BILL FOR SECOND CHOICE FAVORED

Supporters Declare Measure Is in Interest of Popular Candidates.

BAD MEN LOSE ADVANTAGE

Rule by Real Majority Is Object Sought — Mature Consideration Given in Preparation—Bowerman Not Indorser.

That Speaker Rusk's bill, providing for the naming of a second choice at a primary election, is a meritorious measure which should be signed by Governor West, is strongly urged by State Senator Sinnott, of The Dalles, author of the bill, and by Representative Gill, one of the prime movers in the passage of the measure. A strong denial is also made that State Senator Bowerman fathered the bill, or even supported it.

That the sole object desired by the framers of the measure is the crystallization of party sentiment are facts which have been reiterated during the past few days, or rather since it has been intimated that Governor West might exercise his prerogative of veto to kill the bill.

Author Explains Bill.

Interviewed yesterday at his home in The Dalles by a representative of The Oregon, Senator Sinnott, author of the Rusk bill, said:

"My object in helping to form and pass the second-choice bill was to afford a means whereby, in the party primary, the prevailing party sentiment could concentrate itself effectively and to prevent it from being uselessly divided in support of several candidates.

"A concrete illustration of the objects and purposes of the bill may be taken from the last primary nomination, wherein Mr. Bowerman was nominated for Governor. It admits of no controversy that in the last primary the prevailing sentiment in the party was strongly anti-assembly. But the opposition to the assembly candidate was weakened because its strength was scattered in the support of the various anti-assembly candidates. Had we then a second choice ballot, Mr. Dimick would probably have been nominated and elected as Governor on the Republican ticket. Another good reason for the second-choice ballot is that it in a measure tends to deprive the large centers of population of the advantage which they now have under the plurality nominating system.

Second Choice Often Wisest.

"Further, I think it is safe to say that one's second choice is often his wisest, for the reason that his first choice may be dictated solely by local, personal or selfish motives. One often votes his first choice for the reason that the candidate is a local man, or he is friendly to the candidate, or he expects favors. On the contrary, when looking about for a second choice, the voter is more apt to select a candidate whom he thinks is most fitted for the office, uninfluenced by any personal or local prejudice.

"This bill was not framed in the interest or to the injury of any aspirant to office. No one's personality was made an issue one way or the other. I personally felt in the humble part which I had in drawing and passing the bill that the bill would inure to the benefit of what might be termed, for want of a better definition, the progressive element in the Republican party in Oregon.

"The so-called machine element in the party always sees to it that only one candidate representative of the machine is placed upon the primary ballot, and the whole strength of the machine element is concentrated upon that one candidate. On the contrary, on account of lack of cohesion and organization, the opposition to the machine usually develops two or more candidates who divide the opposition and prevent concentration against the machine.

Machine Will Lose Strength.

"Now I think the second choice bill will in a great measure bring about a concentration of the opposition to the machine element, because if the machine cannot command the majority of the votes for its candidate, the combined first and second choice votes will invariably defeat the machine.

"W. S. U'Ren told me at Salem that Senator Bourne had written to one of the Representatives urging the passage of a second-choice bill, but Mr. U'Ren thought the compulsory feature of the bill unconstitutional. Without this compulsory feature the bill would be a farce and a deception and permit of all kinds of jugglery."

Colonel E. Hofer, of Salem, anti-assembly candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor at the September, 1910, primaries, who was interested in the passage of the second-choice bill because he believes it will have a tendency to keep the Republican party more intact, declared yesterday to The Oregonian correspondent at Salem:

"Rusk's bill providing for second choice at primary nominating elections was not fathered or actively supported by Senator Bowerman. It did not even receive Bowerman's favorable comment. It was fostered, developed and put through both houses by anti-assembly Republicans.

Bill Carefully Considered.

"This bill was prepared by Speaker Rusk, Senator Sinnott of Hood River and Wasco, Representative Gill of Wasco and Hood River, and Representative Brownhill of Yamhill. On the Sunday afternoon before adjournment these men held a conference to decide on the drafting of a second choice bill. The bill was originally drafted by ex-Justice Slater, of the Supreme Court, at the request of Senator Sinnott. Slater worked for more than two weeks on the draft and it proved satisfactory to Sinnott, with the exception of one section. This prescribed the recording of first and second choice votes on the tally sheets. The tally sheets must be so constructed that where there is a clear majority of first choice votes the second choice votes are not to be counted. When no candidate has a majority of first choice votes, then the second choice votes are added to the first choice to secure a majority. This apparent discrepancy in relation to the tally sheets proved to be the only reason why Sinnott had not introduced the bill. As a result of the conference mentioned that objection was overcome. Gill had another bill in mind, but he was so busy with road legislation that he found no time to perfect it and consequently he joined in the conference and the good features of the Sinnott bill were joined with the good features of the Gill bill and the Rusk bill is the result.

