monarchies or oligarchies, but is and should be maintained as republican in

CRUDE EXPERIMENTS IN DIRECT LEGISLATION IN OREGON

Publication of "Official Gazette" Merely Provides Useless Sinecures for Three Men-The Impractical Scheme of Proportional Representation and Its Manifest Disadvantages-Proposal to Make a Czar of the Governor.

Address read before the Portland Repub-lican Club, March 1, by C. N. McArthur, Speaker of the Oregon House of Repre-sentatives session of 1909.

T the general election in November, 1910, the voters of Oregon will be called upon to approve or reject the following propositions submitted under the initiative by the Peoples' Progressive Government League of Oregon.

 A bill for an act to create a board of People's Inspectors of Government; to provide for the publication and circula-tion of an Official Gazette; to fix the salaries and to define the powers and duties of said board of inspectors and

making an appropriation.

2. A constitutional amendment, designed to make the initiative and refer-endum more effective and prevent the abuse of the emergency power by the Legislature; to prevent log-rolling; to provide for a system of proportional rep-resentation and to prevent hasty legisla-

tuting the Governor for the various boards and commissions that now govern the different institutions and departments, giving the Governor the power of appointing practically all of the state and county officers, and providing for a cabinet system of state government. 4. A constitutional amendment abolisha majority of county officers, and viding for county government by a

county business manager.

5. A constitutional amendment intended to decrease the number of technical appeals and new trials; to provide for printing only such opinions of the Supreme Court as are of general public interest, and to remove constitutional reinterest, and to remove constitutional restrictions on the adoption by law of better methods from other judicial sys-

I shall discuss the first three of the above mentioned propositions, leaving the last two for some future occasion, as lack of time prevents a careful study of their

1. This bill proposes to create a board of "People's Inspectors of Government," consisting of three members, at an annual salary of \$2000 each. According to the terms of the bill the members of this board are to be as nearly non-partisan as possible. The members are to attend the sessions of the Legislature; to inves-tigate the management of all public offices and institutions of the state, and In general, to exercise a censorship over public affairs. The reports and recom-mendations of this board are to be made to people through the columns of an Official Gazette, published quarterly by the State Printer, at the expense of the

first and most serious objection to a board of this character lies in the fact that it imposes an additional burden of taxation upon our people without any corresponding return. The \$9000 required corresponding return. The \$5000 required annually for the salaries of these "People's Inspectors of Government" would be but a beginning of wholesale expenses to be borne by a long-suffering, taxpaying public. There would be traveling expenses, clerical hire, postage, printing and other expenses that would bring the sum total to perhaps \$75,000 per annum. It is true that the average voter pays too little attention to the duties of citizenship and to public affairs generally. zenship and to public affairs generally, but there is no assurance that the pub-lication of an Official Gazette would cause any material changes over present conditions. It is highly probable that a large percentage of the copies of such a publication would be thrown away or destroyed without being read. Though the medium of an active and intelligent public press there is now a constant dis-cussion of the conduct of our public offices and institutions, principally by representative districts. The last Legisoffices and institutions, principally by men who have no political favors to ask and who are ever ready to exercise a censorship over all public matters. This widespread public discussion coupled with the system of grand jury investigation, gives a more genuine assurance of the state will approve the measure and put an end to the proportion, gives a more genuine assurance of with the system of grand jury investiga-tion, gives a more genuine assurance of an honest and economical administration of public affairs than the publication of an Official Gazette by three men, no one of whom might possess the qualifications of ordinary education or even common decency or honesty. Considering the per-sonal characteristics of some men whom

