

The Oregonian

Portland, Oregon, Postoffice is Second-Class Matter. Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1878. Postage paid at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice in Advance. Subscription Rates—Yearly in Advance. (BY MAIL.) Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$10.00. Daily, Sunday included, six months, \$6.00. Daily, Sunday included, three months, \$3.50. Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$1.25. Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$8.00. Daily, without Sunday, six months, \$5.00. Daily, without Sunday, three months, \$3.00. Daily, without Sunday, one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. Foreign postage extra. Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 15 to 20 pages, 2 cents; 21 to 24 pages, 3 cents; 25 to 30 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage double rate.

Portland, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1916.

THE GREAT BARGAIN.

They say that there is a Bourne-Chamberlain alliance. Who says it? Does any friend of Chamberlain say it? Does any friend of Bourne say it? From the publicly avowed address in full, including county and state, postage to 10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 15 to 20 pages, 2 cents; 21 to 24 pages, 3 cents; 25 to 30 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage double rate.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Senator Chamberlain defends his "non-partisan" alliance with Bourne, in behalf of West, by asserting the "real issue" is "conventionism disguised under the name of assemblyism." He thus seeks to excuse himself with his Democratic party for supporting one man—West for Governor—out of his party's numerous candidates; and to excuse himself with his Republican allies for opposing the regular choice of their direct primaries.

THE GREAT BARGAIN.

Hardly the friends of Chamberlain are ashamed of it, and attempt to deny it. The friends of Bourne, such as he has—propping, pussy-footing and gum-grinding, that is always insisted on by their chief, and say nothing. Chamberlain himself makes for himself a belated denial of the great alliance, and offers another denial for West. We may expect that feeble Chamberlain now even repeat it with such poor vigor and emphasis as his power enables.

THE REAL ISSUE.

"I do feel, however, that it would be proper to call an assembly of Democrats, both in the several counties and in the state, to adopt a declaration of principles and to suggest to the voters capable and trustworthy men to be nominated at the direct primaries."

THE REAL ISSUE.

How different does this sound from the Chamberlain urgings for Democratic state assembly in 1906? Mr. Chamberlain then wished to be named again for Governor, and he wrote a letter to A. D. Stillman, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Multnomah County, saying:

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation. As Falstaff says, "Tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation."

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

again, and more important for present consideration, the States of Oregon and Washington, which Mr. Henshaw says contain one-third the total water power of the United States, own and control all unappropriated waters under their constitutions and statutes, and their control of appropriated waters or regulate them through authority of taxation and of service regulation.

Oregon and Washington can conserve their "everlasting power." Moreover, the laws say that the power is to be conserved. They value it highly, as every person will promptly find who tries to assert a water claim.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Senator Chamberlain defends his "non-partisan" alliance with Bourne, in behalf of West, by asserting the "real issue" is "conventionism disguised under the name of assemblyism." He thus seeks to excuse himself with his Democratic party for supporting one man—West for Governor—out of his party's numerous candidates; and to excuse himself with his Republican allies for opposing the regular choice of their direct primaries.

THE REAL ISSUE.

How different does this sound from the Chamberlain urgings for Democratic state assembly in 1906? Mr. Chamberlain then wished to be named again for Governor, and he wrote a letter to A. D. Stillman, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Multnomah County, saying:

THE REAL ISSUE.

"I do feel, however, that it would be proper to call an assembly of Democrats, both in the several counties and in the state, to adopt a declaration of principles and to suggest to the voters capable and trustworthy men to be nominated at the direct primaries."

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Senator Chamberlain defends his "non-partisan" alliance with Bourne, in behalf of West, by asserting the "real issue" is "conventionism disguised under the name of assemblyism." He thus seeks to excuse himself with his Democratic party for supporting one man—West for Governor—out of his party's numerous candidates; and to excuse himself with his Republican allies for opposing the regular choice of their direct primaries.

THE REAL ISSUE.

How different does this sound from the Chamberlain urgings for Democratic state assembly in 1906? Mr. Chamberlain then wished to be named again for Governor, and he wrote a letter to A. D. Stillman, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Multnomah County, saying:

THE REAL ISSUE.

"I do feel, however, that it would be proper to call an assembly of Democrats, both in the several counties and in the state, to adopt a declaration of principles and to suggest to the voters capable and trustworthy men to be nominated at the direct primaries."

