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PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1910

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Oregon is at the close of an arduous and exciting campaign. It is well now to canyass the situation candidly and quistly, so that we may know where we are at. The voter has doubtless made up his mind as to the merits or demerits of the various candidates for office, and he has likewise determined upon his course on the best known of the proposed initiative and referendum measures. On many of them, probably on most of them, however, the average citizen cannot be certain that he knows what he ought to do. The avalanche of amendments and miscellaneous bills finds him lost in wonder, amazement, and doubt. He will go at many of them blindly. He cannot do otherwise.

The Oregonian does not hesitate to say that intelligent and discriminating action on these initiative measures-some of them of vital consequence to the state—is far the most important duty that confronts the electorate. The state will survive easily if one or another shall be elected to office; but it cannot readily recover from the grave blunder of and perhaps ir-remediable enactment of an injudiclous and discriminating tax measure prohibition, proportional represen-tion, or some others of the 32 bills which must be adopted or rejected

The Oregonian has sought for several months to perform its full duty in giving its readers all available information on the proposed amend-ments and laws. It has admitted to its columns letters and articles covering all phases of every subject. has presented editorially reasons why in its judgment some of the measures be favorably acted upon, and others should be negatived. repeatedly expressed the opinion that, when any member of the great Oregon Legislature shall find himself in doubt, it is his duty to vote "NO." It repeats that admonition and warning That way only lies safety.

The Republican state ticket for the most part is unopposed. It is made up of candidates who prior to the primary, September 24, were candilates of "assembly" or "anti-assembly." The primary made its selections among them for state, district and county. They are the Republican neminoes. If there is any merit in the decisions and judgments of the firect primary, or any obligation imposed on any voter by his participa-

ion in the primary, it is clear that all these candidates are equally entitled to his support. The Oregonian does not say that it is the duty of every Republican always to vote the straight Republican ticket throughout. Nor is it among those who believe there are no virthe candidates of another party. But it is no bogus "non-partisan." It is impatient with the humbug, cant. false pretence and hypocrisy of the alled "non-partisanship" exhibited in Oregon by men who are not nonpartisan and who have assumed the guise and pose of non-partisanship for the purpose of destroying the Republican party and creating a power-ful political machine that will keep em indefinitely in public office. It refers now to Senator Bourne and Senator Chamberlain and their fol-It has no confidence in their lowers. political promises and pretensions. It observes that their concerted maneuverings and manipulations at the present time, as in the past, are inaired solely by personal aims. Entirely aside from any importance the state campaign has in its National aspects, it is clear that the sure way, and probably the only way to with-stand and offset the Bourne-Chamberlain combination is through the success of the Republican ticket. No nan nominated to office on the state

er Congressional tickets, whether

allegiance to the Bourne-Chamberlain

partnership or to either member

thereof. On the contrary, every can-

didate expressly rejects any sugges-

tion or intimation of any alliance or

understanding of any kind with that

feat for both Bourne and Chamber-

lain. The election of air. that brace of political guerillas a new that brace of political guerillas a new hope and ex-

pectation of further honors. The

lure that there is a definite arrange-

or less laudable end in view. It need

ent with Mr. West having that more

not hesitate

the Republican ticket spells de-

The success

off-color combination.

"anti-amembly" forces, owes any

previously ailled with the "assembly'

ot have been made, as it is a part of the game anyway. Mr. West is an energetic young felow, who has been vigorously pushed forward in public life by the friendly hand of Senator Chamberlain. bas a creditable record as State Land Agent and as Railroad Commissioner. He has intelligence, industry, and a sufficient understanding of special problems to enable him to render od service in any assigned task. his gubernatorial ambition is olly premature. He lacks balance. readth, judgment, experience and tions of anger and intimation of ence this younk man has made in public addresses, and his failure offer any orderly and consecutive ussion of public affairs, has cre a painful sense of disappointamong his hearers who are disto be friendly, and an elation ng those who are not friendly. egregious qualities of boyishness immaturity that might be overin a Railroad Commissioner.

ners who are a majority of the

The Oregoniam a Governor. Uninfluenced and uncontrolled by the imperative necessity as trolled by the imperative necessity as Governor of promoting the joint fortunes of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bourne, Mr. West is hardly fit material. In the hands of a self-seeking and unscrupulous partnership, he is out of the question.

