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Sunday included, one year, Sunday included, one ment

ORTLAND, MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1910.

Definition is usually needed when

ne avers that the Bible is not "the atly so separated from contextual marks and, by itself, sounds so irverent to a large number of Chrisan persons, that the individual who mys it generally takes pains, out of ritings as a spiritual expression, as composite literary musterpiece and a historical record of very high

This high estimate of the Bible is eld in eminent degree by the Rev. Mr. A. A. Morrison, of this city, who at Saturday's session of the Episcollan house of deputies in Cincinnati otested against bringing up pregoing subject for discussion and as quoted in the dispatches as say-The Bible is not the word of d and should be taken by no man

mean that." . Yet the Bible, as a spiritual and a igious expression of man, is a most cellection of the noblest of human atlments and feelings. It voices en's strivings for the higher and the dden life as a literary production ver did before and never has done Out of it has come the world's randest religious opinions and moralfiles. And on rational interpretation of it are based truths of right conduct nd faith in God and futurity. Its ie lasting interpretation of the divine pirit in man; for the permanent subance of that spirit, not its transitory By this divine spirit the scrip ural writings were inspired. Nor loss it add to their value to contend that they "came directly from God," dictated and inspired by him, preerved from error and, therefore, and are inspired in the sense f the divine nature of their authors. hey are to be studied just like any other history, by application of tests of literary and historical criticism. They are records whose dates, author-ship and accuracy are to be studied

like other records. is easy to see that it was he highest respect and admiration for caused Dr. Morrison to speak sonable pretation gives the Bible its greatest or total disability, and that such invalue and its most lasting place. The Christian world has been coming to this view rapidly of late years. It is event of death resulting from such injuries." hemy in their hearts or on their ngues, and are striving honestly for the higher light and the nobler ex-

NORTH COAST PEEDERS

A network of feeders north and through the Inland Empire is the latest announced project of the ysterious North Coast Railroad, acrding to a Spokane dispatch in The egonian yesterday. The most promnt of these north and south lines entioned is one from Davenport, in oth to Walla Walla. This north d south feeder of the main line of the North Coast would tap the best sheat regions of the Big Bend, the Palouse and the Walla Walla couny, and could drain out by a watergrade an immense traffic that ust now be hauled out over very avy grades. A north and south line rough the State of Washington has en frequently discussed by both the ill and the Harriman systems and ch of these roads has made numerpreliminary surveys.

If the report that the North Coast contemplating an invasion of these preserves of the east and west ads in Central Washington should ove true, it will offer pretty strong idence that this mysterious line is ming into Portland. It would be economic absurdity to haul traffic ut of the Big Bend over a water-wel line down to the Columbia River, nd then lift it back, up in the air out a mile, in order to get it over mountains to Puget Sound. If the Mountains to Fuget Sound. In the North Coast is not owned by some of the great transcontinental lines already operating in the Northwest, neither the Hill nor the Harriman with magnificent water-level utes down the Columbia River, will unit this stranger in the field to eri away with so much good traffic set away with so much good traffic se could be dragged out of Central Washington by a north and south line. at the line will be built either by he North Coast or by some of the ut it may also be regarded as a cernty that, when this feeder is comand ready for business, it will en the traffic over to some line lewater over a water-level route in-

region-business that a north If one-half of the railroad deopment projects now under considEven with that the natural route down the Columbia River will secure most of the traffic of the Inland

SCORN FOR THE PORE BARREL.

Here is the stuff used as argument by a Medford "independent" paper nst re-election of Representative Hawley in the First District:

Hawley in the First District:

Mr. Hawley had a chance to distinguish himself, to make a National name, and in bring his district into the limelight by supporting and upholding those principles upon which our Government is based. He might have followed the course pursued by Poindexter, who refused to bow in unhelp homage to the will of the system. Poindexter we used to pook barrel prince for his district, but his gallant course has been rewarded by his constituents by his nomination by an overwhelming majority to the United States Senate, as a reward by the people for his services to the people.

