

LEGISLATION PROVING COSTLY

Estimated Total Cost of Initiative and Referendum Petitions About \$36,000.

MORE NAMES THAN VOTERS

Total of 138,285 Signatures Secured and Only 100,000 Voters in the State—Cost Estimated at 10 Cents for Each Name.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—There are 138,285 signatures on the initiative and referendum petitions that have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. There are about 100,000 voters in this state. It, therefore, is apparent that, on an average, every voter has signed a petition, and many have signed twice. As a matter of fact, the signatures have been secured chiefly in cities, and many voters have signed a number of the initiative and referendum petitions, while the great majority of voters have not signed at all.

COST IS 10 CENTS A NAME.

Men who have had opportunity to learn the methods employed in securing the signatures estimate that it has cost the promoters of the various petitions an average of not less than 10 cents a name. At this rate, the petitions alone have cost \$138,285. Many of the petitions were circulated by men who received 5 cents per signature as compensation for their work. But the payment of the men who circulated the petitions does not cover all the expense, by any means. In the first place, the bills or petitions had to be drawn in proper form, and frequently required the services of a lawyer, and the payment of a fee. Then the petitions were printed, each petition bearing a copy of the measure. One or two men gave their time to employing those who circulated the petitions, and there were bills for postage, letter-writing, and in some cases, railroad fares. Each of the petitions had to be verified before a Notary Public, and the notary fees were an important item of expense. Then when the petitions were complete and gathered together, one or more of the supporters of each came to the capital to file in the office of the Secretary of State. Thus railroad and hotel bills were incurred. When all these items of expense are taken into consideration it is easily seen that the cost of securing petitions is not covered by the compensation of the professional petition-circulator.

NUMBER OF SIGNATURES SECURED.

Female suffrage amendment.....	8,520
Upper river fishery bill.....	14,123
Amendment to the constitution.....	10,234
Sunday saloons and gambling.....	9,681
Amendment exempting certain property from public office.....	11,323
Amendment giving power of recall of public officers.....	10,234
Bill directing legislature.....	10,128
People's choice for senator.....	10,128
Proportional representation.....	9,911
Contract franchise.....	10,077
Lower Columbia fishery bill.....	2,424
Amendment limiting power of District Attorney in filing indictments.....	11,088
Hood River County bill.....	10,707
Total signatures on 11 petitions.....	138,285
Estimated number on four referendums.....	20,000
Total on all petitions on file.....	138,285

ARGUMENTS A FURTHER COST.

The cost of securing these signatures is not all the expense to which the friends of the initiative and referendum measures are subjected. Persons who wish to file arguments supporting or opposing measures submitted to the people may do so by paying \$2000, and thus bringing the total individual cost of the initiative and referendum measures up to nearly \$16,000.

TOTAL COST ABOUT \$36,000.

It was shown in correspondence from this city a few days ago that the estimated cost of the initiative and referendum measures to the state would be about \$15,000. Later information leads to the belief that this estimate was too small by about \$5000. From the best estimates that can now be formed, it appears that the total cost of the initiative and referendum measures, to the state and the promoters and opponents of the measures, will be about \$36,000. And the items mentioned herein do not include all the expense, for it is altogether probable that friends and opponents of the several measures will make more or less expensive campaigns between now and election for adoption or rejection of the bills and amendments. It is quite certain that a fight will be made over the fishery bill, the female suffrage amendment, the liquor and gambling bill, the University appropriation bill, and perhaps some others. These campaigns will cost money, even if conducted as economically as possible. So it is apparent that direct legislation is not an inexpensive method of securing or defeating laws.

TWO SHIPS BRING HALIBUT

Seattle Market Will Soon Be Well Stocked With Fish.

SEATTLE, Feb. 8.—The steamship City of Seattle, with 605 boxes of halibut, is reported due Monday. The power schooner Edrie, owned by the San Juan Fish Company, is also reported due tomorrow with a large quantity of fresh halibut, and the local market will be well stocked by the first of the week.

deep-water crew before the Deputy Shipping Commissioner yesterday and will lay up at Eagle Harbor for a time. The sound freighter Transport is backed north of Pier No. 14, undergoing repairs to the hull and re-caulking. The next steamer of the American-Hawaiian line will carry to Honolulu a narrow-gauge locomotive for the United States Engineers' Department of the islands. The engine is intended for use in building batteries.

POSSE CAPTURES TWO YOUTHS

Suspected Burglars Brought to Halt After Several Shots.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff King returned tonight from Chinook with Harry Smith and John Miller, two young men charged with burglary. They were captured today after an exciting chase by a posse of citizens, several shots being fired at each. A supply of keys, a small amount of money and plunder stolen from Chehalis and Winlock residences was found on them. They are believed to be members of a gang of thieves who have been operating in this neighborhood for several weeks.