> Mr. Bowerman has been subjected throughout the campaign to a vast amount of misrepresentation and senseless vilification. His record of meritorious and conspicuous service in the Legislature has been ignored or falsified, or it has been used so that it should appear that he has been inspired by unworthy motives or controlled by discreditable associations. It has been sought mainly to show that Mr. Bowerman as legislator was "corporation a "railroad man" or Yet it is a fact that no member of the Legislature has served the entire people more faithfully or effectively, or has been more scrupuously guided and directed by high purposes of worthy and independent action. Not a single act or vote of Howerman in the sessions of 1905. 1907, or 1909 warrants the statement that he sought to serve the railroads and not the public. Every act serves to demonstrate that he strove always to serve the public as against any special interest whatever. In 1905, Bowerman made a valiant fight for the Portage Railroad at The Dalles against the railroads, and for the Killingsworth bill for compulsory rallroad connections. In 1907 he vig-orously supported the rallroad commission bill as against the railroads. In 1969, against his own better judgment, he cust the deciding vote on the constitutional amendment authortaing the state to go into the railroad business, because his constituents thought it a good way to oppose and checkmate the railroads. There are checkmate the railroads. There are many other instances of votes and acts of a similar nature in the three sessions where Bowerman was State Senator.

The "Joinder" story about Bower-man's alliance with the Ross bank interests is silly, stupid, false and wholly malicious. It has not scintilla of foundation and is not worthy of further notice.

So Bowerman is known in the State of Oregon to be a man of judgment, courage, grasp, understanding, and dignity. He has an impressive per-He has in marked degree mality. the confidence of all who know him; they believe in him, in his ability and in his destiny. The state will be safe in his hands and all the great traditions of the office will be fully observed.

The Oregonian thus speaks fully as to Bowerman and West, because here is practically the only contest of the campaign. It would say a word for Lafferty and Hawley for Congress. They are the nominees of the Republican party. It is a political office. They should be supported because they are Republicans. The state ticket is made up of worthy candidates and they also are entitled to the fullest consideration of the Republican party and the public. The Republican nominees for Supreme Judge should be elected because their records are satisfactory, and because there is no buncombe or sham of "non-partnership" about them. They have not brought and will not bring the Supreme Court into partisan politics.

The Oregon electorate has many times made it clear that it favors the direct primary as a method of party expression and action, and that it will derate no interference with the system. The direct primary is here to stay; yet it is important and necessary that if the primary shall be retained as a vehicle of party action every proper and reasonable effort should be made to support it. The way to up-hold the primary then is for the voters who have participated in it to approve its results. The direct primary itself has much at stake in this campaign. If the course of the men who have heretofore posed as its champions in repudiating now its action shall be upheld, it will necessarily follow that a nomination by the primary carries no suggestion tion to the members of any party that they have any duty to abide by its resuits. Rejection of the principal results of the primary is a blow at the Rejection of the principal reprimary itself.

TWO TERMS AND ROOSEVELT.

It is said that tomorrow's election will decide the question whether Roosevelt will be a candidate again for President. Should the big hunter's party win the Governorship of York and the Legislature and the Congressional delegation, he will gain great glory therefrom, and according to the expectations of many, will be "the logical candidate" for President a year and a half hence.

Yet perhaps not. In the first place, Roosevelt is not going to boost his party into power with any great force. At best, the margin of Repub-Hean success will be narrow and is not likely to bring large credit to the Colonel in New York nor in other parts of the East. In the second place, he once announced he would not be a candidate again for the Presidency, nor accept another nomination, That was on the night of the election of November 8, 1904. His declaration then was as follows: -

On the fourth of March next, I shall have served three and one-half years and this three and one-half years and this three and one-half years constitutes my first term.

The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

Doubtless the friends of Taft remember this announcement of Roosevelt's after his triumphant election in 1904. Senator Root may have had it in mind during his recent speech, when he said that defeat of Republicans this year would be a set-back to Taft more than to Roosevelt.

Besides, Colonel Roosevelt has attained the highest honors that could possibly be bestowed upon him. It is concelvable that he might seek to outdo the greatest of the other Presidents, by adding another four years to his record, but that would be a hazardous goal to try for and failure would dim the fame of his career.

