse Dead pontiff ettributed his long life to the maxims he followed.

Automobile Appears at Hoaxville Obsidish Oldway meets one and now squanders his patrimony for gallons of liniment,

The Summer Girl Original poem by Mary E. Wilkins.

Reflections of Chames

Edward W. Townsend listens to Chimmie Fadden on New York and New Yorkers.

Russian Empire is the Biggest Farm on Earth

Its greatest need, says Frank G. Carponter, is an army of American drummers to teach 80,000,000 farmers modern methods.

Musical Season Ends in Paris Portland girl tells how festive scenes take the place of classical

A Study in Piracy

Josephine Dodge Dusksm, the brilliant young novelist, writes a charming story of child life.

Continuation of Booth Tarkington's clever novel, further entangling three charming characters, Tom Vanrevel, Crailey Gray and Elizabeth Carewe.

How to Run Cities

"Big Bill" Devery, New York's picturesque ex-chief of police and mayorally candidate, talks with a keen wit on municipal politics.

ALL THE NEWS AND THE CUSTOMARY DEPARTMENTS

report, which is to be a massive work, that will be regarded as a text-book. In

a recent interview Mr. Bickmell discusses general conditions in Argentina, saying: "Argentina is a great country—a coun-try of rich natural resources, a vast em-ptre in extent, half as large as the United States, practically in its virgin state so far as co cerned. The average citizen of the United States has no conception of the magnifi-cent territory comprising this republic, which only waits the push, enterprise and up-to-date methods of the American to develop a paradise, agriculturally and a

second United States commercially.
"My mission," continued Mr. Bicknell,
"was to take the measure of Argentins, as a whole, and specifically to inquire into the livestock industry; to ascertain so far as possible, what was being done, what might be done and the probable effect of prevailing and prospective condiupon the cattle business of the United States.

"Argentina is a strong competitor of the United States in the European cattle markets. Stock and wheat raising constitute the chief pursuits of the people outside of the cities, and it is well known that the condition of Argentina crops af-fects the European markets more every

"Argentina stockraisers are abreast of the times so far as high-bred stock is concerned. For 59 years the cholcest strains of cattle have been im-ported from the high-bred stock of Europe, and no finer herds may be found on earth than those of the better parts of the Argentine Republic. The cattle are all grass and alfalfa fed. The corn-fed steer of lowa and Kansas is unknown. Ulti-mately the Argentina steer will get his ration of corn, but many years must elapse before this day arrives. Under present conditions stockraising is very profitable to the South American, and he does not see the necessity of introducing other methods of feeding which would involve a radical departure from the sys-

tem now in vogue.

"Fortunately for the Iowa and Kansas cattle-raiser, the Argentina steer, not-withstanding his high breeding and magnificent appearance, is not the lows corn-fed steer. This fact is not particularly noticeable on foot, but the Englishman very quickly discovers the difference when he samples his roast. The grass-fed steer is not in it with his corn-fed brother

"The grass-fed animal shrinks heavily.

A ten-pound roast, grass-fed, makes a poor showing when taken from the oven compared with a roast of similar size, corn-fed. It lacks the firmness and close grain of the corn-fed, and is much more stringy. It has also lost much in size and weight beyond that of the corn-fed Naturally, therefore, the Iowa corn-fed steer brings a much better price upon the European market than the grass-fed Ar-

"The Argentina stockman is beginning to learn this, but he is perfectly content. He is coining money under existing condi-

"The finest farming land in the world may be had for from \$3 to \$15 per atre in Argentina," continued Mr. Bleknell, "It is said a large portion of Argentina ras at one time under water, and the alluvial deposits served to produce a soil un-surpassed in fertility. The Argentina farmer does not know the meaning of the word 'fertilizer.'
"Farming and stockraising are carried

on in Argentina upon a scale that would paralyze even Northern Minnesota farm-ers. Few farms are smaller than 10,000 acres. The 160-acre farm is unknown. The poorest renter will not consider op rating a tract of less than 240 acres, and he wants a thousand. "The farms are in the hands of wealthy

ople, who either rent the land to 'colo nists,' as they are called, or operate them by means of bosses and sub-bosses. A by means of bosses and sub-bosses. A few years ago an English syndicate un-dertook to work a tract comprising over 2,000,000 acres, but the results were not entirely satisfactory, and the tract was cut up into gmaller farms. This land was nearly all within a dozen miles of rallroads and is being gold for about fill per acre. There is no more productive land on earth than this.
"Is Argentina well soutoped with rati-

"Is Argentina well equipped with rail-roads" was asked.

why, with better transportation facilities why, with better transportation facilities and banking, the United States should not sell South America practically all the farm machinery used. The same state-ment applies to many other manufactured goods. The market is there, but the goods

