Keen Interest Felt in Election in Prosperous City on the Peninsula.

CONTEST FOR MAYORALTY

Future Plans for Thriving Municipality, Which Is Growing So Fast, Are Forecasted in Policy of the Candidates.

that we shall have any trouble, but we

confusing is the provision for issuing bonds that, although voted by a large majority, the \$10,000 in bonds for payment of fire apparatus, public dock and exerction of a cfty hall were refused by two bond-buying concerns, with the result that the city has been compelled to business by allowing party every bill suit that the city has been compelled to do business by allowing nearly every bill for current expenses to become a judgment against the city, so that warrants could be issued for payment. For the public dock, fire apparatus, payment of the note of A. L. Miner, and the salaries of the officers of the past year, together with the purchase of the city hall tract, at the junction of Philadelphia and Burlington streets, for \$350, the city has warrants outstanding and indebtedness to the amount of nearly \$800. It contracted with M. L. Holbrook of this city to take the city hall site off his hards, he having advanced all the money to secure the city hall site off his hands, he having advanced all the money to secure it, by paying him \$1500 out of the first money collected in this year's taxes. The Mayor cannot vete an ordinance, although he may approve one. The retiring Council appointed City Attorney Greene, W. L. Thorndyke and O. R. Downs to prepare a new charter for submission to the next Legislature, but of course the incoming Council and Mayor may take the matter into their own hands.

Besides electing a full corps of officers today the voters will decide whether bonds to the amount of \$16,036 of the Candidates.

whether bonds to the amount of \$10,000 ahail jasue for exection of a City Hall. It is the opinion of the present City Attorney that these bonds will be logal and will be accepted by be bond-buying concerns. These bonds are to run ten years and bear 6 per tredson. "There is now no indication cent interest. Considering that the concerns are to run ten years and bear 6 per tredson." City Attorney that these bonds will be legal and will be accepted by bond-buying concerns. These bonds are to run ten years and bear 5 per cent interest. Considering that the taxable property of the corporation is beat at a very slight advance over the lag industries and to large consumers. It means greater cleanliness, greater comfort and an improvement in morals and happiness that cannot be shown in the balance sheet of earnings." A similar policy is adopted of islature for Multnemah County who have taxable property of the corporation is beat at a very slight advance over the

Average Charge to Consumers by Private Companies But 71 Cents.

LARGER USE ENCOURAGED

Municipal Plants Furnish Illuminant for as Little as 30 Cents Per Thousand-Lesson for Portland Monopoly.

managed in the interests of the people as to be secure in its franchise. Glazgow has an industrial rate of 6 cents, which is stated to be in excess of the

working cost.

The rates charged by the various cities throughout the United Kingdom show the widest divergence, which is readily explained as the difference in policy or efficiency in management is pointed out. The little town of Widnes bears the banner, for it has succeeded in furnishing gas to its inhabitants at the phenomenably low price of 26 cents per 1900 cubic feet. On the other hand, one semi-urban community is furnishing itself gas at the extravagant price of \$1.55 cents. The seven hig private companies of London charge rates varying from \$5 to 85 cents. While the prices charged by public plants average about \$0 per cent less for the entire United Kingdom. It is the ability of the council to light the homes and dark alleyways and to substitute gas for coal among all classes that marks the among all classes that marks the gain to the community.

Benefits of Cheap Gas.

"The effect of popularizing the use of gas," says Dr. Howe, "cannot be meas-ured in a financial way. It means greater

Statement No. 1 Candidates for the Legislature Declare Principles.

REPUBLICANS FOR REFORM

Reiterate Their Pledge and Declare for Referendum, Revocation of Gas Trust's Franchise and Wider Powers for Cities.



Columbus Buggy Co.'s Vehicles

ARE THE BEST IN QUAL-ITY, STYLE AND FINISH

Scott & Munsell

SOLE AGENTS 321-329 East Morrison Street

amend their charters, subject to the constitution and criminal laws.

"Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by the Legislative Assembly by special laws, are Legislative Assembly shall not emact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality, city or town. The legal voters of every city and town are hereby granted power to enact and amend their municipal charter, subject to the constitution and criminal laws of the State of Oregon." Thus securing local home rule.