We shall expect the Colonel to continue a "plain citizen" and to lend his support to Taft when the time for it comes. Also we shall expect the Colonel to continue his tilting in the political course, for clash and strife

are among his natural functions. However, Roosevelt is very much concerned, along with Taft, in the Railroad Commissioner, concerned, along with Taft, in the Railroad Commissioner, concerned, along with Taft, in the The report of President Stafford, of the California State Harbor Commission are a majority of the State from Democrats. He jousted be most conspicuous in out of the way the factions that op-

posed his dictatorship. He is largely responsible for tomorrow's result. His candidate for Governor, Stimson, is lost sight of in the larger personality of the ex-President. The Colonel is running for popular favor in the Empire State and to some degree the other states also. He could not be more concerned if he were running for the office of Governor.

Largely on Roosevelt's account, the Nation is interested in the result of the elections. That is not the large or most important concern, of course, since it is a personal matter and party policies are the real consideration. Yet a big question tomorrow night the country over will be: "Did Roosevelt win out?"

SETTING UP A NEW OLIGABORY?

Do the people of Portland desire another arbitrary commission like the Port of Portland? The Public Docks Commission will be one similar. It will have large and independent pow-.Its five members will be appointed by the Mayor, not elected by the people and only one would go out of office each year. This commission will have authority to sell bonds, levy taxes, buy land, hire an army of employes, purchase supplies and make contracts. It will have general and complete powers over construction and management of docks, without any responsibility to the electorate, pt through the devious medium of the Mayor.

Here are the beginnings of another "close corporation." The powers con-ferred on this commission rival those of the much-condemned Commission. The membership of the proposed board is as far removed from the public, practically, as is that of the Port Commission. Yet voters of Portland are asked to set up this new oligarchy for government of their affairs.

The public docks bill is wrong for this reason if for no other. It con-fers most extraordinary and arbitrary power on a non-elective commission

FAT AND SLEEKY STATESMEN.

The fat and sleek orator idlers who harangue street-corner groups these days with Socialist lingo are fond of pointing out what they call the social plagues and diseases of civilization. These orators never saw the early Indians of The Dalles and Clatsop. and Clark did and found no great happiness or comfort among them nor capital with its plagues and diseases. Yet the condition of these Indians was the nearest approach to Socialism that can be imagined.

Never in this country was there larger opportunity for active brains and willing hands. These soap-box orators have the brains but not the hands. They say somebody else will get the fruit of their labor, so they do no labor-unless sent to the rockpile for obstructing the street. Every person who works with industry and prudence will win his reward in this country; the effort never failed yet. These spellbinders talk glibly of miltions which they and their kind have done nothing to produce. Their whole talk is that of men who wish to get a share of the earth's fruits without working for it. They wish to get hold of the prudent, industrious man's and they whitewash their property greedy and lazy desires with fine

words and phrases, Nobody yet has been able to tell what Socialism is and nobody, of all the bright minds that have worked on it, has succeeded in defining it. Easy, however, it is to tell what Socialism it is not industry nor intelligent striving nor cheerful regard for the golden rule in this land of plenty and industry.

PUBLIC DOCK PROFITS. With but a single day remaining bemoters of the scheme are still declining to present any facts or figures can be realized anywhere in the world showing where the business to support these docks is coming from. Giltter- of money out of the state for poultry ing generalities, theories and intimations are put forth for the purpose of deceiving voters, but in not one solitary instance since this campaign for increasing the public debt began has anything been offered to show where Portland could increase her imports or her exports to the extent of a single ton by building public docks. Mr. Chesebrough, of the new line that is now seeking to secure a guarantee of 2000 tons of freight per month, would of course like to have free docks. Public docks would cost the taxpayers so much that the mere bagatelle which shipping pays at present private dock rates would make them in effect free

docks. But neither Mr. Chesebrough nor any other shipowner will reject the business that is offering here and that can be obtained at no other port. Mr. Chesebrough is quoted as saying: I am given the business, I will get in here in spite of railroad competition If I can't get dockage, I will unload at a buikhead." He was further quoted in the same interview as say-"We will bring our ships here and keep on coming and do all in our power to develop the business of this port, provided we are given a chance." In that interview Mr. Chesebrough reflects the sentiment of every other shipowner who has been coming to Portland since the city was founded. They will come here if they are "given the business" business will not be withheld from