our voters have elevated to high posi-tions, it is fair to assume that the "Peo-ple's Inspectors of Government" might not be chosen from the crown and flower of our citizenship and that the publica-tion of the Official Gazette might fall into the hands of three dishonest and unprincipled men, or to cranks, dema gogues, theorists or agitators, who would use the great power entrusted to them for private gain rather than public good, or for the furtherance of the political ambition of some man or set of men. Under the conditions proposed, two of the "People's Inspectors of Government" would, of necessity, come from the ranks of the same political party, and there would be no guarantee of non-partisan investigation or information. Our state has many active and wide-awake news-papers, edited by intelligent and up-to-date men, and I venture the assertion that every issue of every paper contains some criticism, favorable or unfavorable as the case may be, of the conduct of some public officer or the management of some institution supported by the pub-lic fund. In this day of enlightenment, of edcuation, of honesty in public affairs, the creation of a board of "People's In-spectors of Government" is altogether unwarranted and unnecessary. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the measure is approved; what guarantee is there that the "People's Inspectors of Govern-ment" will act honestly, faithfully, and in the interests of the people? The members of the Peoples' Progressive Govern-ment League of Oregon should go a step farther and create a board of inspectors of inspectors, and so on, ad infinitum. The first board of inspectors, it is fair to assume, would be nothing more than ordinary human beings, and the salary provided for in the proposed bill would not be inviting to any successful merchant, professional man, or prosperous of high caliber, so we must assume that the inspectors would be sub-jected to the same temptations and in-fluences that surround the average man.

This being true, the interests of the peo-ple could not be properly safeguarded without the second board which I have suggested, and the second board could not be expected to exist without a third. Our state is today supporting far too many boards, commissions, offices, clerkships, etc., and the interests of the taxpayers demand a policy of retrench-ment rather than a multiplication of sinecures. There are already too many noses in the public trough. In conclusion of my discussion of the first proposien of my discussion of the first propo-sition advanced by the People's Progres-sive Government League, I will say that I am unalterably opposed to it, and be-lieve that the public welfare demands its

The initiative is justly crificised for the reason that it provides no method of amendment and because the Legislaof amendment and because the legions ture has no opportunity to consider measures proposed by the people or to submit competing measures. The People's Progressive Government League of the legion of ple's Progressive Government League of-fers, in this proposed constitutional amendment, a plan requiring submission of all initiative measures to the Legisla-ture by the Secretary of State. That body could then pass the measure and, in the event it would not be submitted to the people unless it carried a proposed constitutional amendment; or the Legis-lature could reject or ignore the meas-ure, and allow it to go to the people; or

whole scheme. In the first place the amendment provides that both Senators and Representatives shall be chosen for a term of six years. Were the present term of four years for Senators allowed to remain as it is and the term of Rep-resentatives increased to four years, I would favor this proposed change. Six years, however, is altogether too long a term for a legislator for subility feeling on term for a legislator, for public feeling on important questions is subject to fre-quent fluctuations, and when a law-making body gets out of touch with its con-stituency, its usefulness ceases to exist and its members should be replaced by men who are in sympathy with the then existing feelings of the people. I ven-ture the assertion that the Water Code, passed by the last Legislature, would not have been passed by a House and Senate elected in 1904. It was with great difficulty that this measure was passed by a Senate, half of whose members were chosen in 1906. Had the proposed Water Code not been an issue in a num-ber of countles at the general election in 1968, it would have been defeated in either branch of the last Legislature. A six-year term of office is altogether too long for a law-making body.

The Peoples Progressive Government League, in this same proposed amendment, wishes to provide a method of dis-solving the entire Legislative Assembly at any time, and filling its place with a new quota of Senators and Representatives. This plan seems unnecessary, when one remembers that the recall provides a plain, speedy and adequate remedy for getting rid of incompetent or dishonest public servants. If a member of any Legislature is unworthy the confidence reposed in him by constituents, let him be recalled. Th is no argument in favor of a dissolution of the entire body. Such a course would involve the expense of a special election in every county in the state, and would compel many honest and conscientious members to bear the odium of their dishonest associates. It is true that any dishonest associates. It is true that any member of the Legislature which it is proposed to dissolve may become a can-didate for re-election, but why subject

him to the trouble and expense of an-other campaign when he has been honest and conscientious in the discharge of his duties? Frequent elections are the surest guarantees of an honest Legislature.
Proportional representation is another evil which is proposed in this amend-ment. This subject has been pretty thoroughly discussed by our people, but there is, however, one feature of this scheme of proportional representation that has no doubt escaped public notice, and that is the plan wherehy members and that is the plan whereby members of the Legislature while nominated by districts shall be chosen by the voters of the state at large. What do the peo-ple of Clatsop County know of the quali-fications of candidates for the Legisla-ture in Crook Harrey and Lake ture in Crook, Harney and Lake countles, and how much do our Wallowa County brethren know about the favorite sons of Curry who desire to occupy a solon's seat at the State Capitol? Legislators should represent the people and the best and most exterer the people for the best and most satisfactory plan for their doing so is the single district plan—an arrangement where each legislative district is entitled to one Senator and two Representatives, or in some instances where a senatorial district embraces two