We, the undersigned Statement No. 1 candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket for election to the Legislature, pledge our loyal support, if nominated and elected, to the following:

First.—To yote always for the people's choice for United States Senator.

Second—If the people at the June election fail to approve of the foreherein quoted amendments to the state constitution, which take from the Legislature and confer upon all towns and cities the exclusive power to emact and amend their own charters subject to the constitution and criminal laws, and confer upon their voters the power to emact and amend their own charters subject to the constitution and criminal laws, and confer upon their voters the power to mucicipal laws and or dinances; then we will earnestly support:

1. A bill conferring upon municipalities of over 20,000 inhabitants the power to regulate and control all public utility corporations in the character of service and the price thereof; and.

2. A bill repealing the act granting to the Portland Gas Company its perpetual franchise and fixing the maximum price of gas at 55 cents per 1000 feet.

Third—A bill providing for the taxatibu of public-utility franchises appraised upon the market value of the capitalisation, and the gross carnings of the whole property covered by such franchises.

Fourth—A law requiring manufacturers and wholesalers who put up food products in packages, cans or other receptacles to give full weight, full measure or full count, and to print on s

Banking Laws Favored

Banking Laws Favored.

Sixth—A bill regulating all state and private banks and trust companies, and providing for a state bank examiner.

Seventh—That we favor the prompt passage by the Legislative Assembly of a memorial to Congress earnestly advocating amendment of the Chinese exclusion law so as effectually to prevent the admission of all Asiath coolie labor.

Eighth—We favor the ownership by the state of a properly equipped printing-office and a flat salary for the State Printer. To this end we favor the adoption of the pending constitutional amendment relative to this important subject.

Respectfully,

G. M. Orton, for Joint State Senator for Cinckamas and Mulinomah.

John Gill, for State Senator.

For Representatives—L. H. Adams, J. Baver, D. C. Bruns, John B. Coffey, John

OUTLINING THE ISSUE.

Time Has Come to Decide Who Owns the Legislature.

PORTLAND, March 31,-(To the Ed) tor.)—Referring to an Oregonian editorial of last Thursday, wherein Elmer B. Colwell is commended for his stand on the question of who shall own and control the public utility franchises and for his refusal to sign "Statement No. 1." and wherein it is stated that every can-didate for the Legislature will be asked to deciare himself upon said issue, per-mit me to ask whether you are not in-

jecting another "statement" into the con-test?

The law now requires candidates for nomination to the Legislature to declare themselves on the issue of the United States Senatorship, and we are told that the United States Senate is today the most powerful stronghold of intrenched graft, special privilege, favored fran-chises, corporations and monopolies of all kinds on the face of the earth. will continue to be so as long as its members are elected by Legislatures similarly dominated. There is no pos-sibility of reform until the people choose

the Senators. Should it choose to do so, the Oregon Legislature undoubtedly could the Oregon Legislature undoubtedly could do much to eliminate unfair conditions locally, but it is of much more importance to move against the infinitely greater bulwark of graft and special privilege—the United States Senate.

Why object to the people demanding that their agents in the Legislature shall piedge themselves to vote for the people's choice for Senator, and at the same time demand that all candidates for the Legislature.

demand that all candidates for the Leg-islature shall declare themselves in ad-vance on the question of public owner-ship or control of public utilities? Where-in is the difference? If it is right, and I cordially agree with you that it is, to require a pledge of a candidate for the Legislature to work and vote to sup-press graft and monopoly, why is it not equally right to require him to heed the voice of the majority of the record of nice of the majority of the people of the state in the election of a United States

It must be conceded that an employer, the principal, has a perfect right to instruct his agent or attorney-in-fact, and to require piedges of him as to a par-ticular line of conduct. Otherwise the creature would be greater than the cre-

creature would be greater than the creator. A member of the Legislature is
nothing but an agent of the people who
sent him there. Why should they not require him to support certain men and
measures, or to oppose others?