There will always be docks available over which freight can be handled at rates which will pay only a fair percentage of income on the investment; Mr. Chesebrough will never obliged to discharge his ships at a bulkhead. While the promoters of debt-producing docks have been unable to present any figures showing where Portland can attract an additional dollar's worth of business by means of public docks, they have favored us with some figures on Southern Pacific-controlled pu Southern docks in California. We find in the local organ of the dock-site specula-

tors the following statement: The docks of San Francisco are publicly owned. That city has the lowest dockage charges of any city in America. Her docks were built by bond issues and not a dollar was ever collected from the taxpayers for construction or maintenance. The tolls on shipping, low as they are, have paid all repairs, operating expenses, interest on bonds, and paid off the bonds as they have reached maturity. These docks are now worth \$250,000,000 and would bring that sum at yould accepted.

Let us see what this \$250,000,000.000

Let us see what this \$250,000,000 worth of property is earning for its owners, the taxpayers of California

cost of operating the public dock property reached the enormous sum of \$387,592.41. Money at a minimum is worth 5 per cent, so that the low-est earning power of the \$250,000,000 worth of docks, exclusive of the operating expenses, insurance, and depre-ciation, should have been \$12,500,000. As the docks earned but \$794,803, their actual cost to the taxpayers of California, based on the earning power of money, was \$11,795,197. This San Francisco public dock property, based on the valuation given it by the Portland dock and debt promoters, even at higher dockage and storage rates than are charged in Portland, thus earned less than one-third of 1 per cent on the investment.

Is it to be wondered that the South ern Pacific and the immensely wealthy transportation companies which have California by the throat favor public docks? What a fine thing it would be for the railroads entering Portland if there was a system of public docks here that would handle their business at a dock charge paying less than one-third of 1 per cent on the investment. And in the face of these figures, the local organ of the debt and dock pro-moters asks: "Is not California a splendid object lesson to Portland of what can be done with public docks?" and, "Why does The Portland Oregonian oppose a public dock system for Portland?"

The star of empire is still pursuing its westward way, or its way westward. It was only two or three decades ago, that Iowa was the Mecca for the cheap-land seekers who were flocking into the West. Now, according to the census returns, the state has been so comfortably filled—that, instead of showing an increase for the past ten years, there has been a decrease of more than 7000 in the population. Prosperity, reflected in the increased size of the farms, is responsible for the change, and land is now held at such high figures throughout the state that the new generations move farther west in search of cheaper land. In some of the wheat districts in Oregon, the census returns will show a similar loss in population, but, taking the state as a whole, the gain will be very heavy as there still remain millions of acres of cheap land which is available for the farmers who have been crowded out of Iowa and other Middle Western States.

The present opposition to the Port of Portland should serve as a warning to the voters not to approve the proposed amendment to the city charwhich would permit five men appointed by the Mayor to exercise even more arbitrary powers over the river and the waterfront than those claimed by the members of the Port of Port-The Dock Commission, as provided in the proposed amendment, would be allowed to make ordinances governing the waterfront, as well as to exercise unrestricted control of the legislative and executive powers should be entrusted to one set of men whom the voter has no immediate voice in selecting, the matter should be given much serious thought.

It is again an opportune time to exploit the advantages of Oregon as a poultry-raising state. With eggs 40 cents per dozen wholesale, and live turkeys selling at 20 cents per pound, the industry certainly ought to prove as profitable as it is in California and other localities where feed is more ex-pensive and climatic conditions no more favorable. While it may be true that some portions of Oregon are too damp to enable poultrymen to see the best results, it is also true that there are numerous localities, notably fore the voters will accept or reject there are numerous localities, notably the heavy burden of public docks, prothrives and shows as good profits as every year and an effort should be made to stop this leak by encouraging the poultry industry at home.

For smashing his chef because the food aboard ship was miserably cooked, a skipper in port was acquitted by a Portland Justice of the Peace last week. Whatever may be the genuine demand for culinary reform on shore, such drastic measures are of questionable utility. It is doubtful whether similar leniency would be shown by the court and whather the next meal would show any improvement.

