

PORTLAND'S NEW ZOO WILL BE MOST MODERN IN WEST, PLANS PARK BOARD

Site Selected, but Location Not Made Public—Large Tract Necessary—New Zoo May Be Modeled After Bronx Park in New York, if Sufficient Money is Secured.



Whether or not Portland is to have an up-to-date zoo is the question now before the Park Board. Since complaints were recently made by residents near the park in regard to the animals being a nuisance to that neighborhood, the Board has been considering the matter of moving the caged animals.

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OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS ON THE RECENT PRIMARY AND ELECTION

S. B. Huston Tells Some Facts in Refutation of Falsehoods Used by the Bourne-Chamberlain Combination During the Campaign and Incidentally Touches Upon Statement No. 1.

PORTLAND, Nov. 18.—(To the Editor.)—A great many things were stated on the stump and printed in newspapers during the recent primary election and prior to the election concerning the assembly, some of which were true and some of which were utterly false. I do not know that it matters very much and yet it occurred to me that now since election is over and the verdict of the people is adverse to an assembly, to which verdict we all bow notwithstanding our judgment may be otherwise the truth of these matters ought to be stated and false statements not allowed to go absolutely uncontradicted. There being no object now, real or suspected, in false statements about the matter, probably the people are in a mood to know and believe the truth than they were prior to the election.

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First—it was repeatedly printed in the Portland Democratic organ and other newspapers and stated from the stump by anti-assembly speakers that typewritten lists of delegates which were desired to be selected from the various precincts to the assembly were prepared at Republican headquarters and sent out to the various precincts. Sometimes it was stated that they were sent to all of the precincts and sometimes that they were sent to most of all of the precincts; that these lists which were sent out were all for Mr. Bowerman, etc. Now, if I cannot say I cannot say to what happened in other precincts, but I know that the statement, so far as it applied to the precinct in which I vote, was absolutely without any foundation whatever. When the Republicans met at the appointed time there were about 25 or 30 well-known Republicans of the precinct. There was no discussion with reference to whom a certain man would favor for Governor or any other office if he was elected, but the question discussed was, who can attend if he is elected. Several gentlemen were proposed, but declined upon the ground that they could not attend and so no proxies were allowed. It was sought to elect men who would attend. Finally F. B. Beach, Henry E. Reed, T. J. Fording, H. H. Northrup and myself were elected as delegates from our precinct. We did not know who the various members of our delegation favored for any office. I did not know up to the time we cast our ballot and do not know now except the names of these gentlemen, who were after-

wards elected delegates to the state convention, told me that they voted for Dr. Andrew C. Stone.

Second—it was printed repeatedly and stated on the stump by several anti-assembly speakers that I was the candidate of the corporations or the interests for chairman of the Multnomah County assembly. All I have to say about that is this: If I was I didn't know it and I don't know it now. No man connected with any of the public service corporations ever suggested to me that I should be a candidate for chairman and no one suggested or hinted that if I was elected chairman I should do any particular thing. Now, if the corporations wanted me for chairman of the Multnomah County assembly it would seem reasonable that they would want me to appoint certain men upon committee or to do something of the kind that would in some way favor their interests, but I say that no living man ever suggested to me any course of action, any particular act or thing that I should do as chairman of the assembly. What made it more ridiculous was the fact that it was asserted that the corporations were backing me very strenuously for chairman against Mr. Stapleton on their slate for the Legislative ticket where he could do them ten times as much good or harm, as the case might be, as he could as chairman of the Multnomah County assembly.

not only false, but wickedly and deliberately false. Another favorite statement of these and other anti-assembly speakers in connection with the various corporate interests who controlled the state assembly, was to mention Judge Carey as representing the great Hill interests. Judge Carey was not only not a delegate, but was not in Portland at the time. I am charitable enough toward Mr. West to believe that he would not have made these statements if he had positively known them to be false. I think he simply read them as having been made by others and adopted them as his own. It does occur to me, however, that man who talks about taking a shotgun to others for misrepresenting him ought to be a little careful about the statements he makes with reference to one who has always been his friend.