For many years, every convention, Republican and Democratic alike, has resolved that the people should have a direct voice in the choice of United States
Senators. The primary law now gives
the people of Oregon an opportunity to
express some voice in the matter, but
a lot of machine politicians who all their
lives have never hesitated to pledge
themselves in advance to some boss,
clique or candidate personally—often for themselves in advance to some boss, clique or candidate personally-often for a money consideration-now assume a lofty independence and refuse to be "hampered." as they call it, by any pledges to the people at large. They ask the people to vote for them, but in effect they say: "You will be wise and good if you elect me, but you haven't sense enough to choose a Senstor and you must not presume to ask me sny. you must not presume to ask me any-thing about it nor to make suggestions."
It can be said that the time has come to decide who owns and controls the Legislature. Is it the people who elecor is it some Senatorial candidate or clique of grafters rich enough and cor-rupt enough to buy that Legislature? The decision of this question has been de-layed too long. It is now squarely drawn before the court of public opinion. Let every candidate tell where he stands, and if, like Elmer B. Colwell, he thinks he is better and greater and smarter than the people whose votes he asks, he should be elected to stay at home-no matter how right he may be on other questions. Any man who repudiates the efforts of the people to cure that festering ulcer of corruption, the United States Senate cannot safely be depended upon to help in the fight against local ali-ments. TH. GABBERT.

Talks on Cromwell and Puritans. Professor Hugh Herdman delivered the

fifth of a series of addresses on church history in Calvary Presbyterian Church last night. The subject was "Cromwell and the Puritans." The address was heard with deep attention by an apprectative audience.

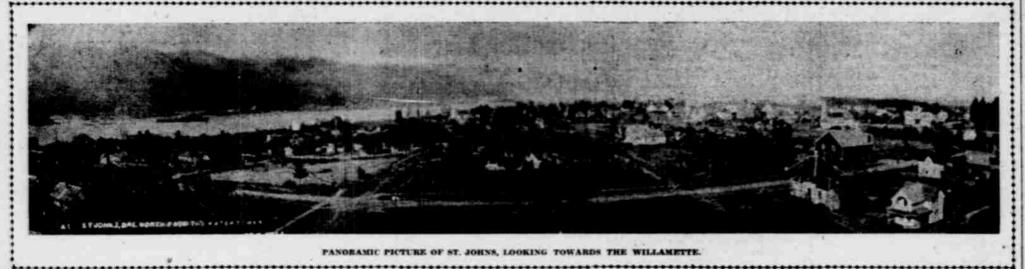
The subject was an extensive one, dealdress the happenings of such a period, but Professor Herdman accomplished the task in a masterly way, tracing lucidly the ca-reer of the Protector and the reforms which he originated and carried to a suc-

reformer and the Puritans, who did so sch to establish and maintain the priniples of civil and religious liberty.

Milwaukie Country Club.

You must have had 60 at least! What? Only 40? Then it must be your gray hair. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops these frequent birthdays. It gives all the early, deep, rich color to gray hair, checks falling hair, and keeps the scalp healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial-"Sold for over sixty years."



people are law-abiding and quiet citizens, and will not tolerate any disturbance." The polls will open in the two wards at he Cit. Hall, at the junction of Philadel-hia and Burlington streets, and at the of E. O. Learned, on Jersey street the schoolhouse, at 9 A. M., and at 7 P. M. It is expected that 400 will be cast, although there are bout 20 votes in the city. The contest about 20 yotes in the city. The context has narrowed down between the "Chi-zens" and the "Progressive Taxpayers" tickets, headed respectively by Fred W. Valentine and C. A. Cook. A combination was formed yesterday by the appearance of a ticket made up from the other three, it follows: Mayor, F. W. Valentine; Comcilmen-at-Large-C. D. Edwards, W. H. King and C. G. Carhart: First Ward, J. Jl. Black: Second Ward, D. S. Horseman; Recorder, J. W. Hanks; Treasurer, K. C. This ticket is not filed, but was got out election. It is understood that the liquor question will not be made the prominent issue today, although the "Cli-izens" ticket is for high license and the Progressive Taxpayers is opposed to any licenses. Temperature people are to make the principal fight in the local-op-

tion election next June There are four candidates for Recorder W. Hanks. Men's": O R Downs "Independent Thorndyke is editor of the St. Johns Review, and last Friday printed Hanks'

address to the voters of St. Johns. Hanks, who is the present Recorder, is confined to his home with sickness and unable to see the people in person, and his opponent, not wishing to take advantage of him, opened the columns of his paper to him. The office is the most important in the city. The Recorder is Municipal Judge

The Infant Has Grown.