HAS NO FEAR OF THE ACT

JUDGE M'BRIDE DEFENDS CORRUPT PRACTICES LAW.

Says It Is Intended Merely to Prevent Harassing Poll Workers on Election Day.

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Circuit Judge McBride of the Fifth Judicial District, who just closed a special term of court here today, had a hand in framing the corrupt practices act that will be submitted to the voters of Oregon through the initiative next June and in an interview this afternoon stated that he had no fear that there was any prospect of its being repealed.

I heartily approve of the trend of the Oregonian's editorial Thursday on the Hurdley bill to limit candidates' expenditures and prevent corrupt practices at elections, as proposed by initiative petition, but I am confident that there is no good ground for fear that section 34 can ever be construed by the courts to be a violation of the rights of free speech and free press on election day. On a reading of the whole bill, especially of the last paragraph of section 34 and sections 32 and 33, I think there can be no possible doubt as to the meaning of section 34. It is intended only to prohibit and punish the offensive, harassing, persistent personal solicitation and argument by proposition givers on election day, which is so annoying and useless. The greater part of these offensive poll workers, perhaps 99 in every 100, are paid wages for their alleged services, or else they have some personal motive. It is not the purpose of this section to put such professionals out of business, but to prohibit and punish the voter who is annoyed by such a nuisance is the only person who can complain effectively against him under this law. Candidates and their friends and hired workers can electioneer without limit before election day, but on that day the voter should be able to go to the polls and vote as his own judgment dictates, absolutely free from any solicitation, question or argument that does not himself invite, and from any men, messengers or parties. This, of course, does not prevent any person from giving information on election day to a voter who asks for it. The law does not forbid one voter to ask the opinion of another voter, political party or measure. Therefore neighbors will have the same right and opportunity to consult one another as they have now, only the offensive party worker will run a risk in buttonholing men as they go to the polls. It is no reason for holding this section to be a violation of the constitutional rights of free speech and of free press than there is in holding the law against libel and slander, or the law against obtaining goods by falsehood through either vocal or written speech, or the many other forms of speech and writing that are forbidden in the interest of the common good. And even if this section should be unconstitutional, it would not affect the best of the bill. No voter is obliged to listen to a political speech or read a political editorial on election day or at any other time; he can move or drop the paper, but every man who has voted once knows that it is almost impossible to get away from the professional pollworker without knocking him down.

After Mr. Dooly came to Forest Grove, Mr. Haines said, he posed as desiring to purchase the Haines bank. All of the affairs of the Haines bank were laid before Mr. Dooly at that time, according to the speaker, but instead of buying the Haines bank, Dooly founded one of his own. Dooly then used the information received in confidence, including the existence of a \$30,000 debt to the bank by Cashier Kane, as material to discredit the Haines institution, Mr. Haines declared.

FAILURE CAUSED BY OLD SHORTAGE

E. W. Haines Declares \$20,000 Was Taken From the Forest Grove Bank.

SPEAKS TO DEPOSITORS

Committee Appointed to Take Charge of Institution After Sensational Speech in Which Other Bankers of the Town Are Scored.

WEDDING AT GRANTS PASS

TWO POPULAR YOUNG SOCIETY PEOPLE MARRY.



PARLEY P. PROCTOR.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—A very pretty home wedding occurred at this city, on February 2, when his daughter, Miss Georgia, was married to Parley P. Proctor. After the wedding ceremony the couple took the train for Portland. Both are popular young people in society. Mr. Proctor holds the position of Fire Chief, and is an active member of the A. A. C.

the recent failure of the E. W. Haines bank of this city, was declared by the proprietor, State Senator Haines, in explaining the affairs of the closed institution to the people of Forest Grove this afternoon. The old shortage had not before been made public and the disclosure came as a sensation, especially as Mr. Haines by inference placed the blame on former employees of the bank. Soon after the shortage was discovered, Mr. Haines said, the cashier, P. E. Kane, was discharged from his position. W. B. Haines, bookkeeper at that time, but later advanced to fill the position occupied by Kane, was also discharged and it was implied that this action was taken for an alleged connection with the deficiency in the bank's vaults. W. B. Haines is a cousin of Senator Haines and is now president of the Forest Grove National Bank. He was present at the meeting and in a heated speech denied that he had dishonestly taken one cent from the bank.

Other Bankers Accused.