This is a west painful slight for

This is a most painful slight for our own Senator Bourne. Hasn't he made National fame for himself by leaving everything to Aldrich and the interests and doing very little in the ork barrel line for his constituents? Did he not read an address in Con-gress that "upheld and supported those principles on which our Government is based," and got a million circulation, and then vote for every item in the "iniquitous Aldrich tariff" that "system" wanted? If a highrd of God." The assertion is fre- minded scorn for the material interests of his constituents is a requisite of latter-day statesmanship, Bourne

But Hawley won't do, according to the Medford idea, since he took the most practical way of getting practical reto show his reverence for biblical ings as a spiritual expression, as composite literary masterpiece and interest; and every other material concern of Southern Oregon commanded his instant, intelligent and energetic support. But what of that? He supported Cannon! Horrors! He should have ignored the loud demands of Medford for a postoffice, and for a Crater Lake appropriation, and joined

he "kickers" and got nothing.
But who will suppose that if he had gone insurgent, and had sacrificed that Medford postoffice, and every other thing Medford wanted, he would or could have pleased that spiteful and petty Medford paper?

INDESINITY FOR INJURED WORKERS.

It is coming to be accepted doctrine that employes who suffer personal injury in hazardors occupations should receive indemnit; in the measure of their loss of working time or efficiency. Such injuries make a place in the social body where relief to the victim and his family is needed and duct where considerations of humanity de-its mand that it should be applied.

In theory and in justice, the whole social body should bear the expense of the relief; in operation, the expense is placed directly upon employers. latter are expected to shift it to "busi-ness expense," that is, to the "ultinate consumer" and thus to society at large.

d and inspired by him, pre-from error and, therefore, in-They are a faithful history main of God's relations with interests seek to enact it in Oregon, in a very radical bill, which they offer for enactment under the initiative, at next month's election.

An opposition bill, emanating from an association of employers of Port-land, proposes creation of a com-mission which shall draft a substitute measure, based on the "principle that all employes covered by the provisions of reverence for the Bible, but thereof shall be entitled to, and shall ighest respect and admiration for be assured of, fair, equitable and rea-Indemnity for all injuries causing temporary, permanent, partial or total disability, and that such in-demnity be extended to persons legally

Labor union interests strenuously oppose this commission plan. They insist upon enactment of their bill as A letter from them urging a growing religious con- their contention written by J. F. Casof Labor, is printed today in another

> This is a subject needing nice adjustment between the contending par-ties, for the sake of justice to each and on account of concerns of the general public. But the labor bill is an extreme and radical one. It was prepared by one side to the dispute. In the drafting of the bill, employers had no word. There was no adjusthad no word. ment or compromise of interests. As result, men who employ workers in so-called hazardous occupations in construction and in machinery operation are alarmed. They are told by Hability insurance companies that the labor union bill, if enacted, will make insurance rates so high as to be prohibitive in many cases; they aver that the bill will add greatly to expense of doing business, and will turn but small part of the indemnities to victims and their families, because of the greedy grasp of lawyers, through large retaining fees.

The labor union bill makes ewners of land liable with contractors and subcontractors in erection of buildings. It denies employers the defense of contributory negligence of employes. It exposes farmers to liabil-ity for injuries received by a worker in a new building or in farming ma-chinery. The whole bill is drawn without regard for interests of em-ployers and for the purpose of carry-ing out extreme labor ideas.

Here, obviously, is a subject of leg islation that belongs to the general public and to the conflicting interests altogether, instead of to any one class. There should be employers' liability legislation in this state, but not of the kind proposed by the present initiative

SOME PUBLIC DOCK FACTS.

The efforts being made to impo on the Portland taxpayers a public dock system for which there is no real demand disclose either dense igof facts in connection with the subject. We find, for example, in the publicity will continue the haul to matter of the dock promoters the remarkable statement that "San Fran tead of lifting it over the Cascade disce is the only port on the Pacific Coast today where a 10,000-ton steamer could land without permission Big Bend country for so long that it is difficult to realize the magnitude. This reflection on Portland's dock facilities is too severe to go unnoticed. At all of the largest independent d south feeder to any of the roads docks in Portland, notably Montgom-nuld make tributary to this city. It ery No. 2, Oceanic and Pacific Coast further intimated in the Spokane Elevator, 18,000-ton steamers can spatch that the road may be exnded north from Davenport into the of railroad permission or interference. h Columbia Valley as far as Kettle Furthermore, the 10,000-ton steam-