Primary Not Affected.

"The measure does not seek to amend the primary law. In fact it is in no manner connected with the primary law. The Gill bill was copied from the Idaho plan and the Sinnott bill was largely after the Washington idea and the ideas of both of these states have proved eminently satisfactory where they have been used. The conference met to adapt these ideas to the Oregon system and they have successfully done so in the finished product.

"The four men interested at this conference are all champions of the direct primary, of Statement No. 1, and of progressive policies generally. In addition they are all anti-assembly men and in the past, at least, they have all supported Jonathan Bourne.

"It is just as preposterous to suppose that the bill, as charged by the Oregon Journal, was fathered by Jay Bowerman. In fact, Mr. Bowerman did not favor the bill. I discussed the question with him and he told me frankly that he would be in favor of some amendment to the primary law which would result in a majority being required to elect, but he did not favor the second choice, nor as far as I know, ever has.

Bowerman Would Have Lost.

"In fact it is plain, to anyone acquainted with the workings of practical politics, that it would be manifestly the position for Bowerman to take to be opposed to such a bill. During the last campaign, if there had been such a law in force, either Grant B. Dimick or myself would have been the Republican nominee. Mr. Bowerman did not have a majority of the first choice votes and as he was the only assembly candidate in the field, all of those who voted for Mr. Dimick or myself would have placed their second choice with an anti-assembly candidate. Consequently Mr. Bowerman would have met defeat at the primaries."

F. M. Gill, Representative of Wasco and Hood River in the lower house at Salem, who was one of the prime movers in the passage of the second choice bill, resents the insinuation that it was rushed through the Senate and lower house. He wrote a letter yesterday to The Oregonian, in which he expressed himself strongly to the effect that the new law will result in the giving of nominations to the best candidates. The full text of Mr. Gill's letter follows:

"I notice that a part of the press is calling the Rusk second-choice bill an iniquitous measure. On the contrary, the bill is a people's power measure. Representative Mariner is entirely right when he says that Senator Sinnott and myself did most of the work of drafting the bill. We were ably assisted by Speaker Rusk and E. Hofer, of the Salem Capital-Journal. Every one of these men were insurgent Republicans who have been consistently standing for the initiative and referendum, the direct primary and the people's laws.

Bill Passed Openly.

"The charge that there was fraud in the passage of the bill is not true. It passed the Senate with amendments at a late hour. The House had not adjourned, though there was but a small number present when the House concurred in the amendments. Everything was done openly and above board.

"In my opinion, the second choice bill is the most important measure in behalf of the people that was adopted by this Legislature. Let me illustrate its working by calling attention to the primary election last September. There were four candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor. Two of these were avowed anti-assembly candidates, Dimick and Hofer. Bowerman was the assembly candidate and Abraham stood for a restricted assembly. Under the Rusk bill the anti-assembly Statement No. 1 people would have voted for Dimick and Hofer for both first and second choice, those voting first choice for Dimick would be likely to vote second choice for Hofer, and those voting first choice for Hofer would vote second choice for Dimick. But under the provisions of the bill those voting first choice votes for Bowerman and Abraham must cast their second choice votes for someone. Bowerman could get but very few second choice votes any way we look at it. Abraham would probably have drawn a good many second choice votes, but I believe that Dimick would have gotten just as many second choice votes from the men voting first choice votes for Bowerman, with the result, in my opinion, that Dimick would have received the nomination.

Effect of Bill Illustrated.

"Anyway, it would have been Dimick or Hofer who would have received the nomination, because the majority of the members of the Republican party were opposed to the assembly.

"I will give another illustration. Suppose three good men equally well known and well liked were candidates for Sheriff and that there was a fourth man who was a candidate of the lower elements of the community. Under our present primary the bad man would have a decided advantage over the good men. The good men of a community are nearly always in a large majority, but by dividing their vote they would allow the bad man to get the nomination on a plurality. Under the second choice law the good citizens of a community would cast no second choice votes for the bad candidate, but would cast these votes for one or the other of the good men. The supporters of the bad candidate would be compelled by this law to cast their second choice votes for one of the good men. So one of the good men would be nominated. This shows that the second choice provision would give us better public servants.

"This is the result given to the citizens of Idaho and Washington. Why not avail ourselves in Oregon of the beneficial results of this law?

"The question of Bourne or anti-Bourne should not enter into the discussion of this measure. I do not believe it will injure his chances of success, but he should take his chances under the law just as I will have to take my chances under the law if I am a candidate for any office.

"The measure should be favored, because it will give the people more power to name the kind of man they want for an office. It should be favored because it will get better men into office than our present system puts into office. It only amends the present law by giving the people an additional power of discrimination in the nomination of their public servants.