It is also proposed in this amendment to require a separate vote on every emergency clause and unless the same is carried by a three-fourths majority, the emergency clause is lost, and the bill previously passed takes its regular course, subject to the referendum by petition. It is true the emergency tition. It is true the emergency clause has been used frequently where there was little or no demand or need for it, and while this amendment contains nu-merous unwise and nonsensical proposals, the proposed reform in the emergency clause abuse is one of its few redeeming

features.
Among the powers vested in the Legislative Assembly is the right, at any time, of a majority to call a special ses-sion. This would indeed be an innovation and no argument is required to show that it would be an unwise conferring of power. The Governor alone should be responsible for the calling of an extra session.

session.

Section 37 of this proposed amendment deals with "log-rolling." It provides that any citizen may bring action in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County, within 10 days after the adjournment of a session of the Legislature, alleging that any measure was passed by bargaining, trading, log-rolling or undue influence. Such an action, so or undue influence. Such an action, so the proposed amendment says, shall be tried by a jury and that jury's verdict shall be final. If the jury finds that the measure was passed by log-rolling, etc., its verdict operates as a referendum upon the measure, which then the measure, which then goes to people for approval or rejection. have a veto power greater than the Governor or several the

the Legislature might pass a competing referendum petitioners. Did the makers

measure, submitting it to the people along with the first measure proposed. I cannot help but give approval to this plan, but it is somewhat like the "good dog Tray—it is in bad company. It is but a part of a proposed amendment to the constitution that carries with it so many obnoxious features that the public good demands the rejection of the whole scheme. In the first place the makers of the constitution. Frequent elections, frequent sessions of the law-making body and the general excitement incident thereto have a bad effect upon business and political conditions and keep the city, state or Nation, as the case may be, in a never-ending turmoil. The annual session of the Legislature would do nothing but add a burden to the heavy load of the taxpayer. A lengthening of the 40-day biennial session to 50 or even 60 days would solve the problem of hasty legislation and would give our lawmakers ample opportunity to transact all the business required of them.

Third-This is the most absurd of all the amendments proposed by the People's Progressive Government League. It proposes to establish the cabinet system of government; to make all the principal officers of the state and countles appointive at the hands of the Governor; to give the Governor supervision over all police officers, and to provide seats for the Governor and his cabinet in each branch of the Legislative Assembly, where they may introduce bills and speak, but have no right to vote.

The enverage American citizen is op-posed to the surrender of his elective power. The people of Wasco, or Sher-man, or Douglas counties are far better able to judge as to the qualifications of their candidates for Sheriff. Dis-trict Attorney and Ludge than is the trict Attorney and Judge than is the Governor at the Capitol, and, being responsible to the people, rather than to the Executive, these officials are more likely to render efficient service under the elective system. The people of the state likewise, have a right to select their own state officials and any attempt to curtail this right would be at variance with the great principles of our Government—those principles handed down from the Magna Charta, through the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States to the present day. Our ancestors fought, bled and died that we might have a "government of the people, by the people and for the people"; and I am surprised that the men who are idenernment League of Oregon should at-tempt to take away one of the funda-mental rights of American citizenship. The Cabinet system may have its place in certain European states, but it is un-ternal rights of the system may have its place.

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Jefferson—Intimate recollections of Joseph Jefferson; by E. P. Jefferson, 1969.
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Egan—The wiles of Sexton Maginnis.
Lovell—Margarita's soul.
Roberts—The heart that knows.
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Warner—Your child and mine.
Wason—Happy Hawkins.
Watson—The castle by the sea.
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FINE ARTS Armstrong-Art in Great Britain and Ire-land. 1909. Beruete y Moret-The school of Madrid. 1909.