Born three years ago, the lusty municipal infant of St. Johns of that period has attained to a phenominal growth, and, today will be in the midst of its third municipal election. As the first election, when C. A. Cook was elected Mayor, there was about 90 votes cast. The population was less than 300, while, with the exception of the old barrel factory building in Lower St. Johns, there were few manufacturing concerns. Lots or Jersey street, now selling from \$3000 to ald be had for \$300 and \$400, and much less. The population has jumped from 331 in two years to 3000, and the taxable property has increased from \$100,000 to \$1,250,000. During the year just closed, under the administration of Mayor W. H. King, nearly \$50,000 in municipal improvements were undertaken, but it is estimated that during the coming year over \$100,000, in street improvements and sewers alone, will be expended, and that the officials, who are to be elected today will have the handling of municipal funds aggregating about \$150,000, which will in-clude the erection of a new city hall, securing fire protection and a larger water supply. It is expected that the water supply. It is expected that the city will either acquire ownership of the present water plant or erect a new one. Hence the election is an important one in

the history of St. Johns. Remarkable Growth of St. Johns.

That the 3-year-old infant has grown remarkably the picture of the piace as it appears today shows. Three years ago only the public schoolhouse and one or two buildings, which appear in the picture, were standing. However, the principal growth has been made in the past two years, and largely the past year; but there was a start during the last year of Mayer C. A. Cook's administration, which has continued during the administration. ication of Mayor W. H. King Until the past year no street improvements were undertaken, so that the retifing Mayor and Council had the honor of initiating a general street improvement and sewer building ers. The school has been en-larged twice in two years. It was first increased to six rooms and then to it. with two extra rooms on the school ground making a total of 12 rooms, with the certainty that another building must be provided for by next year at least. Already measures have been taken to secure what is left of the James John salate to be used in the erection of another building, to be known as a High school. For this purpose there is left out of the estate about \$7500 and one block of ground.

extends up the Peninsula from that point.

Verily, the infant has kicked its swaddling clothes off.

Revision of the Charter.

Perhaps one of the most important business of the incoming administration will be the revision of the charter, or the making of a new one. Mayor King and the retiring Council were handiand the retiring Council were naher-capped by the present instrument in every way. There was no authority to issue warrants for any purpose, except when cash was on hand and on an execution issued by a court. So contradictory and Carter's Little Nerve Pills, made express-

now \$1,256,366 and will probably be in-creased to \$,1560,360 this year, the bonds will be gilt-edge. There does not appear to be any opposition to

question. Owners of the present plant. or anybody else for that matter, did not suppose there would be such a growth in St. Johns in two years when they bought out the first company and started to make improvements and ex-tensions, and much censure has been heaped upon them for not anticipating the future and making more ample provisions. During the year the water question has been constantly before the present Council.

Offered to Sell Waterworks.

Mayor King called and presided over several mass meetings to consider the Couch. Mr. King declares that placing water question, and yet nothing was accomplished except to draw out an done to injure his chances of election.

This ticket is not filed, but was got out to be used today for electioneering purposes. None of the preachers in St. Johns pesterday made any direct reference to that the owners had paid out that amount in extensions, but if the Council would take the plant then for that sum they would sell, but if they went ahead and made improvements they might not sell. The St. Johns Water Company owns an exclusive franchise next June.

I for is years against outside companies, although the city may proceed to build a plant of its own it has been sought to get over this exclusive franchise by forming a board of public works with power to contract with a corporation to erect a plant of the city may proceed to build a plant of its own it has been sought to get over this exclusive franchise by forming a board of public works with power to contract with a corporation to erect a plant of the city may proceed to build a plant of its own. This ordinance is still pending, it having been passed over to the incoming Council. The water to the incoming Council. The water company is now erecting two reser-voirs each of which will have a capacity of 100,000 gallons, which, with the old reservoir, will provide a re-serve of 250,000 gallons. Besides it is installing additional pumps and power. Both tickets in the field are piedged to secure an ample water supply for St. Johns by purchase or by erection of a plant of sufficient dimensions. This means a bond issue of at least \$53,606

Property Valuations.