If one-half of the railroad de-tent projects now under consid-for Eastern Washington are out, the Puget Sound cities obliged to hasten work on that orty-mile tunnel under the Cascades.' formed reader, for whom much mis-

the promoters for a public dock, could docks would be used if they were in existence. The grain fleet loading in Portland Saturday included seven ves-sels of 15,222 tons. There were also ten vessels loading miscellaneous cargo and lumber for foreign and coastwise points. Of this fleet the seven grain ships and six of the vessels loading lumber and miscellaneous cargo, a total of thirteen vessels of

32,235 tons net register, secured their cargo from private docks owned and controlled by people who bought and soid the cargo, and who could not, and would not, make use of a public dock if it were available.

The other four vessels. might under favorable circumstances use a public dock, were the American the barge Amy Turner at Supple's East Side dock, and the diminutive steamers Eureka and Newport, discharging at Martin's dock, which is under lease to the owners of the steamers. To summarize: Thirty-two thousand, two hundred and thirty-five tons of the total in port would not use the public docks if they were

over which transcontinental railroads had any jurisdiction. Portland already has miles of inde-pendent docks. As fast as the demands of commerce increase, more docks will be built. No public dock can ever successfully compete with these private docks, for the simple reason that it is impossible to conduct any public industrial enterprise as economically as it could be handled by private interests, unhampered by

political influence.

THE BARGAIN. No one questions the amiable qualiof Senator Chamberlain. Everyone knows how through many he has capitalized a genial and attrac-tive personality into a political asset of great value and apparent perma-nence. George is a good fellow now, as he always was: Everybody likes him; he likes everybody. His popularity has been the strongest factor in making him twice Governor of Oregon, and once a United States Senator for Oregon. No other person here has had his remarkable political success. No other Democrat anywhere has been rewarded as he has been, through the compliant good nature and unfailing good feeling of the public (mostly Republican) towards him. All this time he has been a Democrat, playing the Democratic game. He has played with Republicans all his life. But Mr. Chamberlain has over-played his hand. All was well so long as he sought only his own pre-ferment and let circumstances, conditions and opportunities care for others as they would. From being boss of the Democratic party he was in a fatal moment of admiring contemplation of his own greatness seized with an irresistible desire to be a co-boss of the Republican party. He talked it over with Jonathan Bourne, Jr. Bourne was more than receptive. He always is to proffers of support and sympathy from any Democratic quarter. He would pay in kind for value received. He recognized the great desirability and necessity of being the other boss. The deal was that they should make common capital of the old-time Chamberlain ex-

dend from the common political earnings and what Bourne wanted he or wanted was likewise re-election as a detective. A great advantage of this lovely arrangement was that Chamberlain would be able to shut out any possible rival in the Democratic party and likewise there could be no other ace but Bourne in the Republican deck. In some of its aspects this admirable plan would appear to be the summit of selfishness or exclusiveness. But what of that? The Democratic party is used to it with Chamberlain

of course, deserved just that style of The blunder Mr. Chamberlain has made has been in trifling with the good will and indulgent attitude of many Republicans toward him, open alliance with Mr. Bourne een an offense against propriety and decency. It is more. It is a conspir acy against the welfare of a political party, and for the benefit of a dis-creditable political partnership having for its alm and end the continued dominance in public affairs of two perspiring and aspiring politicians. is a step in the definitely-conceived ian of placing the Bourne & Chamberlain machine in secure control of both parties. It is the most shameful political bargain made in recent years

In Oregon. The Bourne & Chamberlain propagandists are furious that the deal ha en exposed and shout about every where that Bourne & Chamberlain (partners) are not the issue. But they are. The election of West as Governor is an essential step in the Bourne & Chamberlain game. West himself as a factor is negligible, or in himself as a factor is negligible, or almost so. But West as Governor is a vital link in the Bourne & Chamber-lain enterprise. Defeat of West means the breakdown of the Bourne & Chamberlain machine and the defeat dent. of Bourne. Nothing could be more desirable from the standpoint of the public interest and the public selfrespect than that.