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recollections and experiences. 1909.

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Hossfield—New pocket dictionary of the English and Swedish languages. n. d. Mintz—The new American citizen; a reader for foreigners. 1909.

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Barnes-Select poems; ed. by Thomas

ardy. 1908. Clare-Poems; ed. by Arthur Symons.

1908. Crothers—Oliver Wendell Holmes, the autocrat and his fellow-hoarders. 1909.

Joyce—Ballads of Irish chivalry, 1808.

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Chandler-The trial of Jesus from a law-

yer's standpoint. 2 v. 1998. Creed of Buddha. 1998.

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The proposed blending of the legislative and executive functions of our state government would produce an inharmonious mixture of these two great powers an unhealthy overlapping of two separate branches producing friction

branches, producing friction, confusion and uncertainty, and lodging altogether too much power in the Executive. Our Government was founded with three coordinate branches legislative, executive and judicial. Experience has proved the wisdom of them divisions and later the confusion of them divisions and later them. wisdom of these divisions and let us see to it that they are maintained each in-dependent of the other, and each and all subject to the elective franchise of an

ntelligent people.

Another fat-salaries office, that "state business manager" is proposed in this amendment. It imposes another ad-ditional burden upon the taxpayers, with no particular benefits. Let each public official conduct the affairs of his own office or institution, honestly and accord-ing to the best of his ability. It is true that we have too many useless boards and commissions, but these can be consolidated or abolished by the Legislature. I am firmly of the opinion that the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, sitting as a board of control, should handle the business now transacted by a dozen different boards, including the management of the Penitentiary and the pardoning power. All useless offices should doning power. All useless offices should be abolished and useless expenditures of money cease. These reforms can be carried out by the Legislature or the people, but no good will come from the measures proposed by the People's Pro-gressive Government Leggie of Oregon gressive Government League of Oregon.

The initiative and referendum are institutions that should be guarded with jealous care by our people. It is not their use, but their abuse, that threatens the safety of the state. There has been a tendency here in Oregon to over-work both of these instruments of direct legislation. Their permanency depends upon their wise but not too frequent use. If these powers are to remain in the hands of our people, they must be used sparingly—only when some great principle is at stake. The tendency of crooks, cranks and demagogues to overload our ballot with nonsensical measures and to cripple our institutions by the unwise use of the referendum may cause a reaction that will surely destroy the whole sys-tem, root and branch. Nothing could do more to discredit the direct legislation movement than the adoption of the amendments proposed by the People's Progressive Government League of Oregon. The public good demands their re-jection. I am frank to say that I ap-prove of the theory of both of these branches of direct legislation, but I feel that each is too easy to invoke, that each has been made the weapon of revenge and reprisal; and that the tendency toward crude experiments in legislative nostrums has run wild in the State of

Let us move forward, guarding with jealous care the name of our fair state, and holding a deeper reverence for her American and not in keeping with our institutions and traditions, and a greater ideals. Ours is not a government of love for our Common Country.

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Jenks—Principles of politics, from the viewpoint of the American citizen. 1909. Johnson—Woman and the republic; a sur-vey of the woman suffrage movement in the United States. 1909. Mann—School recreations and amusements. 1896.

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Peabody—Tables of the properties of steam
and other vapors. 1909.

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Paparregopoulos—History of the Greek nation. 5 v. 1902-08.

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Augsburg—Drawing, 3 v.
Bullen—Son of the sea.
Lang—Alladin and the wonderful lamp,
and other stories.
Finnemore—Holy land.

Van Norman-First lessons in dairying.

SOCIOLOGY.

BOOKS ADDED TO LIBRARY

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WHY OLD METHODS FAIL WHY MY METHODS CURE

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THE LARGEST AND FINEST MUSEUM OF ANATOMY ON THE COAST.

Masks, Models, Plaster Casts, Skulls, Skeletons, lifelike models in wax; also many natural specimens preserved in alcohol.

FREE "O MEN-This museum is in a distinct and superior class. Better and larger than anything heretofore shown in Portland.

Over 500 pieces in this exhibit, which is entirely apart from our medical offices. It is interesting and instructive to a high degree. All men visiting Portland should see DR. TAYLOR'S FREE MU-SEUM. MEN ONLY.