Friendly to the United States "The government and the people of Argentina have the most friendly feeling toward the United States. They regard us as a great Nation and their friends, although at times some of the newsmaners. though at times some of the newspapers endeavor to delude the people into believing Uncle Sam is getting ready to send a big fleet and army down there and gobble them up. However, the events of the past few years potential. lew years, notably in connection with the Venezuela maiter, have served to con-vince the thinking classes that the United States has no ulterior motives, and that, in fact, Uncle Sam stands between the South American republics and all sorts of

Will Welcome American Capital, "At present the larger interests are in the hands of Englishmen. The Argentine has an idea that the Britisher has been ewhat grasping and perhaps too well somewhat grasping and perhaps too well paid for what he has done for the country. The Argentine stands with arms outstretched to welcome American capital and enterprise, and will do the right thing by us if we do the square thing by him. Enormous profits await the investment of American capital in this vigorous young republic in the south, but it is idle to undertake ventures there upon any other than a large scale properted by is idie to undertake ventures there upon any other than a large scale, protected by ample capital, after the most careful investigation. The Argentines are a nation of big enterprises. They devote themselves largely to cattle and wheat raising, but they carry these pursuits on upon a scale that is very creditable and stamps them as a result of great husiness capac-

them as a people of great business capacity and nerve in their lines.

"In this connection," remarked Mr. Bicknell, "I desire to make a suggestion for the particular benefit of young men. A young man should avoid Argentina unless he possesses a competency or is a less he possesses a competency or is assured a position paying him 50 per cent more than he receives in the United States. Even then his position should be

in a degree permanent.
"The cost of maintaining one's self in The cost of maintaining one's self in Argentina is at least 50 per cent more than here, provided one desires to have the same standing among his associates that he has here. Many articles do not cost more there than here, but the demands are such that one must spend more money to maintain his position.

The City of Buenos Ayres

"Buenos Ayres is a magnificent city of nearly 1,000,000 people, comprising one-fifth the entire population of Argentina, and is the largest city on the continent. It is called the Paris of South America, and is perhaps the perhaps the most cosmopolitan munici-pality in the world. Anything to be had anywhere on earth is getiable in Buenos Ayres. Galety reigns supreme. The peo-ple love pleasure and society. The wo-men are said to be the most fashionably

are said to be the most fascionably attired in the world, and go where you will you will find no more polished, intelligent and thoroughly friendly and hespitable people on earth than the Argentines. "During my stay among the Argentines I was at all times accorded every consideration by the government and the people, and officially upon many consideration." and officials upon many occasions assisted me in my investigations at personal sacri-fice to themselves. Argentina is a great country, and its people are advancing rapidly.

choolhouse for Buena Vista. (Special)—Buena Vista has voted to build a new schoolhouse. The builds (Special) - Buena visita has vocat to build a new schoolhouse. The building will be large enough to accommodate over 100 pupils. The building is to be completed by the September term of school.

RUSH TO NORTH BEACH.

August Lively Month-Potter Salls at Angust Lively Month-Potter Sails at

1 Saturday Atternoon.

The Potter will start August husiness by taking down a big crowd, sailing at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, giving those off duty at noon another opportunity to spend Sunday at North Beach. Returning, the Potter reaches Portland early Monday morning.

Decision on Initiative and Referendum.

BELIEVES THE JUDGES ERRED

Oregon Senator Gives His Views, as He Does Not Expect to Take Part in the Argument on Appeal to Supreme Court.

ASTORIA, Or., July 20.—(Special.)—Unit-d States Senator C. W. Fulton, who was resident of the Oregon State Senate at the time the act was passed providing for submission of the initiative and referen-dum amendment to a vote of the people, was asked today if he would take part in the argument regarding the constitution-ality of the amendment before the Su-preme Court. He replied:
"No I do not contemplate taking part

"No, I do not contemplate taking part in the argument of the appeal in the initiative and referendum case. I have been requested to do so, but will probably not be able to be present. I confess the decision of the Circuit Court the decision of the Circuit Court was a great surprise to me, and I cannot believe that it will be sustained on appeal. Yet the eminent standing and recognized ability of the Circuit Judges who heard and determined the case entitle their decision to high respect and give it great weight. Still I believe the decision to weight the surprise and give it great weight. Still I believe the decision is wrong, and I say this the more freely as I do not expect to take part in the argument, and I have never been an enthusiastic supporter of the amendment, for I have always seriously doubted the practicability of the scheme. I cannot, however, escape the conviction that the court took too narrow a view of the question and failed to give that weight and consideration to the decree of the ballot box that it should receive in constitution making.