Is it true that faction and the primary law have destroyed the Republican party in Oregon? This question will be answered in the election returns tomorrow. If the Republican party is so disrupted that it cannot elect Governor and Congressmen, it might as well take in the sign and hand up the blinds, for it is impotent and spent

Mormon Basin is coming back for a certainty, for the Rainbow mine has en bonded for more than a million. That would be joyful news to the Baker County prospectors of half a cen-tury ago if they could hear it, for they had faith. One of the New York pitchers will

get \$15,000 next year. That amount would support twenty-five preachers in comparative luxury. But there is a world of difference in the drawing powers of pitching and preaching. Men like C. S. Inkley, the Washington County farmer who got 308 bush

worth more to Oregon than all the politicians and statesmen within its borders. There is but little difference in the Ohio campaign. Democrats need Harmon and Republicans need har Democrats need

els of potatoes from an acre,

A few days' delay in Acting Gov-Bowerman's Thanksgiving proclamation will be pardonable.

mony. Both may get what they want.

Iowa has less people than ten years ago, but wait until the returns on hogs are in.

Chairman Thomas, of the local Democracy, has a tail hold on a rain-

Election over, there is worse in ight. The turkey crop is short. Os West uses an air-gun for his

killings.

interest, insurance or depreciation, the CHEAP WATER; NO FREE MAINS Writer Cites Minnespolls, and Says

Make Lot Owners Pay for Pipes.

Make Lot Owners Pay for Pipes.

PORTLAND, Nov. 5.—(To the Editor.)

—The writer visited a number of cities in the East last Summer, and while in Minneapolis made an inquiry into the manner of laying mains as well as the charges for water.

All water mains, not exceeding six inches in diameter, are paid for by abutting property. Once the improvement is made, the cost of such work at once becomes a lien against the property benefited; in the event of a larger main (except a trunk line) the abutting property pays for a six-inch main and the excess cost is paid for out of a general tund. The trunk line is paid for out of a general tax levied against the whole city.

Minneapolis lays its own water mains and, therefore, does not have the trouble complained of here by contractors who are afraid to do work ordered by the city which let me say is all

ors who are afraid to do work ordered ors who are afraid to do work ordered by the city, which, let me say, is all tommyrot, for if our system is wrong in that respect, let us change the sys-tem so that whenever an improvement is found necessary and approved by the majority of people or taxpayers who are to be benefited, and then shall be

are to be benefited, and then shall be ordered by the city council and will become a lien on such property.

Now as to water rates—while the system in Minneapolis is very similar to our own, as to flat water rate and meter rate, the difference is only in the rates and the manner of collection. The flat rate is (minimum) \$2 per annum and is collected semi-annually; the meter rate is \$ cents per 1000 gallons, the minimum charge being \$4 per annum; this is collected quarterly, which is another way of saving taxpayers money. ing taxpayers money.
In Portland the flat rate is \$12 per

year, collected monthly, while the minimum for meter use is \$9 per year with the same expensive way of col-

Why this difference in rates of water,

Why this difference in rates of water, when Minneapolis is compelled to maintain a pumping station (and is now building another) buy fuel to generate steam, and pump the water from the Missisappi River into reservoirs?

All that we do is open our faucet to let the water out. Of course, some will say the maintenance is where the difference comes in; well, they surely have the same expense in Minneapolis. I also find that Minneapolis is a city of over 300,000 population, and does not seem to be nearly as large as Portland. It is built in a compact manner, while our city is on the order of a crazy-quilt, which would not have been the case if our improvement system was such so that all property owners paid for me benefits which came to their property; we would not now have resident tracts being platted, some five to ten miles out from the center of to ten miles out from the center of town, which fact further increases our taxes and gives us poorer streets, poorer lights and most inadequate street car service.

I say we have room between our

I say we have room between our widely spread city for twice the present population; so let us get busy and make the fellow out in the country, who wants you and me to pay for water mains along his property and vacant lots, so he can ask ten times their real value, pay for that improvement himself, if the city assessor does not think the property will carry the asthink the property will carry the assessment, then the improvement will not be made unless the speculator can produce the cash.

I am sure that I will be glad to pay

waterfront property and its receipts, as well as to lovy a tax for its own use to the amount of one-tenth of a mill on all city property. Before such legislative and executive powers should be entired to one set of men whom

many others who feel the same about paying for water mains or, in fact, any other improvement.