Results Are Uncertain Under New Initiative Amendments

President of the Oregon Bar Association Points Out the Danger and Impracticability of the People Making Radical Changes.

At the meeting of the Oregon Bar Association last Thursday Frederick V. Holman, its president, read an address on the uncertainty of results under the initiative and referendum provisions of the new constitution and pointed out probable danger into which they would lead this state. It was a lawyer's address to lawyers, yet popular in its bearing. The address was not published in pamphlet form for distribution among members of the association.

Mr. Holman has small confidence in direct legislation, as witness this: "And so it came about that without changing the voters, except by numbers, as Oregon is a rapidly growing state, the people could not govern themselves by a representative form of government, to which they were accustomed, adopted in the form of a constitution, and in which they knew nothing as to its workings, evidently believing that as they were incapable of electing proper representatives, they would be better off enacting their laws by popular vote, and as conditions were unsatisfactory they could be bettered by upsetting the existing order.

there were a dozen men in either assembly who would have favored the proposal of the direct primary at the present time. They did believe, with Governor Hughes, ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft, that it ought to have the convention system grafted upon it, the convention being advisory and the final primary being in the nature of a vote upon the action of the convention. They did believe in the passage of some law that would prevent Democrats invading the Republican primary by the thousands as they did in the recent primary, but this it seems can never be. The anti-assembly people will never agree to it for obvious reasons.

It was said that the assembly was against Statehood. The assembly was made up principally of men who had convictions and who were not of the class of the school teacher who, when asked by the board of Directors on applying for the school whether he proposed to teach that the world was round or flat, answered: "I teach either round or flat as the Directors desire." They were men who believing in the gold standard were willing to cast their votes as legislators to send a free silver man to the United States Senate and it was hard for them to have very much respect for a man who was so anxious to go to the Legislature that he was willing to agree to cast his vote to elect to the United States Senate whose opinions were the direct opposite of those of the legislator himself. They were perfectly willing and favored the plan of a legislator pigging himself to abide by the choice of his party, but the idea of a man pledging himself to vote for one of the opposite party was an idea repulsive to men of strong convictions. They realize now that Statement No. 1 has come to stay, but that does not make them respect it.

has imposed upon it two kinds of duties or powers; one public or governmental as an instrumentality of the state, and under which it exercises police powers; the other is private or proprietary, in which it is as a legal individual. It is the latter capacity in which it owns its waterworks, and it is liable for negligence as a private corporation or an individual is.

Mr. Holman quoted several decisions of the Oregon Supreme Court on the initiative and referendum powers to be exercised by a municipality, notably Kaderly vs. Port of Portland, 44 Oregon, 128; Stevens vs. Vernon, 59 Oregon, 269; Kenzie vs. Longworth, 104 Pacific, 454; McKenna vs. City of Portland, 52 Oregon, 191; and Farrell vs. Port of Portland, 53 Oregon, 552. Mr. Holman also quoted the decision of the Oregon Supreme Court in the case of Straw vs. Harris, which involved the constitutionality of the law creating the Port of Portland, which he said, "two main points were decided: "First—That under the initiative and referendum amendment of the constitution there are two separate and distinct law-making bodies, each equal, viz., the Legislature and the people.

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND WINTER RESORTS

WHERE SHALL I SPEND THE WINTER? EVER BEEN GOAT HUNTING? SANTA CATALINA ISLAND

WINTER BOOKLET OF LONG BEACH SANITARIUM

RADIUM SULPHUR SPRINGS

CALIFORNIA Shasta Route and "Road of a Thousand Wonders"

COAL-RATE CASE ENDED

NORTH PLAINS Will start with the following business houses: A HOTEL A GENERAL STORE A BUTCHER SHOP A BLACKSMITH SHOP A RESTAURANT A TELEPHONE OFFICE A WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT OFFICE