Some idea of the appreciation of property valuation in St. Johns may property valuation in St. Johns may be gained by saying that lots are selling on Jersey street from \$2000 to \$2000. This is business property and the only improved street in the town. In the surroundings residence lots may be lind from \$200 and upwards. Considering the price of these lots two years ugo, the advance is remarkable, to be outsider. years ago, the advance is remarkable, to his outsider, but not so to St. Johns people, who are full of enthusiasm over their city, and point to its beautiful location at or near the juncture of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. St. Johns has a deep water front and already its water frontage has been bought up, and is being covered with manufacturing establishments. The St. Johns Sawmill Company is erecting a plant that will contract the state of the stat ments. The St. Johns Sawmill Company is erecting a plant that will cost \$100,000 and will turn out at the start 70,000 feet of lumber a day. It is proposed to erect a box plant on the grounds adjacent to the mill. A planing-mill has just been completed. It is announced that the Weyerhacusers will erect one of the largest sawmills in the Northwest. There is the Portland Woolen Mills, the shipbuilding plant, the Jobes Flour Mill, veneer factory, and the Smith Brothers-Watson's new boiler and iron factory on the water botter and fron factory on the All these plants and others ront. All these punts to by the per-prospective are pointed to by the per-

While but one street was fully improved last year, may others are to be improved. Philadelphia, 136 feet wide, will be paved from Jersey street to the river. Numerous other streets are to be improved. Bechill Brothers have secured the contract for the first sewer in St. Johns to tap the business section and to run to the river. Sewer-age is easy for St. Johns, and a general sewer system will have to be built, of which the Philadelphia sewer contract is the first. Dawson street is to be widened to \$6 feet to Northern Hill to connect with the street that extends up the Peninsula from that

Resurvey of Cascade Locks. CASCADE LOCKS Or. April 1.—(Special.)—The O. R. & N. has just completed a resurvey of this town, three members of the railway's engineering staff having been here for the last week and a half, engaged in the work.

actual cost of production. They are probably shutting their eyes to the fact that during the past year a special commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, has been engaged in a thorough investigation of public utilities in Great Britain, especially the water systems of cities, street railway franchises

electricity and gas.
Dr. Howe's report has just been published by the department, and in the matter of gas especially furnishes facts and figures which prove conclusively how owners of gas franchises in the United States have been robbing the people under that worn-out old cloak of "vested rights." electricity and gas.

Growth of Municipal Ownership.

Municipal ownership is now no uncon mon thing in Great Britain. The municipalization of the gas service, however, has been less rapid than that of the water supply or of the raliroads, owing to the mature of the private franchises, and more especially to the desire to acquire first the electricity supply. Until within very recent years, relatively speaking, electric lighting was in an undeveloped state.

The intrusion of private enterprises in this field, therefore, has been anticipated by the cities, thus obviating the necessity of purchasing these undertakings from private companies later at excessive prices. non thing in Great Britain. The munic

Though the cities have been establish-ing electrical plants for the benefit of their inhabitants in preference to taking over existing gas companies, which can only be done by purchase, yet the number of public gas enterprises has grown to 200 as against 450 private companies. The capital outlay of municipalities for the production of gas exceeds \$150,000.000, as against so, 60,000 claimed to have seen threested by 600 private companies. While the capital invested is less than one-half, the amount of gas furnished, in thousands of cubic feet, was in round figures \$55,000,000, against \$50,000,000 by the private

Cost of Gas Manufacture.

The approximate average cost of gas furnished to consumers by the cities themselves was 65 cents, while the average cost to those who obtained their gas from private companies was 71 cents. Over 2,090,300 consumers were furnished by the 260 municipal enterprises, within 300,000 of the number furnished by private plants. "Were it not for the large private gas companies in London," says Dr. Howe. The number of consumers for the pubundertakings would greatly ceed that for the private companies. On the other hand, it should be said in conmection with these figures that but few of the large cities outside of London get their gas from private

the price of gas is the percentage which the net receipts bear to the capital embarked in these enterprises. The average price of gas from the municipal plants is 6 cents less, per 1966 cubic feet, yet the net income of these plants averages 7.11 per cent against 5.52 per cent reported as the average net income of the private companies. At the same time, a num-ber of cities make no charge for lighting the city, while it is usual for them to pay higher wages and to rethem to pay higher wages and to require fewer hours of labor a day to their employes.

Birmingham Gas 46 Cents.