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Senator Chamberlain defends his "non-partisan" alliance with Bourne, in behalf of West, by asserting the "real issue" is "conventionism disguised under the name of assemblyism." He thus seeks to excuse himself with his Democratic party for supporting one man—West for Governor—out of his party's numerous candidates; and to excuse himself with his Republican allies for opposing the regular choice of their direct primaries.

THE REAL ISSUE.

How different does this sound from the Chamberlain urgings for Democratic state assembly in 1906? Mr. Chamberlain then wished to be named again for Governor, and he wrote a letter to A. D. Stillman, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Multnomah County, saying:

THE REAL ISSUE.

"I do feel, however, that it would be proper to call an assembly of Democrats, both in the several counties and in the state, to adopt a declaration of principles and to suggest to the voters capable and trustworthy men to be nominated at the direct primaries."

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

How Shall the Voters Cast Their Ballots on Prohibition on Nov. 8?

George A. Thacher Makes a Psychological and Sociological Study of the Liquor Question and Tells Why He Will Vote Against Prohibition—Saloons That Depend on the Liquor Men—Should the City Supply Public Amusement Places for Its Citizens Whose Only Hosts Are the Liquor Men?

PORTLAND, Oct. 24.—(To the Editor)—

There's an old jingle which tells of National peculiarities and preferences in the matter of drinking. It describes how the French drink wine, the Germans beer and the English prefer malt liquors, while the Scotch take whisky to bring on dizziness, but the American has no choice at all. He drinks the whole damn business. That is not to say that Americans are a combination of nationalities, but that they are a Nation with very fond of securing effectiveness, of getting the best and all there is in the way of variety and pungency.

The Oregonian desires for effectiveness is also responsible in the matter of drinking for the sweeping proposal to prohibit "the whole damn business." With that virtuous object in view the very use in the United States to mean prohibition or total abstinence. To be sure, the dictionary does not hint at any such meaning, but that's a mere detail when it stands in the way of the National passion for effectiveness.

Sixty years ago in Oregon the voters were asked to vote on a proposition which permitted whole counties or single election precincts to decide by vote whether saloons should be allowed or not. Two years ago the question was voted in twenty-one counties throughout the state. Twenty-one counties voted no license, though Grant and Jackson lost the benefit of that decision because they voted in the county. The voters of those counties were not asked to vote on a proposition which permitted the whole state to decide by vote whether saloons should be allowed or not.

It is really interesting to know what sections of Oregon today license saloons. Marion County, in which is located the City of Salem, where our legislators meet every two years or so, is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business.

It is really interesting to know what sections of Oregon today license saloons. Marion County, in which is located the City of Salem, where our legislators meet every two years or so, is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business.

It is really interesting to know what sections of Oregon today license saloons. Marion County, in which is located the City of Salem, where our legislators meet every two years or so, is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business.

It is really interesting to know what sections of Oregon today license saloons. Marion County, in which is located the City of Salem, where our legislators meet every two years or so, is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business.

It is really interesting to know what sections of Oregon today license saloons. Marion County, in which is located the City of Salem, where our legislators meet every two years or so, is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business.

It is really interesting to know what sections of Oregon today license saloons. Marion County, in which is located the City of Salem, where our legislators meet every two years or so, is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business. It is the seat of the liquor business.

many persons offer their feet. To illustrate: The liquor interests not only tolerate but uphold generally saloonkeepers who sell liquor to drunkards and minors; who tolerate and undoubtedly often encourage young women and girls to visit their saloons and make them places for meeting men. That is not true in every individual case, but it is true so often and with very few persons discriminate, and certainly no prohibitionist does. To them saloons are the gateway to death and the ante-room to hell and the liquor interests are in great measure responsible for that mental attitude.

American saloons shock the esthetic sense of the most refined and cultured of our citizens. The bartender wears a white apron like a butcher and serves drinks to the line of men standing at the bar in quite as professional a manner as the butcher serves cuts of raw meat to his customers. If one could imagine a steady procession of men going into a butcher-shop and taking small pieces of raw meat and after sprinkling salt and pepper on them, swallowing them practically without mastication, with a grimace to their companions to convey the wish of good-bye and then repeating the performance without even food wanted to show that he was hospitable and so "treat" the crowd. It is done with great gravity in the face of the mirror and the camera and is a disgusting and often shameful end have the pleasant arts of hospitality deprecated and the social life of the city degraded and effectively and quickly.

It is unconsciously admitted to be a sight shocking to public decency by all parties concerned, and so screens and screens are put up to hide the fact from the spectators from all passersby, while the mirrors make all the participants accomplices. That's the esthetic side, not the moral side. The pouring of whisky and beer into a man the way a grocer pours vinegar into a jug may make a drunkard of him both quickly and effectively.