Charges of bad faith were also made by Senator Haines against President Dooly of the First National Bank, of Forest Grove. After attacking Mr. Dooly for transgressions in which he engaged before he came to Forest Grove, Senator Haines said he would disclose shady methods used by Mr. Dooly as his competitor. After Mr. Dooly came to Forest Grove, Mr. Haines said, he posed as desiring to purchase the Haines bank. All of the affairs of the Haines bank were laid before Mr. Dooly at that time, according to the speaker, but instead of buying the Haines bank, Dooly founded one of his own. Dooly then used the information

received in confidence, including the existence of a \$30,000 debt to the bank by Cashier Kane, as material to discredit the Haines institution, Mr. Haines declared. Committee is Appointed. In laying the condition of the bank before the citizens, Mr. Haines said that there were deposits of \$50,000 and total liabilities of about \$75,000. The assets, including only \$3000 cash in the vaults, would, if properly handled, realize about \$20,000, he believed. In order to decide what policy should be pursued, all except depositors were then asked to retire from the hall. The depositors were listed and were found to represent about 75 per cent of the total deposits. By unanimous vote they favored the appointment of a committee instead of a receiver. They then by a ballot elected the following committee: E. W. Haines, S. G. Hughes, W. K. Newell, C. O. Roe, L. J. Corl, H. J. G. in Mr. H. Hollis, C. F. Clapp, and B. H. Laughlin. It is expected that Mr. Haines will be kept in charge of the bank and under the supervision of the committee, will proceed to realize on the assets as speedily as possible.

Haines Greatly Affected.

Vera's Hall, where the meeting was held was packed with spectators, when the meeting was first called to order. Mayor Laughlin was elected chairman and Mr. Haines at once began to make his statement. He spoke with great emotion and reviewed briefly his business career since boyhood in this community, several times breaking into

"Open All the Time"

ABSOLUTE SAFETY OFFERED DEPOSITORS

No interest paid on commercial accounts or daily balances.

4% INTEREST

Paid on Term Savings Accounts

By the old gold—tried and tested

German-American Bank

Corner Sixth and Alder Sts., Opposite Oregonian.

he never had a dollar out of there that he did not receive honestly. He had no charges to make, he added, but simply desired to defend his own name.

DEAL IN IDAHO RAILROADS

SPOKANE INLAND MAY BUY THE LEWISTON & SOUTHEASTERN.

Build 90 Miles From Lewiston to Grangeville—Prove Feeder for the O. R. & N.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Announcement was made here today on the return of G. W. Thompson, president of the Lewiston & Southeastern R. R. from Spokane, that Jay P. Graves, president of the Spokane Inland Electric Railway Company is considering the proposition of taking over the rights of way, and franchises acquired by the Lewiston & Southeastern and supplying the money for construction of the 90 miles of railway from this city to Grangeville, by way of Wahla, Nez Perce and Wataleska.

It is understood that Graves has been anxious to enter this territory with his branch electric railroads from Spokane, and the recent announcement is taken to mean that the long-looked-for construction of the Lewiston & Southeastern is soon to be an actuality. Mr. Graves' offer will be presented to a meeting of the stockholders of the Lewiston & Southeastern on Monday. Mr. Graves is now in California, but is expected to visit Lewiston within a few weeks to conclude the details of the project. W. P. Hurlbut, president of the Commercial Trust Company, of this city, and member of the New York banking house of W. P. Hurlbut & Co., arrived in the city yesterday from the East and confirms the statement made by Mr. Thompson. Mr. Hurlbut and associates have assisted Mr. Thompson in promotion of the Lewiston & Southeastern project. If the electric road is built on the lines of the original survey, it will prove a feeder for the O. R. & N., completing the line from Riparia to this city.

QUESTION AGITATES LANE

STATEMENT NO. 1 WILL BE IS-SUE IN CAMPAIGN.

No Democrats Oppose It, but Republicans Are Divided—Legislative Candidates Against It.

EUGENE, Or., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—While candidates for office are gradually coming to the surface in Lane County, there is no very great activity along these lines, but the discussion of principles in the local papers and among the people is assuming an interesting phase. The main bone of contention is Statement No. 1. Thus far no Democrats have opposed it, but the Republicans seem to be dividing sharply on the issue, some going far enough to say that they will not support any candidate on the Republican ticket who signs the statement.