"Some day we will go a step further and hold two elections, the first of which will be a tryout, those receiving a majority of all votes being declared elected. In all cases where no candidate gets a majority, the two highest candidates will be nominees at a succeeding election."

There is a difference of opinion among members of the Multnomah County delegation whether Governor West should sign or veto the second choice bill.

Representative Fouts and Senator Kellaher favor a veto, Fouts on the ground that the bill is unconstitutional in that it provides that a primary election ballot on which both first and second choice is not indicated may not be counted.

Others interviewed were Representative Cole, Senator Nottingham, Representative Clyde and Representative Cottel. The first three were unanimous in the belief that the Rusk bill should receive the Governor's sanction.

"The bill came up on the last day of the session and I told the man sitting next to me that I would vote for it, believing that Governor West would veto it if it were not right," said Representative Cottel. "I have a good deal of confidence in West. He is alert and I knew that he would knife the bill if there was anything wrong with it. One feature I do not like is the clause discrediting the ballot of a man who fails to mark both first and second choice."

LABORERS' BILL CHANGED, PASSES

Compensation Act, Shorn of First Aid, Accepted by Washington House.

VOTE ON IT IS 69 TO 24

Delay in Consideration of Measure Is Fought, but Advocates Rush It to Third Reading — One Against Rate Provided.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—The House minority on the workingmen's compensation bill endeavored to force delay on the final vote when the measure was taken up this afternoon and for two hours the proposed law was under discussion. The bill, as amended Tuesday, was passed with 69 yeas and 24 nays.

When the bill appeared on the calendar for the third reading Representative Groff of King moved that it be made a special order for next Tuesday afternoon. He said there were two other compensation measures before the Legislature and that an open hearing should be had on all. He also urged that it would be necessary to come to some agreement with the Senate to insure the passage of the Teats bill. He questioned the sincerity of the author in hurrying vote on the bill when it was so probable that the measure would be defeated were consideration not given the Senate bills also.

Representative Beach, of Mason, who had opposed the first-aid clause, said the House had totally ignored the Senate bills. He held that it was not fair that the Teats measure should be forced through without an open discussion of all bills introduced on the subject.

Delay Is Opposed.

"It seems to me that this effort is simply a move to delay and is made against the Teats bill," said French of Clark.

"The gentleman from Mason County, who is a member of the committee which has this bill under consideration, has intimated that we have held some closed meetings," said Teats. "He is not fair. He would try to impugn our motives when he knows that we have held no closed meeting. This is a motion simply to delay in the hope of defeating the measure, disguised to give the Metcalf Senate measure a hearing.

"The Senate bill is nothing more than a measure in the interest of casualty companies to heap more injustice upon all concerned."

Rates Fought as High.

"There seems to be a persistent effort to keep this bill from going to vote," said McNeeley of Pierce. "I hate to say it, but it looks like there is something back of the opposition that has not been explained. The only thing to do is to pass the bill and send it over to the Senate."

Representative Faulkner said that he was compelled to vote against the bill, although he had but one objection to it. He said that the rate of insurance for work on irrigation ditches and canals was entirely too high.

McArdle of Jefferson read the platform adopted by the last Republican state convention favoring employers' limited liability law. He said that he was a good party man but did not think the Teats bill was up to the measure desired in the platform.

Tonight an open meeting was held in the Senate chamber when the three compensation bills were discussed, many employers being present from all parts of the state.

BIG TIMBER DEAL PENDING

Oregon Lumber Company Would Buy Near Goldendale.

GOLDENDALE, Wash., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—A $900,000 timber deal near Goldendale is likely to be consummated in the near future. Mr. Echoes, representing the Oregon Lumber Company, one of the largest lumber concerns on the Pacific Coast, is in Goldendale looking over the timber interests of the White Pine Lumber Company. Timber cruisers are known to have been in the field for two months.

The White Pine interests here consist of 56,000 acres of land which has been offered at $15 per acre. Alex Stuart owns 4000 acres in the heart of this large tract and has offered his land at $17.50 per acre which would make a total of 6000 acres and a cost of over $900,000. It will take 25 miles of logging roads to get the timber into mills at Goldendale. Two years ago Sam Hill tried to swing this deal and would have, had Mr. Stuart been willing to sell his interests. Mr. Hill offered $1.375 per thousand for the stumpage.

HUNTERS NOT KILLING DEER

Deputy Game Warden Makes Inquiry in Lava Bed Country.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Deputy Game Warden L. Alva Lewis is home from a trip into the Lava Bed country, on the California-Oregon line, 25 miles south of here, where he went to investigate the rumor that hunters were slaying deer without regard to the closed season.

He says that unless it is in very rare instances there have been no deer slain in that country that he could ascertain for a certainty, but that there are thousands of them there.

These deer are driven into the Lava Beds during severe storms from the mountains for miles around and make this low-lying lava region their feeding grounds.