Saloons are another feature about saloons, a sideline of dissipation, and that is prostitution. The business is apt to be overdone where it is done at all, and prostitution is a common accompaniment. Prostitutes are the best of customers and they draw a good trade. Then, their male friends like to add to their ranks and so invite to adjoining the saloon. Of course, that's not the rule, but it is so common that only regular customers know when a saloon encourages prostitution. The fact does not mean that prohibitionists are wrong when they say that the two things go together and can't be separated, and it is really not strange that they think so. They are right. The fact is that the saloon in Portland gets some free advertising through permitting the presence of women. Do such saloons lose their license? Not at all. The liquor interests will not be so unjust to the liquor interests. The last affair did call forth discussion, and one Councilman, Mr. Collins, made an eloquent plea against the saloon, which has long had a reputation sufficient to damn its owner to everlasting notoriety, but a substantial majority of the Council refused to take any action.

That's the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end. It is the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end. It is the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end.

That's the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end. It is the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end. It is the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end.

That's the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end. It is the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end. It is the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end.

That's the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end. It is the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end. It is the sort of thing that makes prohibitionists—the sizzling, denunciation, white-hot kind that will stop at nothing to attain their end.

is no mystery in the fact that members of a family that has had a drunkard eagerly grasp at the promise of prohibition, for it is about the only thing that has ever been offered that promised a revolution of conditions. They also understand that so far as a scientific investigation has gone alcohol is demonstrated to be a poison with cumulative effects, and that while there may be such an amount of drinking as spells moderation and gives pleasure without harm, the precise amount is extremely difficult to determine. They know that it is folly to talk of alcohol being a stimulant to the faculties, physical or mental; that it simply inhibits mind and body in the same way that they ordinarily act and permits greater ease of motor impulse, the feeling of strength and joy and the forgetting of sorrow and pain in other words, they know that drinking is like social pleasures generally—a struggle towards companionship and happiness, which is dimly felt to be one of the main objects of existence. So they hesitate about prohibition, which is an attempt to force upon others a rule of life. That forcing process has never succeeded in the world's history, for why should it be regarded hopefully now in communities where a majority is against it and where the arbitrary vote of outsiders must be depended upon?

To the voters of Oregon, they remember that from the Dalles to Astoria there is only the width of the Columbia River between unlimited supplies of liquor amounting to thousands of consumers. The voters of Yamhill, Crook and Curry are not going to pay the Columbia River right and day after day search for liquor. They may come from the State of Washington, after they have virtually done their duty in voting prohibition for the cities of the river.

To the voters of this large and thoughtful class there is one danger and dread. Personal convictions aside, they shrink from opposing what is loudly claimed to be the moral sentiment of the state. They can't bear to be called "rummies" by the virtuous prohibitionists and so often they vote for the amendment, knowing that it is not possible to be enforced. They believe in local option, but do not know how to resist the specious arguments in favor of prohibition. They know that they will unquestionably depend upon the moral courage of these voters. What will they do?

The Question of Home Rule. In connection with such a complicated subject as prohibition it is a relief to consider the amendment to the state constitution offered by the Great Oregon Home Rule Association. The name sounds well and the association has an imposing list of names—men who stand at the front of Portland's business life, but it can be said frankly that the amendment is misleading and mischievous. The cities of Oregon have had the most complete municipal home rule since 1859. The words of the amendment giving it are: "The Legislative Assembly shall not enact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality which shall not place municipal control above the constitution and criminal laws of the state, the power of taxation, the power of license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit," etc. The question naturally arises whether the word "municipality" means the city or the town. The power is given unreservedly to the voters, subject to the constitution and criminal laws of the state, the power of taxation, the power of license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit," etc. The question naturally arises whether the word "municipality" means the city or the town. The power is given unreservedly to the voters, subject to the constitution and criminal laws of the state, the power of taxation, the power of license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit," etc. The question naturally arises whether the word "municipality" means the city or the town.

The Question of Home Rule. In connection with such a complicated subject as prohibition it is a relief to consider the amendment to the state constitution offered by the Great Oregon Home Rule Association. The name sounds well and the association has an imposing list of names—men who stand at the front of Portland's business life, but it can be said frankly that the amendment is misleading and mischievous. The cities of Oregon have had the most complete municipal home rule since 1859. The words of the amendment giving it are: "The Legislative Assembly shall not enact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality which shall not place municipal control above the constitution and criminal laws of the state, the power of taxation, the power of license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit," etc. The question naturally arises whether the word "municipality" means the city or the town. The power is given unreservedly to the voters, subject to the constitution and criminal laws of the state, the power of taxation, the power of license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit," etc. The question naturally arises whether the word "municipality" means the city or the town.