"HINDRANCES."

Miss H. R. Goodwin in conferen with college girls in connection with the triennial convention of the Prot-estant Episcopal Church now in secsion in Cincinnali intimated that mar-riage offers some hindrances to the ready entrance of girls into the mission field, thus furnishing another example of saying an indisputable

thing in a very solemn way.

It is plain to all practical, old-fashioned folk that marriage is a hindrance to any special mission for the wife, outside of the obligations that it brings. The woman who has what may be termed an itch for a career, including personal devotion to the

mission idea, should not contract marriage. It is the exceptional case hardly fall to get the impression that there is a crying need for such institutions. The heavy Fall shipping season is now fairly well under way and the fleet now in port, loading and discharging, offers a very good example of the extent to which the public upon some "talent" for music or art; upon the yearning to become a "re-former" that was held in abeyance when marriage was offered, only to re-turn with redoubled force when the baby came, and again came, with repeated demands upon the home and

strength of the mother.

Truly, indeed, "hindrances" beset the path of the woman who longs for a "career," who conceives that she has a "mission" to fuifill outside of what theless, marries. There is but one way to escape these hindrances. The good sisters of the Catholic Church recognize and walk in this way.

Young Mr. Fuller, the telegraph operator who shot and killed a North-ern Pacific conductor at Ridgefield, Wash., a few months ago, has been acquitted on the ground of self-defense. The evidence seemed to show that his victim was of a bullying nature, and that the young man actually believed that his life was in danger. Now that it is all over and he is again breathing the air of freedom, young Mr. Fuller will probably regard the matter somewhat differently. If here, and there is no certainty that the remaining 2317 tons would find it he is the clean, well-mannered young advantageous to patronize a public dock. It is of further interest that chap which his neighbors testified he is, he no doubt feels the keenest regret over what has happened. If the rebut two of the thirteen vessels loading at private docks were loading at docks volver had not been so handy, both Fuller and the victim would be alive and, perhaps, friends.

> It is said that potatoes will be po tatoes this Winter and that they will be out of sight, so to speak, at ing time. This will include all the earlier varieties as the drought caught the vines and stopped their growth early in the season. Late potatoes were helped somewhat by the rain, however, and if frost holds off for a few weeks the crop will make a reasonably good showing. Farmers who store enough potatoes for seed and refuse to consider, as far as this reserve is concerned, either the demand for the home table or the market will be wise. Otherwise necessity's sharp pinch will cause them to pay dearly for seed at planting time.

> To win that \$50,000 prize offered by Hearst for an ocean-to-ocean aerial flight is like taking candy from chil-dren. It involves less than 120 miles' travel a day. By taking a southerly route, say the line traversed by the Southern Pacific from Los Angeles to El Paso, an aviator avoids flying over the Rockies at a height of more than a mile. The only problem involved is making a motor that will endure the test of driving an aeroplane a distance of 3500 miles in thirty days. At that, ample allowance is made for repairs.

> East Side corners are still increasing in demand for business purposes If there were only enough Frank Kiernans to throw obstacles in the way of the East Siders reaching the west side of the river, it would not take long to shift the West Side business district over to the East Side. East Portland should pass a vote of thanks to their best friend and ally, Mr. Klernan, the bridge obstructionist.

Both the President and the Secre tary of War recognize the necessity of having a military force large enough to man our Coast defenses. We of the Pacific will be glad if the Secretary of the Navy can get Mr. Taft's attention long enough to suggest a fleet of battleships where they are most likely to be needed. loitation of the Democratic party, and Bourne should turn in everything

he owned of the Republican party to the community pot. What Chamber-lain wanted he should have as a diviformer. To search a neighbor's house should be apportioned in the same use of liquor is repugnant to the way. What Bourns wanted was to be American spirit. Even the most ar-Senator again. What Chamberlain dent prohibitionist balks at serving as

> Southern Oregon apple orchards are still selling at from \$800 to \$1000 per acre. The prices paid would seem more remarkable if the news was not always accompanied by stories reporting the sale of carloads and trainloads of fruit at prices which make the land seem cheap at the figures named.