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The old-fashioned methods of treating men's allments failed because they were wrong and unscientific. My own original forms of treatment cure because they are so thoroughly right as to meet every requirement. But it will be well to enter into details somewhat, and tell you wherein the old is wrong and the new is right.

First, the measures commonly employed are wrong because based upon vague ideas as to the nature of the aliments they are intended to cure. Second, because they are relics of an era in medical science that dealt harshly with disease and failed to recognize the fact that Nature's own laws govern in sickness as well as in health. Fill a well person's system with harsh, drastic and irritating drugs and you disorder to some extent every bodily function. The same violence to the sick is even more harmful. The physicians of a few generations ago did not realize this. They regarded all disorders as something to be dealt severely with, and they indulged in violent dosing, cutting, bleeding and burning.

My methods of treating men's all ments cure because they have been developed in the light of accurate knowledge and because they do no more than gently assist Nature in removing disorder - and establishing health. I have no need for the knife or poisonous dosing, or for harsh and painful treatment of any sort. The magnitude of my practice, which is many times that of any other specialist in the West in treating men's allments, stands as monumental testimony to the success of my treatment. Men afflicted with allments may come to me fearing neither pain nor failure, for all my methods are mild and harmless, and I will not accept a case unless I know that a permanent cure will follow.

CONSULT ME FREE

There is a popular impression that specialists' fees are exorbitant. If such be true, we wish to state that it is not applicable to us. On the contrary, our very large practice and unusual facilities for treating men enable us to offer the very best treatment inexpensively.

A physician is not entitled to his fee in advance. We are the only specialists in the West who conduct business on these principles.

CONTRACTED AILMENTS

The serious results that may follow neglect of Contracted Asliments could scarcely be exaggerated. Safety demands an absolutely thorough cure in the least possible time. I have treated more cases of those disorders than any other physician upon the Pacific Const. My cures are thorough and are accomplished in less time than other forms of treatment require in producing even doubtful results, employ remedies of my own devising, and my treatment is equally effective in both recent and chronic cases.

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There is no necessity for surgical operations in the treatment of Variose Veins. This disease yields completely to my mild and painles method, and results are far better than were ever attained by the harsh and dangerous practice of cutting. But one week is required, and seidom is it even necessary to detain the patient from his business.

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No dangerous minerals to drive the virus to the interior, but harmless, blood-cleansing remedies that remove the last poisonous taint.

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there is a sulphur spring 1500 feet deep, had stopped work for the time being, hot as one could bear to bathe in, This is a most interesting place to visit, and on the way one can stop matic colors all about. At this place a company was boring for oil and after striking several springs with more or less sulphur, which they despised and passed, they came upon this one and

TALK TO MEN PLAIN

Are you losing your ambition? Have you dull headaches or pain at the base of the brain?

Are you very nervous and irritable, with a feeling you want to

Are you restless and sleepless? Are you gloomy, with a fear of dread from no apparent cause? Have you palpitation of the heart,

is your circulation poor? Do you have hot flashes? Do you feel you are not the man you once were?

If so, you don't want to remain in this condition. You need special treatment to act direct on the seat of this trouble. Come and have a friendly talk with me.

Come today to the SUCCESS-FUL Specialist, who will care you quickly and permanently, and at a price within your means.

Exhausted MEN How to GET WELL Nerve-Tired MEN How to GET WELL NOTHING TO PAY UNLESS CURED



I AM FOR MEN Not a Dollar need be Paid Until you are Satisfied My Fees 1/2 for Short Time

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I concentrate my faculties on a single line of diseases. I treat Varicose Veins, Hernia, Nervous Decline, Kidney and Bladder Ail-ments, Piles, Pistula, Blood, Skin and ALLIED AILMENTS OF MEN. I am certainly prepared to cure by experience and equipment, which are the keystones to success. I have the best-equipped medical

office in the city. Contact with many patients has given me practical knowledge. I have records to show that I have treated more cases in my specialty than any other specialist in Amer-

A few hours or days under my treatment may add years and health to your life. If you are suffering from disease I will examine you, if necessary to make a micro-scopical and chemical analysis of secretions to detect pathological and bacteriological condition. Exery gentleman should take this opportunity to learn his true condition.