While the average cost of gas, as queted above, is 55 cents from muni-cipal plants and 71 cents for private companies, there are many instances of lower prices in both classes. Rates

of lower prices in both classes. Rates vary greatly in several cities, according to the amount consumed. In Birmingham, for example, the rate varies from 42 to 58 cents for 1000 cubic feet. The latter figure is the price to the small households. In Belfast the standard rate is 55 cents, less a discount of 75 to 26 per cent, according to consumption. In Bradford the same standard rate is subject to discounts from 5 to 155 per cent. These rates are for consumers, inside the city limits. It is the higher rates for those outside which thereases the average. In some of It is the higher rates for those outside which increases the average. In some of the cities a still lower rate is specified for consumers who use gas for motive power. Dr. Howe also notes that after the compilation of his tables from which the above figures were taken that he has received reports from town cierks of Bedfast and Glasgow announcing a reduction in the rates to private consumers to 51 cents per 1600 cubic feet, and Lancaster has just made a standard rate of 2 shillings, or 65 cents.

Special rates or discounts are offered, the price being fixed at a point in excess of actual working or operation cost, but be-low the price charged the domestic user. The purposes are to serve the industry of the cities, to promote cleanliness and to reduce the smoke evil. Prices are con-stantly being lowered, profits soon being regained by reason of the increased con-Private companies are comelled to follow, for the fear of purchase

GO BEYOND FOREST GROVE

UNITED RAILWAYS MAY BUILD INTO YAMHILL:

Track-Laying Will Probably Begin Early Next Month Over Hills West of Portland.

The building of the Forest Grove line, projected by the United Rallways Company, past the college town, although that place is announced as the terminus of the trolley road, is forecasted by the application of the promoters to the Forest Grove Council for a franchise through the city to the southern limits. This franchise was favorably acted upon by the Council Wednesday night, and gives the trolley people the right to build a line on Pacific avenue, the main street run-ning north and south, from the northern to the southern limits. Perhaps the men will be, but it is likely that this move

means an electric road into the rich Yam-hill and other Valley country. W. D. Larrabee, W. T. Muir, J. W. E. Taylor and George E. Lempke returned from Forest Grove resterday, after pre-senting their claims to the Council, while J. Whyte Evans, E. C. Harlow and H. W. Lempke attended the session of the Hills-boro Council, also returning to town yes-terday. They report that favorable action is expected on the Hillsboro franchise also, although, because Wednesday's ses-sion was a special one, final action on the franchise could not be taken.

franchise could not be taken.

Grading along the route up the hills west of Portland is being conducted by the Pence Company, which is washing down the hills by hydraulic operations. actual tracklaying is expected to begin early in April, when M. H. French, who has clarge of construction, will arrive from Los Angeles, Wilmot Griffis, R. A. Phillipps and W. E. Dudley will arrive from the south by April 1 also. Surveying parties are at work selecting the heat parties are at work selecting the best route up the chain of hills west of Port-

President Evans and General Manager Larrabee disclaim any connection what-ever with the East Side belt line, as well as with any other backers than have ai-ready been named in connection with

The Willamette Valley Traction Com-pany has practically suspended operations until the final word on the joint occupa-tion of Front street shall have been spoken. Some work is being done at the Salem end, but there will be but little activity until the Front-street franchise is definitely secured.

O. R. & N. Filling in Bridges.

CASCADE LOCKS, Or., April 1.—(Special.)—The O. R. & N. Co. has now under way a work of some importance in the shape of filling in two bridges crossing sloughs, one on either side of Viento. A steam shovel is being used in the work, and two crews will be kept busy night and day for about three months. The rock is all obtained from Shell Rock Mountain, and it is estimated that over 200,000 cubic yards of it will be needed for the work.

The life of the ordinary railway bridge

The life of the ordinary railway bridge The life of the ordinary railway bridge varies from seven to ten years, when it must be renewed at a cost of from II to lie per lineal foot. About 26 cents to 11 per lineal foot is also required for maintenance per year. Once filled in with rock, the bridge becomes a permanent structure, and the cost of maintenance is reduced to a very small amount.

Link in Trans-Continental Line.

celved reports from town clerks of Befast and Glasgow announcing a reduction
in the rates to private consumers to fi
cents per 1600 cubic feet, and Lancaster
has just made a standard rate of I shillings, or 65 cents.