Would any man be so crazy as to buy an automobile which would cost, say \$1000, on a proposition of paying a certain fixed sum for gasoline, say \$2 or \$3 per gallon, just to escape the first cost? Well, I guess not; and that has about as much merit as paying for your water main in installments as long as you own the property.

E. R. REED,

1610 Fowler avenue.

FIGHTING THE PRIMARY LAW What Else Are Chamberlain and Bourne

Doing Now to Oregon! PORTLAND, Nov. 5.—(To the Editor.)

—Up in Yamhill County Senator Chamberlain is reported to be "flaying the assembly idea" in great shape. But my so cruel when it was this nonpartisan Legislature should be sustained. spostle himself who, four years ago only, advised Mr. Stillman, chairman of the Umatilla County Democratic committee as fellows:

"I do feel however, that it would be "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 suggest to the voters the mame of capable and trustworthy men to be nominated at the direct primary."

It was George who said this—not Bowerman. In fact, Bowerman hor any other Republican at that time had ever conceived the assembly idea.

And observe in passing that George used the word "suggest" and he wanted that assembly to "suggest"—to whom? Why to "the votersi"

Now, there can be no need for "sug-

Why to "the voters!"

Now, there can be no need for "suggesting names to voters" except on the theory that the voters haven't sense enough to select their own candidates—haven't sense enough to know "capable and trustworthy man" when they see

Of course the people now understand he "innards" of this entire farce—now the "innards" of this entire farce—now being staged once too often. It is universally understood that since the people nominated the men they wanted at the primary election in September, uninfluenced by anybody, there are no "assemblyites" any more than since that event there have been any Dimickites or Hoferites or Abramites. By the operation of the direct primary law everything and everybody was set aside but the primary nominees—that is all the primary law is for and if the individual members of the Republican party have mary law is for and if the individual members of the Republican party have not the right under that law to say who their preference for Governor is, then under what process may they do so? And if the advice of Bourne and West shall be taken and Mr. Bowerman defeated by Republican desertion of the primary law principle through Democratic advice, it will be the hardest blow the Oregon plan has yet received.

has yet received.

The result of this hysterical campaign on the part of the Bourne candidate for Governor and his nonpartisan assistant, the man who first discovered and negotiated the assembly idea, he who thinks the man who first discovered to the voters. it is "proper" to "suggest to the voters"
the "names of capable and trustworthy
men" to be afterward "nominated at the
primaries," is that the people generally
see through the little scheme and are
able to understand that Mr. Bowerman is not nearly so much in danger next. Tuesday as is the future usefulness of the direct primary law itself. For if the individual Republicans at the polls are not to be permitted to select their own choice for Governor but must have their choice for Governor but must have their action passed upon by Mr. Bourne afterward and are to receive his demand that they shall desert their own selection for the opposition candidates, the ridiculous farce of holding a primary election at all will be everywhere apparent and that law will lose its real friends by the thousands—as it should.

T. T. GEER.

The Colonel's New Club.

Washington Post. The Crook and Jackass Club will now come to order! The question before the house is the proposed merger with the Ananias Club.

April 18, 1906. PORTLAND. Nov. 4—(To the Editor.)
—Please inform me through The Orego-nian the day and year of the San Fran-cisco earthquake.

J. G. A.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES

Complete List of Mensures Given, With Defects and Merits Tersely Told.
Good Roads Amendment Is Best, and Proportional Representation Amendment Most Dangerous of Thirty-Two-Suggestions Made as to How to Vote.

Herewith The Oregonian presents a ployers, and providing that contributory st of the 37 initiative and referendum leasures that will be voted on by the tate at large in the election of November 120 Yes.

This bill was drafted by the labor list of the 32 initiative and referendum measures that will be voted on by the state at large in the election of November 8, together with a brief summary of the objectionable or meritorious features of each and The Oregonian's fair to employers, opinion as to how the electors should vote on most of them.

In some instances the official titles have been abbreviated to economize on space, but the opening phraseology of the titles is retained in every instance woman's taxpaying suffrage amendment, granting to taxpayers regardless of sex the right of suffrage.