The Question of Home Rule. In connection with such a complicated subject as prohibition it is a relief to consider the amendment to the state constitution offered by the Great Oregon Home Rule Association. The name sounds well and the association has an imposing list of names—men who stand at the front of Portland's business life, but it can be said frankly that the amendment is misleading and mischievous. The cities of Oregon have had the most complete municipal home rule since 1859. The words of the amendment giving it are: "The Legislative Assembly shall not enact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality which shall not place municipal control above the constitution and criminal laws of the state, the power of taxation, the power of license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit," etc. The question naturally arises whether the word "municipality" means the city or the town. The power is given unreservedly to the voters, subject to the constitution and criminal laws of the state, the power of taxation, the power of license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit," etc. The question naturally arises whether the word "municipality" means the city or the town.

The Question of Home Rule. In connection with such a complicated subject as prohibition it is a relief to consider the amendment to the state constitution offered by the Great Oregon Home Rule Association. The name sounds well and the association has an imposing list of names—men who stand at the front of Portland's business life, but it can be said frankly that the amendment is misleading and mischievous. The cities of Oregon have had the most complete municipal home rule since 1859. The words of the amendment giving it are: "The Legislative Assembly shall not enact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality which shall not place municipal control above the constitution and criminal laws of the state, the power of taxation, the power of license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit," etc. The question naturally arises whether the word "municipality" means the city or the town. The power is given unreservedly to the voters, subject to the constitution and criminal laws of the state, the power of taxation, the power of license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit," etc. The question naturally arises whether the word "municipality" means the city or the town.

The Question of Home Rule. In connection with such a complicated subject as prohibition it is a relief to consider the amendment to the state constitution offered by the Great Oregon Home Rule Association. The name sounds well and the association has an imposing list of names—men who stand at the front of Portland's business life, but it can be said frankly that the amendment is misleading and mischievous. The cities of Oregon have had the most complete municipal home rule since 1859. The words of the amendment giving it are: "The Legislative Assembly shall not enact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality which shall not place municipal control above the constitution and criminal laws of the state, the power of taxation, the power of license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit," etc. The question naturally arises whether the word "municipality" means the city or the town. The power is given unreservedly to the voters, subject to the constitution and criminal laws of the state, the power of taxation, the power of license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit," etc. The question naturally arises whether the word "municipality" means the city or the town.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Senator Chamberlain defends his "non-partisan" alliance with Bourne, in behalf of West, by asserting the "real issue" is "conventionism disguised under the name of assemblyism." He thus seeks to excuse himself with his Democratic party for supporting one man—West for Governor—out of his party's numerous candidates; and to excuse himself with his Republican allies for opposing the regular choice of their direct primaries.

THE REAL ISSUE.

How different does this sound from the Chamberlain urgings for Democratic state assembly in 1906? Mr. Chamberlain then wished to be named again for Governor, and he wrote a letter to A. D. Stillman, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Multnomah County, saying:

THE REAL ISSUE.

"I do feel, however, that it would be proper to call an assembly of Democrats, both in the several counties and in the state, to adopt a declaration of principles and to suggest to the voters capable and trustworthy men to be nominated at the direct primaries."

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Now and then an official is quoted in support of municipal docks. But an official is usually not a disinterested person. He is inculcated with the craving for more political jobs. He draws his living out of the public treasury, pays little or no tax, and his vocation is that of making and holding jobs—though he may put forth great deal of energy and industry laboring in his vocation.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Senator Chamberlain defends his "non-partisan" alliance with Bourne, in behalf of West, by asserting the "real issue" is "conventionism disguised under the name of assemblyism." He thus seeks to excuse himself with his Democratic party for supporting one man—West for Governor—out of his party's numerous candidates; and to excuse himself with his Republican allies for opposing the regular choice of their direct primaries.

THE REAL ISSUE.

How different does this sound from the Chamberlain urgings for Democratic state assembly in 1906? Mr. Chamberlain then wished to be named again for Governor, and he wrote a letter to A. D. Stillman, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Multnomah County, saying:

THE REAL ISSUE.

"I do feel,