With the large body of central committeemen united to elect the enat the reins. A party that knew no better than to elect Bourne Senator, tire Republican ticket from Jay Bowerman, for Governor, down to Andy Weinberger, for Constable, the puerile promulgations from a professed pro-prietor of the party should be futile.

> The information is given in all seriusness that a woman who fell down an 80-foot bluff in the Lake Michigan country Friday night died of exposure. Being clad in night dress and kimono, the surmise is likely correct

A close accutiny of the figures on milk trust profits in this city does not reveal the presence of any water in As to water in the milkthe stock. that is another story. "For his courage and independ-

ence." remarks the Pendleton East Oregonian, "Senator Bourne is to be admired." And supported by the Democratic press? Roosevelt is right when he says the

man who controls 3600 miles of rail-road is neighbor to all of us. At any that's the way Oregon feels toward him.

Evidently the South has forgotten or forgiven T. R.'s inviting Booker Washington to the White House to dinner soon after he became Presi-As with land commerce and deep-sea shipping, so with baseball. Port-

land occupies a commanding position right in the middle of things. Marion County has started the song of Republican harmony. It looks as if the whole state will be coming in

strong on the chorus. If every wife in distress by a hus-band's gambling habit were to bring suit to recover, there would be much

La Follette rejects Roosevelt as an pen and poultry yard

The tremendous attendance at Corvallis is a healthy sign for the state's

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES WHICH ARE BEFORE THE PEOPLE

districting Amendment That Each State Senator and Representative Will Represent but One District, Should Pass, and Plan Is Success in Other States—Proportional Representation Amendment of People's Power League Is Confusion Confounded, and Should Be Defeated.

For amendment of sections 6 and 7, a IV of the Constitution of this state, ovide a separate district for the elect each State Senator and each State E

sentative. 205—Yea. 307—No. The foregoing is the title of a constitutional amendment proposed by the leg-islative assembly and presented to the

islative assembly and presented to the people for their approval or rejection at the polls in Nevember.

This proposed amendment provides for a re-apportionment of members of the Legislature following each federal census. In its text it retains the section of the Constitution originally adopted with simply the difference that re-apportionment is to be based on the enumeration of persons who are citizens or eligible to become citizens, while the original section provides for basing the apportionment on white population. It may not be known to all, but the Oregon Constitution still retains a section withholding the right of suffrage to negroes and mulattoes, a section now ignored for the reason that it is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. pugnant to t United States.

To the original section on appor-tionment it is proposed to add the fol-

'After the state has been divided into "After the state has been divided into Senatorial and Representative districts, either by counties or combinations of counties, or portions of counties, then such districts shall be subdivided in such manner that each Senator and Representative will represent but one district as the case may be. No district shall be created which shall be composed of portions of two or more counties, but districts may be created which are composed of one or more entire counties and a portion of another county." county.

Under the operations of this amendment each voter would east a ballot for but one Representative and one Senator, whereas in some counties each voter is now entitled to vote for several. whereas in some counties each voter is now entitled to vote for several. In Multnomah County, for example, a number of Representative districts and a number of Senatorial districts would have the privilege of voting for one Representative and one Senatorial candidate.

The plan of apportionment is one

The plan of apportionment is one quite generally in operation throughout the other states of the Union. If redopted in Oregon it would eliminate in future the frequent complaints made by the country districts that the towns or cities to which they are contiguous, appropriate all the legislative positions for the city residents. A county situated like Clackamas, which now elects one Representative jointly with Multnomah, could not be districted with so large a county as Multnomah, for both would be entitled to full representation and portions of two counties The plan of apportionment is one

could not be combined in one district.

The apportionment plan proposed in this amandment is not strikingly different from that imposed by the original constitution, yet the Peoples' Power League has presented an argument against its adoption, practically admitting that it is similar to the present system. "In 1908," says er League has presented an argument against its adoption, practically admitting that it is similar to the present system. "In 1908," says the Peoples' Power League, "the voters of Oregon by a majority of 14,740 votes, approved a constitutional amendment for proportional representation, so as to abolish the system by which in 1906 the 54,000 Republican voters of the state elected 59 of the 50 Representatives in the Legislature, while the 40,000 opposition votes—Democrats, So-

sentatives in the Legislature, while the 40,000 opposition votes—Democrats, Socialists and Prohibitionists—were able to elect one Representative."