301 No. Title misleading. Would enfranchise all women citizens.

Vote 301 NO. An act authorizing the purchase of a site for and the construction of a branch insane asylum to be located at or within five miles of Baker City, Pendleton or Union in East-

Larger facilities for care of insane are needed. Economy in transportation welfare of patients would be pro moted by having branch asylum

An act to elect on the first Monday in June, 1911, delegates to a constitutional

304 Yes. 305 No. That the State of Oregon is much in need of a new constitution, to take the place of the remnant of the old, is the opinion of The Oregonian.

Vote 304 YES.

For amendment of Sections 6 and 7, ticle IV. of Constitution to provide a serate district for the election of each st Senator and each state Representative. 307 No.

Reapportionment of members of the Legislature is desirable because growth of many localities since last apportionment. Separate district plan is most practicable.

Vote 306 YES. For an amendment of Section 32, Article L of the Constitution of Oregon by omitting the words "and all taxation shall be equal and uniform," and inserting in lies thereof, the words "taxes shall be levied and collected for public purposes only and the power of taxation shall never be murrendored, suspended or contracted away."

208 Yes.

209 No.

Check on tax legislation is desirable.

Check on tax legislation is desirable because of jumble of bills that would be submitted by theorists under initiative with probably chaotic results and impairment of state credit. Vote 309 No.

For amendment of Oregon Constitution uthorizing the creation of railroad dis-

210 Yes. 311 No. Permits state ownership of railroads and would have deterrent effect on railroad development. Business interests that originally favored measure have abandoned support because recent construction activity has made amend-

ment unnecessary. Vote 311 NO.

For an amendment of Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution directing a uniform rule of taxation "except on property specifically taxed."

312 Yes.

315 No. Check on tax legislation is desirable

because of jumble of bills that would

be submitted by theorists under initi-

ative with probably chaotic result and impairment of state credit. Vote 313 No.

An act providing for the payment of \$1000 annually to the Judge of the Eighth Judicial District by Baker County, in addition to the annual malary of \$1000 received by him from the State. 314 Yes. 315 No. Measure on which referendum was in-

voked after passage by two-thirds' vote in Legislature. Wholly local issue and submission is abuse of referendum. Vote 314 YES.

A bill for an act to create the County of Neemith out of a portion of the northern part of Douglas County and the southern part of Lane County.

216 Yes.

217 No.

A meritorious bill of local character. Validity questionable because not submitted solely in counties interested. If valid, adoption would encourage endcession of similar measures.

A bill for a law to provide for the permanent support and maintenance of Oregon Normal School at Monmouth, Polk County, 518 Yes.
518 Yes.
No recommendation.

A bill for a law creating the County of Oils, Oregon, out of territory now included in the Counties of Harney, Malheur and Grant.
220 Yes.
321 No.

Local issue which state at large should not be called upon to settle. Validity questionable. If valid, adoption would encourage endless succession of similar measures. Vote 321 No.

A bill for a law to annex a portion of the orthorn part of Clackamas County to full full formation of the county to 222 Yes. 222 Yes.

Local issue which state at large should not be called upon to settle. Validity doubtful. If valid adoution would encourage endless succession of similar measures.

A bill for an act to create the County of Williams out of a portion of Lane and Douglas Counties. 324 Yes. 325 No.

Local issue which state at large should not be called upon to settle. Validity doubtful. If valid, adoption tion would promote endless succession

Vote 325 No. For Constitutional amendment providing for the people of each county to regulate taxation and exemptions within the coun-ty, regardless of Constitutional restrictions or State statutes, and abolishing poli or head tax. 236 Yes. 327 No.

Worst of three tax amendments. Obvious attempt at initiative log-rolling. Probably repugnant to United States Constitution. mote chaotic conditions in tax laws. Vote 327 No.

For Constitutional amendment giving to cities and towns exclusive power to regulate, control suppress or prohibit the anle of intoxicating liquors within the municipality.

228 Yes.

329 No. This amendment would eliminate

gerrymandering on saloon issue and prevent counties forcing prohibitory liquor laws on communities where they cannot be enforced, but is weak in that it makes no distinction between vities and villages. No recommendation.

A bill for a law requiring protection for persons engaged in hazardous employment, defining and extending the liability of am-

organizations and as it represents solely their views on the issue involved is un-Vote 331 NO.

A bill for an act to create the County of Orchard out of the northeastern por-tion of Umatilia County. 23C Tee. E33 No.

Local issue improperly submitted to state at large. Validity questionable. If valid, adoption would encourage endless succession of similar bills. Vote 333 No.