Policy Is to Reduce Price.

In most of the towns where gas is
manufactured by the city, it is the policy
to sell it at the cheapest possible rate.
Light is looked upon as a prime necessity,
and its widest use for domestic purposes
a thing to be stimulated. This is achieved
in a variety of ways. Public as well as
private authorities aid in the sale of gas
stoves and fixtures. Many cities provide

which they will go before the Republican voters at the coming primary election.

After declaring their fealty to statement No. 1 and their purpose always to vote for the "people's choice for United States Senator, regardless of our individual preferences," the subscribers lay special emphasis on the pending constitutional amendments for the initiative tutional amendments for the initiative and referendum on local, special and mu-nicipal laws, and parts of laws, and for giving cities and towns exclusive power to enact and amend their charters. The platform makers declare for a bill con-ferring upon municipalities of over 50,-600 inhabitants the power to regulate and control all public utility corporations, for the revocation of the perpetual franchise of the Portland Gas Company, and for

which they will go before the Republican

-cent gas. . The platform also has a plank providing for taxation of public utility fran-chises, for pure foods, for free labor as opposed to convict labor, for control of state and private banks and trust com-panies, and for a state bank examiner. Planks are also included for a Chinese exclusion law and for state ownership of the state printing office and a flat sal-ary for the State Printer. Following is the platform in full, with

the names of the signers: Text of the Plaform

Text of the Platorm.

To the Voters of Multnomah County and of the State of Oregon:

We, the undersigned, are candidates for nomination by the Republican party at the primary nominating election on April 28, and election by the people of our legislative districts at the general election on June 4, to the Oregon Legislative Assembly. In submitting our candidacies for your consideration, we would respectfully call to your attention the following extract from the direct primary nominating elections law.

STATEMENT NO. 1. "STATEMENT NO. 1.

"I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office. I will always vote for that candidate for United States Senator in Congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress, without regard to my individual preference." (Signature of the candidate for nomination.)

regard to my individual preference."

(Signature of the candidate for nomination.)

The law allows each political party to have only one candidate for each term for United States Senator on the official hallot at the June election. Many may try for their party's nomination at the April nominating election, but only one can get it. An independent candidate is not allowed to use the word Republican. Democrat, Socialist or Prohibitionist. Statement No. I is an agreement in writing by the would-be member of the Legislature with all the people of Oregon, that he will recognize, accept and obey their vote at the general election in June as their constitutional instruction to him as a member of the Legislative Assembly, and that he will ratify and legally elect to the office of United States Senator that candidate who shall receive the greatest number of votes for that office at the June election.

We appreciate the earnest efforts of Mr. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., in behalf of the direct primary law, and particularly Statement No. I thereof: and regret the fact that the other gentlemen who are candidates for the nomination of United States Senator before the voters of the Republican party, are not putting their shoulders to the wheel as they should, in support of the law by which they severally expect to be made United States Senator.

For the People's Choice.

For the People's Choice.

For the People's Choice.

We will always vote for the people's choice for United States Senator regardiess of our individual preferences, as we have pledged our honor to do in our subscription to Statement No. 1. We believe the paramount issue in this campaign to be the trial of our direct primary law, in its method of election of United States Senators. By the election of candidates who have subscribed to Statement No. 1, the purpose of the people and the Republican party will be fulfilled in the election by the Legislature of the people's choice for Senator as provided for by the primary elections law as passed by the people in the general election of 1804, by a majority of more than three to one. This is of National as well as of state interest and importance. We have each chosen the following words to be placed after our respective names on the official ballot: "Promises always to vote for people's choice for United States Senator."

In the general election to be held on the ith of June a number of amendments to the state constitution will be submitted to the voters of the state. Among these amendments are the two following, which we indorse and referendum on local, special and municipal is aw and parts of laws.

"Constitutional awandment for the initiative and referendum on local, special and municipal is aw and parts of these initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by this constitution are hereby further reserved to the legal voters of, every municipalities and district. As to all local, special and municipal legislation. Of every character, in or for their respective municipalities and district. The manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers to their municipal legislation. Not more than it per cent to propose any measure, by the initiative, in any city or town."

Larger Powers for Cities.

"Constitutional amendment for them."

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