The quotation reveals the situation clearly. The district plan of apportionment would defeat the scheme of the minority parties to gain spoils of office. This they propose to do through the proportional representation scheme, even though by that means several of the counties of the state are totally deprived of representation in the Legislative Assembly.

proportional representation scheme. It is demanded by its supporters solely for the salaried offices it will give to the Democrata, Socialists and Prohibi-

The proportional representation plan (350, yes; 351, no) permits each voter to vote for but one Representative and one Senator, who are to be nominated under present methods and from existing districts. An elector in Multnomah County, however, may vote for a candidate in any other part of the state, or an elector in Harney or Wallowa County may vote for a candidate nominated in Coos County.

To determine who has been elected the votes cast for all candidates are added and the result is divided by 69 in choosing Representatives, and by 30 in choosing Representatives, and by 30 in choosing Senators. The result is called the quota. Thereafter the total vote cast for candidates of each party is divided by the quota and the quotient indicates the number of members of House or Senate elected by such party. If the Republicans are found to have elected 35 of the 60 Representatives, the 36 candidates who have received the highest number of votes are the ones elected.

In the event the quota does not divide evenly into the vote cast for each party, and there is not a sufficient number of full quotas to fill up the membership of House or Senate. the membership that is short is allôted to the parties having the highest remainder in regular order. The remainders being what is left after a quota has been divided into a party vote an even number of times. If the quota is 1800, and one party polls a total of 3200 votes, this is the computation. The total, 3500, is divided by 1800, into which it goes twice, leaving a remainder of 200. The party has therefore elected two members if it has the highest remainder of ail parties, and the legislative membership is short one, the party has elected three members. thort one, the party has elected three nembers.

The results that would be attained under proportional representation, are either intentionally misrepresented or the promoters of the plan have drafted a law without reckoning its consequences.

"If the People's Power League amendment is adopted," continues the argument against the legislative districting plan, "and a majority of the voters favor Statement No. 1 at the election in 1912, a majority of the members of the Legislature will be for Statement No. 1; but if a majority of the voters favor the old auction block method of electing United States Senstors, then the majority of the Legislature will be for the auction block

method. The proportional representation plan of the People's Power League will be absolutely fair in operation and results to every political party, to every independent and to all voters."

The Oregonian takes issue with every statement in the paragraph quoted. The will of the majority of the voters is not certain or even likely to be carried out by the operations of the proportional representation plan, and neither is the scheme fair in its results to parties or to voters.

The Oregonian has heretofore given the figures on the total vote cast in 1508, and shown how, if the number of votes in each district had been divided among candidates in a normal manner, Marion County would have had but one representative in the Legislature in place of the five to which it is entitled; Douglas, Polk, Yamhill, Washington, Clackamas and Ciatson would not have elected a single representative, while Lane, Coos, Curry, Josephine, Jackson and several other counties would have had double their just representation.

The proportional plan provides that a voter may cast a ballot for but one

The proportional plan provides that a voter may cast a ballot for but one Representative and that he may vote for any candidate in any portion of the state, yet it cannot be asserted with any degree of fairness that a consid-erable number of voters in any county are likely to cast votes for candidates in other counties under normal conditions.

cussed the possible results of propor-tional election of members of the Leg-islature on the basis of a fairly equal distribution of votes. It now purposes to point out what might occur under an unequal distribution of votes among candidates.

Take the issue of Statement No. 1.

and assume that in Multnomah County supporters of that feature of the pri-mary law have a fair working major-ity, or could poll a vote of 9000 against ity, or could poll a vote of 9000 against 7000 by the opposition. It is not only possible but probable that in the selection of candidates in the primaries, one or more anti-Statement No. 1 candidate would be named by reason of personal popularity or because of a splitting of the Statement One vote among several.