"This is a Government of and by the people. Constitutions are not superior to the people, nor are they the origin of private rights. They grant heither rights nor power to the people, but are simply limitations set by the people upon the powers of government in the hands of their agents. Where power to amend the constitution is delegated to agents of the people, as is done by the Constitution of the United States, I admit there is every reason for holding the agents to a strict compliance with their authority. But here the amendment was made by the people themseives. All the Legislature had to do with it was to provide for submitting it to the electors, and in such a case I view the steps taken to secure the "This is a Government of and by the case I view the steps taken to secure the is the all-important feature of the pro-

of the constitution prescribing the man-ner of proposing and submitting amendments was strictly compiled with in this instance. I do not believe that the con-stitution, fairly construed, prohibits the proposal of an amendment while a pre-vious one is pending if the previous one be addressed to a different subject. Such has been the unbroken legislative con-struction. I have heard the question dis-cussed at several sessions, and that was the conclusion invariably reached. And if the question is debatable, one of doubtful construction, and it surely is, then the rule adopted and followed by all courts in that the legislative construction

safely say, with equal equanimity, held that whatever may be the provisions of a state constitution relative to its amendment, the people may, by means of a con-stitutional convention and a vote of the electors, amend the old or substitute an entirely new constitution. Why? Simply because the ultimate authority rests in the ople. If this is true, then what concern is it whether or not in this case the ques-tion voted upon by the people was submit-ted to them in absolute and methematical conformity to the then existing constitu-

"True, the amendment was not proposed by a constitutional convention, but it was proposed by the representatives of the peo-ple and adopted by the people. Why should the particular method of proposal be ma-terial? Can the dead hands of the original on-makers reach out from the grave and restrain or control the exercise of sovereign power by the living? The constitution of Oregon provides that a pro-posed amendment thereof, agreed to by ne Legislative Assembly, must be referred to the assembly to be chosen at the next general election, and if agreed to by a majority of such assembly, it shall then be submitted to the electors of the state, and if ratified by a majority of them it becomes a part of the constitution. provisions were calculated and designed to secure deliberation and prevent hasty action. They were conformed to literal-ly in the case of the initiative and referen-dum amendment.

"Now it is sought to defeat the action of the voters on the ground that other and periously proposed amendments on other subjects were pending and undisposed of at the time that amendment was proposed and submitted, and section 2 of article 17 is invoked to support such attempt. That section is as follows:

If two or more amendments shall be sub ed in such a manner that the elector shall vote for or against each of such amend enall vote for or against each of such amends ments separately, and while an amendment or amendments which shall have been agreed upon by one Legislative Assembly shall be awaiting the action of a Legislative Assem-bly, or of the electors, no additional amend-ment or amendments shall be proposed.

"The engrossing clerk of the constit tional convention omitted some words when engrossing that section, leaving it worded awkwardly. I do not recall the exact words omitted, but substantially the reading should be: "If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in

"It is urged that, as other amendments previously agreed upon were awaiting fur-ther action when the amendment in ques-tion was proposed, it was proposed in vio-lation of the constitution and is void. As I have said, in my judgment the proper construction of said section 2 is that it prohibits only the proposing of amendments addressed to the same subject to which a previously proposed and undisposed of amendment is addressed. To my mind that is the only reasonable constant. mind that is the only reasonable construc-tion the section will bear. It cannot be the section will open. If cannot be contended that it was designed to prevent two or more amendments being submitted to the people at one and the same time, for the first line of the section contem-plates the submission of two or more amendments at the same time. If two or more may be submitted at the same time. they may be proposed and considered at the same time, and if two or more may be proposed and considered at the same time, what possible objection can there be to one being proposed in 1889, and another in

same subject matter should not be proposed until after the first has been disposed of. But what consistency is there
in denying to a legislative assembly power
to propose an amendment to the constitution on the subject of municipal corporations simply because the previous ass hly has proposed one on suffrage and elec-tions, if by the terms of the constitution the previous assembly might have pro-posed both the amendments? To my nind such a construction is entirely un reasonable.

"I know there are decisions by courts of other states holding that every provision of a constitution is mandatory and that where an attempt is made to amend sked.

Nervous, weak and tired people should that where an attempt is made to replied Mr. Bicknell. "For take Hood's Sarsaparilla for the blood."

stitutional convention, the method provided in the constitution for amending must be strictly compiled with. Those decisions, however, have generally been rendered in cases where departure from the constitutional method was beyond doubt or controversy and are easily distinguishable from the one in question. Here it cannot be reasonably contended that there was clearly a departure from the course of procedure prescribed by the constitution. At the best the question is debatable, doubtful. Then the uniform legislative construction should prevail.

construction should prevail.