A bill for an act to create the County of Clark out of the northeastern portion of Grant County, 324 Yms. 325 No. Local issue improperly submitted to

state at large. Validity questionable. If valid, approval would encourage end-

Vote 335 No. A bill for a law providing for the per-manent support and maintenance of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at

No recommendation.

A bill for a law to annex a portion of the territory in the eastern part of Wash-ington County to Multnomah County, 338 Yes. 239 No. Local issue improperly submitted to

state at large. Validity questionable. If valid, adoption would encourage endless succession of similar bills. Vote 339 No.

A bill for a law providing for the permanent support and maintenance of the Southern Oregon State Normal School at Ashland.

341 No. No recommendation.

An amendment of Section 35 of Article of the Constitution prohibiting the man facture and sale of intexicating liquors. 142 Yes.

This amendment would not and could not be enforced in large cities. Would result in dives, boot-legging, corruption of minors and loss of revenues. Vote 343 NO.

A bill for a law to prohibit, prevent and uppress the manufacture, sale, possession, actiange or giving away of intoxicating liquors within the state.

244 Yes.

245 No.

A law that could not and would not be enforced in large cities. Would re-sult in dives, bootlegging, corruption of

minors and loss of revenues. Vote 345 NO. A bill for an act creating a board of commissioners of nine members to examine the subject of employes indemnity for injuries sustained in the course of their employment and to prepare a measure.

245 Yes.

347 No.

No recommendation.

A bill for an act prohibiting the taking of fish from the waters of Rogue River, except by angling.

248 Yes.

249 No.

A local question on the merits of

which it is impossible for the ordinary voter to inform himself. Vote 349 NO.

A bill for a law to create the County of Des Chutes out of the northwest portion of Crook County. 256 Yes.

A local issue improperly presented to the state at large. Validity questionable. If valid, approval would encourage submission of endless succession Vote 351 NO.

A bill for an act providing for the creation of new towns, counties and municipal districts, or changing the boundaries of existing counties by a majority wore of the legal voters within the boundaries of the proposed municipality.

352 Yes.

352 No.

Unfair to parent county or city, bein proposed new municipality would have no vote in final determination of question of creating such new munici-

pality. Vote 353 NO.

An amendment of Section 15 of Article XI of the Constitution permitting counties to incur indebtedness beyond \$5500 to build permanent roads on approval of a majority of those voting on the question.

255 Yes.

Would now

Would open the way for much needed construction of permanent county highways. Most meritorious of the 32 measures. Vote 354 YES.

A bill for a law to amend the direct trimary law by extending its provisions to trendential commations, candidates for rendential electors and delegates to Na-coul conventions, and for payment of elegates' traveling expenses. Useless. Inane. Would impose un-

just burden on taxpayers and promote machine politics through proportional scheme of electing delegates. Vote 357 NO.

A bill for a law creating a board of peo-ple's inspectors of Government, providing for publication of official state gazette, etc. r publication of chical state gasetts, etc. 253 Yes. 359 No. Imposes unnecessary burden of \$190,-

000 annually on taxpayers; permits inspectors to fix own salaries; places control of board of inspectors in hands of semi-political organizations; would encourage machine politics. Generally

undesirable. Vote 359 NO.

For an amendment of Article IV, Consti-tution of Oregon, increasing initiative, ref-erendum and recall powers of people; re-stricting use of emergency clause and veto power on state and municipal legislation; requiring proportional election of members of Legislative Assembly from state at large,

250 Yes. 261 No. Embraces more than score of radical changes in constitution; provides plan under which many numero ties would be without representation in Legislature; permits few hundred voters to suspend Legislature under certain conditions; indefinite in nu nerous particulars; glaring attempt at initiative logrolling; too complicated; too sweeping; most dangerous to gen-

eral welfare of all measures submitted,

For amendment to the Constitution of the tate of Oregon, providing for verdict by hree-fourths of jury in civil cases, etc. 382 Yes. 185 No.
This and the preceding amendment,

if both adopted, would replace more than half the amendable portion of the constitution. Loosely drawn; would create uncertainty, pending court construction, in certain methods of legal procedure; is indefinite as to terms and salaries of some officers; and in embracing obviously good with undesirable features is type of initiative log-

rolling.