Multnomah County voters now vote on 13 house members. Suppose John Smith is the only anti-Statement candi-cate nominated by the Republicans in Smith is the only anti-Statement candicate nominated by the Republicans in Multnomal County. The result would be simply 'his: All voters in the county who opposed Statement One would vote for John Smith and each of the supporters of Statement One would vote for some one of the other 12 candidates. Smith would have 7000 votes and be elected with flying colors, while the 8000 votes representing the majority sentiment would be divided among 12 candidates, giving an average of 750 to each. With the strength of the Republican party remaining as it now exists throughout the state, no Representative who received short of 800 votes would likely be elected. Some of the more popular of the Statement One candidates in Multnomah County might puil through, but most of them would find themselves defeated by candidates in other portions of the state. In this instance, Mulinomah would be short its proper representation in the Legislature and there would be no assurance that the candidates who took Mulinomah's rightful places in the Legislature would be Statement One or anti-Statement One men. This illustration also shows why if a majority of the voters in the state are in favor of Statement One, the majority in the Legislature need not necessarily be so. The majority might waste its strength on a few extraordinarily popular candidates, in which event, if the minority faction few extraordinarily popular candidates, in which event, if the minority faction distributed its strength evenly, the minority faction would elect the greater number of candidates. Here is a hyponumber of thetical case;

deprived of representation in the Legislative Assembly.

In the last Legislative Assembly seven of the representatives were Democrats. In another argument in the state pamphlet the Poople's Power League estimates that if the proportional plan say to 35 Representative which it professes by its preachments through the proportional representation plan had been in force the Democrats would have had its members instead of seven. Sixteen Democratis in the lower house would have had no more power to put Democratic policies into force than had the seven members, for 16 is 15 short of a majority of the House. Nine Democrats unable to gain office under existing election laws would have had the opportunity to draw \$120 each from the opportunity to draw \$120 ea The Republican party polls 60,000 votes, which entitles it under the proportional plan say to 35 Representatives. Of these 60,000 voters, 40,000 aptives elected, although Statement One had the support and approval of the majority of the voters of the state.

This exact situation probably never would happen, but certainly it would be approached to the extent that the will of the people would be thwarted con-

tinually.

In addition to all this, there is the danger that as the result of ambiguity and indefiniteness in the wording of and indefiniteness in the wording of the proportional amendment, which is proposed as a substitute for the dis-tricting plan of electing members of the Legislature, complications would arise that would turn gray the hair of the Secretary of State, who must can-vass the returns, and bring on numer-rus contests. a few independent cancus contests. A few independent didates scattered through the didates scattered through the state could create chaos in the returns. The vote cast in 1908 for Representatives in Congress may be taken as a basis. This vote totaled 110,252. If it represented the total vote cast for all candidates in the state for Representative in the Legislature, the "quota," or figure used to determine how many members each party would be entitled to elect under the proportional plan, would be 1827.

For the purpose of determining the effect of the results of independent candidates entering the field, the following figures may be taken arbitrarily as representing the vote that might have been cast by each party, under the proportional plan for Representatives in the Legislature in 1908:

Republicans, 68,282 Demograts, 27.

tives in the Legislature in 1998; Republicans, 66,282; Democrats, 27,-660; Prohibitionists, 5674; Socialists, 7404; Independents, 2332. The figures represent very nearly the proportionate strength of the four political parties. Dividing each party vote by the "quota," the following result is ob-

Total 56

The proposed propertional representation law provides that "any independent candidate who receives for himself a quota of votes, or a number greater than the highest remainder of any party, shall be thereby elected."

According to this clause, every independent candidate who receives more than 150 votes would be elected. With 2322 votes cast for say 17 independent candidates, each receiving from 151 to 200 votes, there would be 17 independents, 86 Republicans, 15 Democrats, three Prohibitionists and four Socialists elected, or 75 in all. But in another part of the measure, it is provided that the number of house members shall never exceed 60. Question; Who is elected?

If there were only three candidates

vote cast for all independent candidates.