I NEVER DISAPPOINT MY QUICK, SURE AND LASTING PATIENTS AND MY CURES ARE

KIDNEY AND BLADDER AIL-

With these ailments you may have more complications than are presented by any other ailing organs. By my searching illumination of the bladder I determine accurately the trouble, and by microscopical examination and urinalysis I make doubly sure the condition of the kidneys, thus laying foundations for scientific treatment.

NERVOUS AILMENTS. Cerebro, where the mental forces are impaired. Spinal, where the spinal centers are involved. Vital, where the spinal centers are involved. Vital, where the sympathetic nervers system is deranged by reflex effects of disease. I treat these conditions and all allments induced by nervous complications and excesses and put you on the right track to health, restoring the conditions essential to your future life and happiness.

HERNIA (RUPTURE). Disregard of existing hernia has

cost many lives. The smallest her-nias are the most dangerous to life because of the increased liability to strangulation. I cure rupture in selected cases with perfect safety and entail no suffering, and do not detain you from business, under guarantee. Many cases cured in one

PILES AND FISTULA.

The sequelae of these afflictions are distressing nervous reflexes and painful conditions. My treatment and success are the result of years of expesience. I cure Piles without cutting. I cure you without pain or detention from business under guarantee.

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veins can be cured, in nearly all cases, by one treatment, in such a satisfactory way that a healthy circulation is rapidly re-established, and instead of the depressing conditions. tions I guarantes you a cure or refund the money.

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Scientific treatment only should Belentific treatment only should be used in combating blocd all-ments. I cure blood allments by Nucleu-Atoxyl Specific. I introduce it into the blood, which it reorgan-izes, neutralizing and expelling the trouble. My treatment drives the taint out instead of locking it in. Don't walt until too late. Be cured in time.

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bad back. No rest, no sleep, no peace at all. It begins in the morning when you get up from bed so lame and stiff that it is hard to bend over to put your shoes on.

All day there is a heavy, full, throbbing pain in the small of the back, just over the kidneys. It hurts to bend over, to lift anything or even to get up from a chair. Any sudden, awkward movement sends a sharp, darting twinge through the sore spot.

When night comes the sufferer retires to fitful sleep, can't, lie comfortably in any one position, or turn over without a painful effort.

Don't look at backsche as merely a muscular pain, that will pass away All day there is a heavy, Sull, throb

muscular pain, that will pass away with rest. There is deeper trouble. Nine times out of ten it is the kidneys that throb and ache, and there can be no relief until the kidneys are given

help.

The kidneys have a big work to do. All the blood in the body is coursing through the kidney filters constantly, to be freed of uric poisons. It is a heavy enough fask when the kidneys are well, but a cold, chill, fever, or some thoughtless exposure, or overindulgence in linux, tax hear or offer. dulgence in liquor, tea, beer or coffee, is likely at any time to irritate, in-flame and congest the kidneys, and in-terrupt the purifying work.

Backache Will Get Worse and Worse Until the Kidneys Are Cured.



Then the aching begins, and is usually accompanied with some irregularity of the urine—too frequent passages, sediment in the urine, scanty, painful passages, or blood in the urine.

Thousands testify to the wonderful merit of Doan's Kidney Pills, a remedy for the kidneys only, that acts quickly, cures the kidneys, regulates the urine, and drives backache out for good.

G. H. Springmeyer, expressman, 1016
First St. Portland, Or., says: "Exposure to bad weather and the jarring of the wagon brought on kidney trouble in my case. My back ached constantly and the passages of the kidney secretions were too frequent. When Doan's Kidney Pills came to my notice I got a box and began using them at once. The pain in my back was soon relieved and the kidney secretions became natural. It only required but two boxes PORTEAND PROOF. ural. It only required but two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills to bring about this result." (Feb. 28, 1903.) (From statement made

CURED TO STAY CURED.

On Jan. 12, 1906, Mr. Springmeyer confirmed the above statement and added: "Since the time referred to in my former testimonial I have not had a symptom of kidney frouble. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many people and am always glad to do so."