There will be no Senator elected from Lane County this year, as the reapportionment made at the last session of the Legislature joins Linn and Lane, which will be represented by Hon. Frank Miller of Albany, who did not sign Statement No. 1 before his election. But Senator J. H. Bingham, who is the hold-over from Lane County, was elected as a Statement No. 1 candidate, and his enthusiasm for the principle has been growing ever since. Lane will elect three State Representatives. The only one who has filed his petition is C. J. Dodd of Springfield, who makes no reference to either statement in his platform. The other candidates mentioned for the place are W. G. Gilstrap and Dr. L. L. Whitson, both of Eugene. Mr. Gilstrap, who is editor of the Morning Register, is strongly opposed to Statement No. 1 and has been fighting it for several weeks past through the columns of his paper and in his platform. The other campaign will be made largely on opposition to this principle which he, like many other Republicans, considers dangerous to the success of his party. Dr. L. L. Whitson, who is being strongly urged to enter the race, is violently opposed to Statement No. 1. He said for publication this morning: "I would not sign Statement No. 1 for anybody. If I can't vote for a Republican, I won't vote at all."

There is a movement on foot now to organize a Republican Club here so that the members of the party may get together on matters which concern their welfare, and when the meeting convenes there will surely be some thing doing about Statement No. 1. From present indications that will be one of the strong issues in the primaries.

INSANITY DELAYS BUILDINGS

Contractor in Asylum and Contracts Cannot Be Carried Out.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—James Gibson of this city, was one of the contractors to whom was awarded the erection of the Y. M. C. A. building of North Yakima, on a bid of \$55,000, as also that of the high-school building on a bid of practically \$80,000. During the progress of the work on these structures, Gibson was committed to an asylum for treatment for mental derangement. Captain Louis M. Lang was appointed guardian of the estate of Gibson. As a part of his responsibility as guardian came the disposition of the contracts on these two buildings. Guardian Lang confessed his inability to manage these contracts, owing to the condition in which they were left. He permitted them to be turned over to the bonding company, and, having settled all other

ODD LOTS

Chesterfield

FANCY SUITS

The odd lots and broken lines left over from the big sale go on sale Monday morning—a stupendous merchandise movement never equaled before in Portland. We propose to clean out to the last garment every Chesterfield Suit of this season's make. NOTE THE REDUCTIONS.

\$25.00 and \$30.00 Suits All Go at

\$15.00

Black and Blues

We have a few odd sizes left over from our odd-lot sale, and will continue this sale on Monday. Sizes, 34, 35, 40, 42, 44.