Mr. Lewis states that the snow is the deepest there this Winter that it has been for years and while the deer will live by browsing on the brush they are becoming very thin from lack of being able to reach grass.

Wealthy Rancher Meets Death.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Feb. 23.—Hippolyte Davin, a wealthy sheepman, according to word received today, was found dead on his Snake River ranch near Starbuck yesterday, with a bullet wound in his head, supposedly from the accidental discharge of a rifle while hunting the day previous. When he did not return to the ranch house the same night, a search was made for him. This was kept up until yesterday when a sheepherder, named Blanchard, stumbled on the body, covered with snow. Davin was subject to heart attacks and it is supposed that during one of these attacks he stumbled and fell, accidentally discharging his rifle. His body was found two miles from the house. He was 53 years of age, and had lived here 26 years. He was born in France, and left a widow and five children.

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12 Standard Brands of Whiskies, Rye and Bourbon, some full quarts, all Bottled in Bond, none sold for less than $1.25, pre-inventory price ..... 98¢
Scotch Whiskies, worth $1.25, pre-inventory price at $1.04
Scotch Whiskies, worth $1.50, pre-inventory price at $1.23
Scotch Whiskies, worth $1.75, pre-inventory price at $1.39
Scotch Whiskies, worth $2.00, pre-inventory price at $1.59
50c Ross Imported Lime Juice, pre-inventory at 41¢
$1.50 Imported 3-Star French Cognac, pre-inventory price $1.23
90c ½-size Imported 3-Star French Cognac, pre-inventory price ..... 73¢
50c ¼-size Imported 3-Star French Cognac, pre-inventory price ..... 39¢
$1.25 Crates Plymouth Gin ..... 98¢
$1.25 Jamaica Rum, Bottled in Bond ..... 98¢
75c pints Jamaica Rum, Bottled in Bond ..... 59¢
40c ½-pints Jamaica Rum, Bottled in Bond ..... 29¢
$1.00 French Vermouth, Noily, Prat & Co. ..... 69¢
$1.00 Italian Vermouth, Cinzano ..... 67¢
75c California Vermouth ..... 49¢
$1.00 Gordon Dry Gin, pre-inventory price ..... 89¢
$1.25 Gordon Sloe Gin ..... 98¢
$1.25 Best English Tom Gin ..... 98¢
$1.75 Hawker Sloe Gin $1.29
$1.75 A. V. H. Holland Gin, large size $1.69
$1.50 DeKuyper Geneva Gin $1.39
$1.50 B. & D. Geneva Gin $1.33
$1.25 Elbart Dry Gin ..... 98¢
$1.25 Gordon Orange Bitters ..... 98¢
$1.25 Heublein Club Cocktails, Tom Gin, Holland Gin, Whiskey, Vermouth, Martini, Manhattan, at $1.09
$1.00 Imported Porto Port ..... 69¢
$1.00 Velvet Cocktails, Martini and Manhattan 79¢
$1.00 Ginger Brandy, Homers' ..... 69¢
$1.50 Gilka Kummel $1.34
$1.75 Russian Distilled Kummel $1.39
$1.00 Apricot and Peach Cordials ..... 79¢
$2.25 Cusenier Liqueur D'Apricot $1.69
75c ¼-size Imported Cordials, Creme de Menthe, Prunelle, Creme de Roses, Anisette, Apricot, Creme de Vanille, Cherry Liqueur, Abricotine, choice 59¢
50c ¼-size California Cordials, Creme de Menthe, Apricot, Blackberry, Creme de Rose, Creme de Cocoa, choice ..... 29¢
$1.25 pints, Creme de rose and Creme de Violette ..... 59¢
$1.00 Duff Gordon Sherry, Imported ..... 69¢
45c pints Tipo, white or red, choice ..... 33¢
75c quarts, Tipo, white or red, choice ..... 59¢
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$13.00 Water Set, 7 pcs. $9.45
$13.50 Water Set, 7 pcs. $9.75
$15.00 Water Set, 7 pcs. $9.95
$18 Water Set, 7 pcs., $12.95
$22 Water Set, 7 pcs., $14.95
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Regular $3 nicely cut, medium size Sugar and Creamer $1.85
Large size Sugar and Creamer, handled, reg. $8; now $4.85
Rich deep cut Fern Bowls, with silver lacquered lining, 8-inch. Removable lining and can also be used as a fruit dish. Regular $8.00; now $4.65
Rich deep cut Fern Dish, with silver lacquered lining, 8-inch. Removable lining and can also be used as a fruit dish. Regular $6.00; now $3.65
Beautiful heavy cut flared Bowls, 8-inch; regular $7 at $4.65
Beautiful heavy cut flared Bowls, 8-inch, regular $7.50 $5.15
Beautiful heavy cut flared Bowls, 8-inch, regular $6 at $4.25
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