"No act prescribed by the constitution to be done in submitting an amendment was omitted. It was voted for by a majority of the members of two consecutive legislative assemblies and then submitted to and retired by and ratified by a majority of the electors A plain and distinct case of the deliberate exercise of sovereign power by the peo-ple in strict conformity to the constitu-tion. Is their will to be defeated because previous legislative assemblies had agreed to, but, in violation of their duty, failed to submit to the electors other amend-ments on other subjects? I shall be greatly surprised if such a doctrine shall ultimately prevail."

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses. Real Estate Transfers,

Real Estate Transfers, sarah MacConnell to Nathan Harris, lot 5, block 17, King's Second Addition; part block 1, Mead's Addition. 5 Frank A. Smith and wife to Joseph Engels, lots 1 and 4, block 38, James Johns Addition.

W. Campbell and wife to L. H. Hansen, lot 17, block 39, Sellwood.

W. Y. Masters (receiver Fort Hospital) to The Eastern Investment Company, lot 6, block 8, Dolan's Addition; lot 1, block 2, Ravenswood; 3 lots block 32. Sunnyside

E. H. Habighorst and Wife to Eastern Investment Company, lot 1, block 2, Ravenswood; lot 6, block 8, Dolan's Addition. m. \$ 2,500 1.100

Addition.

C. H. Wileoz to Paul S. Dick M. Dolan's Addition.

C. H. Wileoz to Paul S. Dick lot 2, block E. Foxchase Addition.

W. H. Nunn and wife to Clara B. Ring. lot 3, block II. Libroll Park Annex Sheriff for Joseph Zekey, to Victor Land Coppany, lots 1 and 2, block II. Sellwood. Sellwood
Sheriff for J. B. Morgansen to Victor
Land Company, lot 2 block 10, Mount
Tabor Villa Annex.

Title Guarantee & Trust Company to
R. E. Witter, E. & lot 15, block 65,
Sunnyside Third Addition

The Millionaire and the Newsboy. Brooklyn Eagle.

It was not J. P. Morgan, but it might have been. It was a Wall street magview the steps taken to secure the ssion of minor importance; the vote all-important feature of the prosent the man who asked him such a question of the prosent the man who asked him such a question of the prosent the man who asked him such a question of the prosent the man who asked him such a question of the prosent the man who asked him such a question of the prosent the p tion; but quick as a flash the answer

HELVETIA

HEUSER - BUSCH'S

Malt Nutrin

"Look beneath the surface; let not the several quality of a thing nor its worth es-cape thee"

-Marcus Aurelius It is only by looking beneath the surface that the true quality and worth of

Gorham Silver

can be ascertained. Nothing meretricious or gaudy is to be found among the thousands of different articles bearing the Gorham trade-mark. Solid, genuine silverware is hard to find in these days of flashiness and alleged cheapness. And Gorham silverware is not only good, it is moderate in price.



spirit in which it was made. ferryman the 2 cents, with the re-k: "Here you are; the newsboy lent o me." And with the 2 cents he it to me.' handed the ferryman his card. Whereat

the officer gasped.

That afternoon, when one of the millionaire's colleagues dropped into his go up town and talk things over on the way, Mr. -er-er-Morgan replied: "I've got to go over to Brooklyn first to pay my debts!" Wall street office and proposed that they

Half an hour later a small ragged newsboy was dazed at finding in his grimy fist two bright coppers and a crisp new dollar bill for interest. "And any time you get tired of selling papers, youngster, me over to No. - Wall street and ask

for Mr. —er—er Morgan, and I'll see if I can't find you a better job." The youngster has aince decided in fa-vor of the better job, and is in a fair way to enjoy some of life's sunshine without being at all clear in his own mind how it happened.

Six Months at Least for This.

Salem Journal. "No. sir, I can't; but I can lend you It might not be a had idea for the 2 cents." And a small hand was thrust into a ragged pocket and a grimp fist [196 to nail down the grounds while the full of coppers was extended to the mil-hold-ups are all the rage, since some er-It might not be a bad idea for the lionaire.

The offer was so prompt and made in such good faith that the Wall street magnate was pleased and accepted it in the make way with them,



Such Delicious Coffee It is not the coffee-it is the Cream. Your coffee will always taste delicious if you use

ECONOMY BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM

reproduced herewith, is guaranteed to be the best and purest. Be sure the cap label before you buy. 'Tis the cap of merit—the sign of hones BELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO., Highland, Illinois "Originators and Largest Producers of Evaporated Cream."

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for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children-Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought 9 Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over 30 Years.

the remarkable tonic and constructive qualities of ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Physicians Recognize

It is endorsed and prescribed by the best doctors. The ideal food-drink, invigorating, sustaining, NOT intoxicating. It contains 14.60% genuine Inutritive extract and less than 2% of

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Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n St. Louis, U. S. A.