\$25, \$30, \$35 Suits at This Grand Special

\$15.00

R. M. GRAY

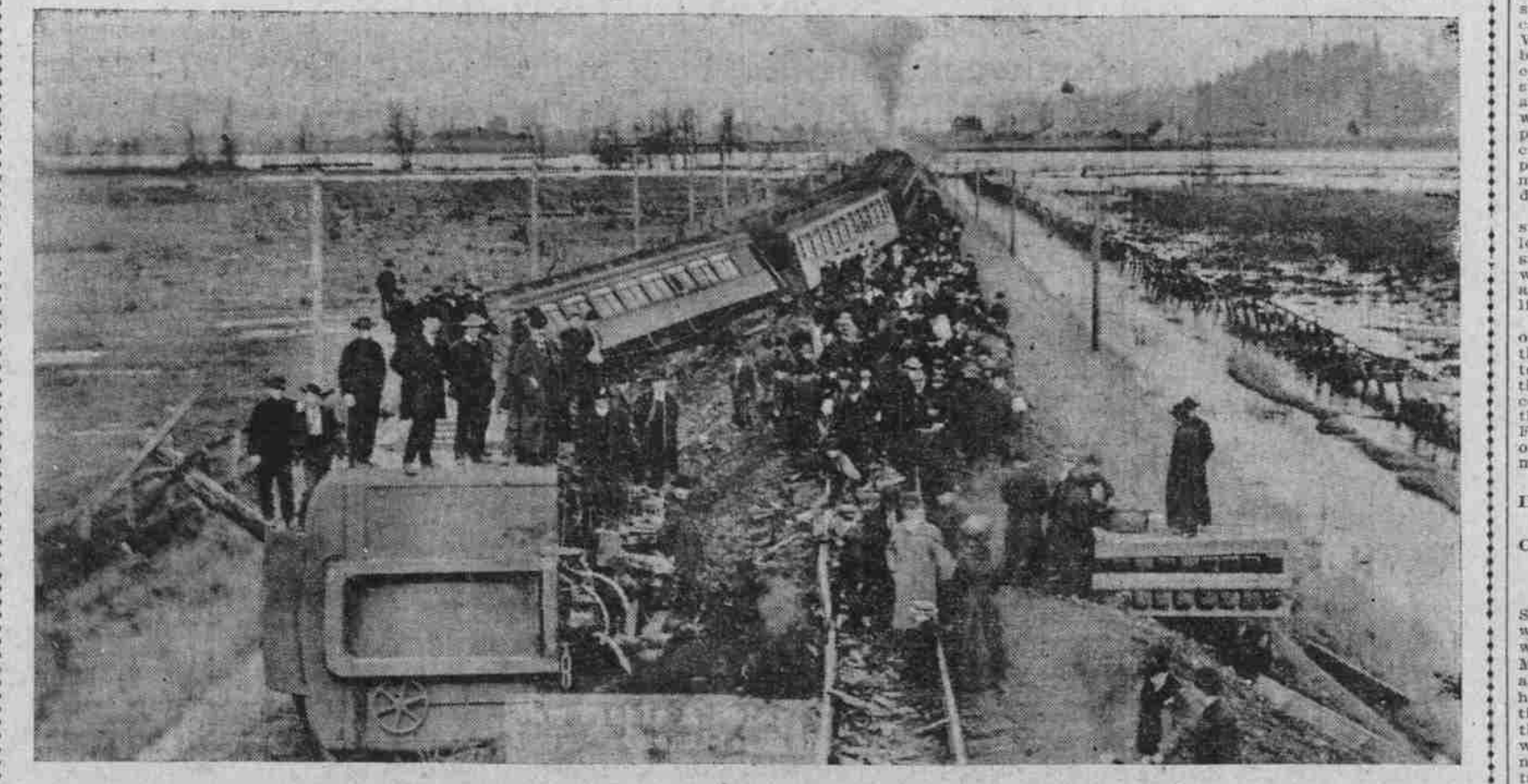
269-271 Morrison Street

KOKOMO WOMAN GIVES FORTUNE

To Help Women Who Suffer. In the past few years Mrs. Cora B. Miller has prepared that has cured so many women of the most distressing ailments. It is especially prepared for the speedy and permanent cure of leucorrhea or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacements or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumors or growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feeling, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, mischievous, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause, or no matter of how long standing. Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by mail free of charge, a 50-cent box of this simple home remedy, also a book with explanatory illustrations, showing why women suffer and how to cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician. Don't suffer another day, but write at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 1000, Kokomo, Indiana.

North Yakima, Wash., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—James Gibson of this city, was one of the contractors to whom was awarded the erection of the Y. M. C. A. building of North Yakima, on a bid of \$55,000, as also that of the high-school building on a bid of practically \$80,000. During the progress of the work on these structures, Gibson was committed to an asylum for treatment for mental derangement. Captain Louis M. Lang was appointed guardian of the estate of Gibson. As a part of his responsibility as guardian came the disposition of the contracts on these two buildings. Guardian Lang confessed his inability to manage these contracts, owing to the condition in which they were left. He permitted them to be turned over to the bonding company, and, having settled all other

WRECK OF NORTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN NEAR CHEHALIS



CHEHALIS, Wash., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The above photograph of the Northern Pacific wreck a mile and a half north of this city yesterday, in which train No. 7, bound from Seattle to Portland, was derailed, was taken by Van Winkle & Oster, of Chehalis. W. S. Kaylor was the engineer, and J. R. Beattie the fireman on the engine, No. 204. S. G. Baker was the conductor in charge. Postal Clerk C. W. Rhodes, of Portland, had a narrow escape along with many others who were passengers on the train. Many passengers were thrown clear over several seats when the smoker and day coaches went down the embankment. This morning about 4 o'clock the track was cleared and today travel is going on as usual.

SMOKER AND DAY COACHES LEAVE TRACK AND ROLL DOWN EMBANKMENT.

INSANITY DELAYS BUILDINGS Contractor in Asylum and Contracts Cannot Be Carried Out. NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—James Gibson of this city, was one of the contractors to whom was awarded the erection of the Y. M. C. A. building of North Yakima, on a bid of \$55,000, as also that of the high-school building on a bid of practically \$80,000. During the progress of the work on these structures, Gibson was committed to an asylum for treatment for mental derangement. Captain Louis M. Lang was appointed guardian of the estate of Gibson. As a part of his responsibility as guardian came the disposition of the contracts on these two buildings. Guardian Lang confessed his inability to manage these contracts, owing to the condition in which they were left. He permitted them to be turned over to the bonding company, and, having settled all other

DENT'S

Toothache Gum

not only stops toothache instantly, but cleans the cavity, removes all odor, and prevents decay. Keeps supply and save many a dentist bill.

A Swift Affair. There are imitations, see that you get Dent's Toothache Gum. At all drug stores, or by mail. Dent's Corn Gum Cures Corns and Bunions, Itc. C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.