Referring to the set of figures last given, it may be assumed that Smith is an independent Statement One candidate brought out because his county has nominated all anti-Statement One candidates on the Republican ticket. Jones is also an Independent candidate, but is anti-Statement One, and is running in a county where the opposing faction has controlled the nominations. Smith, for illustration, gets 3171 of the Smith, for illustration, gets 3171 of the Independent vote, and Jones receives 160. Smith has a full quota and a remainder of 1835. The Republicans have the highest "party" remainder, but it is only 150. Therefore, another Independent is elected and it must be Jones. Thus, 1335 voters voting for a State-ment One candidate have elected an anti-Statement One candidate. same result occurs if the votes of both Smith and Jones are combined to determine the remainder.

ermine the remainder.

Here is another illustration based on Here is another illustration based on the theory that it is intended to add the votes of all independent candidates in order to determine remainders. By this computation the total of 3332 votes entitles the independents to the election of two candidates. Smith and Jones are both independent candidates, are opposed to Statement One, receive a total of 932 and run about evenly. Ten other independent candidates, who a total of 932 and run about evenly. Ten other Independent candidates, who are for Statement One, receive a total of 2400 votes, but each has a less number than either Smith or Jones. Thus Smith and Jones are elected by the aid of 2400 voters who disapprove of their views on the Senatorial question. Statement One Independents poll more than two-thirds of the Independent vote, yet elect two anti-Statement One Representatives, and no Representative possessing their own views. possessing their own views.

And this is the plan that the Peoples' Power League proposes shall be adopted, instead of the redistricting amendment proposed by the legislative assembly, and proposes it with the grave assurance that it "will be abso-

grave assurance that it "will be absolutely fair in operation and results to every political party, to every Independent and to all voters."

The redistricting amendment provides that the state shall be so districted that "each Senator and Representative will represent but one district." The proportional representation amendment permits a bunching, of Senators and Representatives in districts, and the two therefore conflict. The voters Representatives in districts, and the two therefore conflict. The voters have the opportunity presented of voting twice to kill the visionary and impracticable proportional representation scheme by voting "yes" on No. 205, the separate district amendment, and voting "no" on 361, the Peoples' Power amendment.

IGNORING THE PRIMARY LAW.

Scheme of the Bourne - Chamberlals Combine for Independents.

Eugene Register. ought to be the laws-if the aspirants are told for a second time by the people at the polls in the November election that others are preferred, if they still refuse to accept the verdict perhaps a special election can be called for a

third trial with similar results. There has never been such a frantic effort by a political combination to gain control of the state as is shown at the present time by the Bourne-Chamberlain machine, but we are of the opinion the people, who have, fortinately, control of the legislative ticket, will think twice before it sub-mits to such a regime. Particularly will they be careful about furthering the programme of a Democratic Gov-ernor in furtherance of this combine.

Enemies of the Primary Law

Grants Pass Observer.

Grants Pass Observer.

The false registration abuse of the primary law is familiar to everyone. Now a new abuse has been introduced, and is being increasingly exercised. It consists in ignoring the primary election, and then becoming candidates at the general election as "independents." There are two cases of this kind in Josephine County for the coming election. These kind of candidates are usually great believers in the primary law for others, but do not appear to have much respect for it when it concerns themselves. A candidate who appeals to the voters at the primary and receives the nomination of the voters, is surely more deserving of the further support of the voters than a candidate who avoids the primary election, changes the name of his politics, and nominates himself for the general election. If this sort of thing is encouraged it will kill the primary law, for not many candidates will be willing to sustain the cost and worry of two elections if they can succeed just as well by ignoring one of them, the primary.

Lining Up for the Ticket.

The Dalles Optimist.

It is not the province of the Optimist to dictate a course for any one else to follow, but we believe it the duty of every man who calls himself a Republican to put his shoulder to the wheel and do all in his power for our toket. chan 150 votes would be elected. With 1322 votes cast for say 17 independent candidates, each receiving from 151 It may not suit you, perhaps suits you no better than it does us, but what differences we have we will lay saide dependents, 36 Republicans, 15 Demorats, three Prohibitionists and four socialists elected, or 75 in all. But in nother part of the measure, it is provided that the number of house memorates that the number of house memorates shall never exceed 60. Question; Who is elected?

If there were only three candidates