

FIVE STATE-WIDE MEASURES ARE UP

BONUS PLAN, LEGISLATURE CHANGES, VETO RIGHT EXTENSION ON BALLOT.

(Chronicle's Salem Bureau)
SALEM, Or., April 28 (Special)—Five state-wide measures, three of them proposed amendments to the state constitution, and four municipal measures, will go before the voters of Oregon for their approval or rejection of the special election of Tuesday, June 7. All were referred by the 1921 legislature.

The legislative act fixing the date for the election provided that only these measures should be voted on at that time. For any county or other municipality, to submit any other measure on the same date an additional special election would have to be called.

The state-wide measures to be voted on are:

Constitutional amendment lengthening the duration of the state legislature and increasing the pay of members.

Constitutional amendment creating a world war veterans' state aid fund.

Constitutional amendment enabling the governor to veto the emergency clause on legislative measures.

Hygienic marriage examination and license bill.

Measure qualifying women to sit as jurors.

The measure lengthening the duration of the state legislature amends section 29 of article 4 of the constitution.

It increases the length of the session from 40 to 60 days; increases the pay of members from \$3 to \$5 a day, both for regular and special sessions; places a limit on the period within which bills may be introduced, with the exception of appropriation and defense measures; places the president of the senate and the speaker of the house on the same pay as other members, eliminating the present provision that they "shall receive an additional compensation equal to two-thirds of their per diem allowance as members."

No change is proposed in the limit of duration of the mileage allowance of members.

The purpose of the World War Veterans' state aid fund amendment is, to quote the title, "To issue bonds not to exceed three percent of the assessed valuation of all property in the state to raise money to be loaned in amounts of not more than \$4000 or paid as a bonus of \$15 for each month of active service, but not exceeding \$500, to each honorably discharged resident of Oregon who served in the United States army, navy or marine corps between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918; to levy an additional annual tax of two mills to pay principal and interest of such bonds; and ratifying correlative legislative enactments."

The "correlative enactments" mentioned refers to an act passed by the 1921 legislature providing that each qualified veteran of the world war may borrow from the state up to \$3000, or may receive a cash bonus of \$15 a month for the time he was in service, but not to exceed \$500. This act would be ineffective for lack of funds should the proposed constitutional amendment fail to pass. While the constitutional amendment authorizes loans in amounts up to \$4000, the act passed by the legislature fixes the maximum loan at \$3000, therefore \$3000 would be the largest amount a veteran could borrow.

Veterans taking loans pay the state four percent interest. The affirmative argument in the voters' pamphlet offers this information about loans:

"The loan must be made upon real estate security and shall not exceed 75 percent of the appraised valuation of the real estate. The real estate need not necessarily belong to the soldier, but may be owned by the wife, father or mother, child, brother or sister. The borrowers must repay the loan in installments of six percent per annum. Of this four percent on the unpaid principal applies as interest and the balance applies in payment of the principal. This method will repay interest and principal entirely in twenty-eight years, although the veteran may pay up the debt to the state sooner if he desires."

Relative to the bonus the argument says:

"Application for the bonus must be made within one year from the date the act becomes effective. The first 60 days of service are excluded from the time for which a bonus may be paid, as it is considered that the government bonus of \$60 paid at the time of discharge covers the first 60 days of service."

Relative to the bonus, the argument

explains that "the bonus period is extended to November 11, 1919, one year after signing the armistice, because it was many months after the ending of actual hostilities before the men overseas could be returned to the United States, and it was considered to be fair to include the time served by each man up to the date of his actual discharge, in the period for which he received the bonus payment."

Women Are Included.

This measure applies either to males or females who served at least 60 days. Conscientious objectors and those who served only as students in training camps are barred.

• Third of the trio of proposed constitutional amendments is that empowering the governor to veto the emergency clause.

When the emergency clause is attached to a legislative act two purposes are served. First, the bill becomes effective as a law as soon as it is signed by the governor, while acts not having the emergency clause are not effective for 90 days. Second, the use of the emergency clause prevents the invoking of the referendum against the measure.

Charges often have been made that the privilege of using the emergency clause has been abused to forestall the referendum. As the emergency clause now serves a double purpose, it may be said also that the proposed amendment will serve a double purpose. It will prevent the clause being used merely to halt the referendum, and it will prevent the governor using the clause as pretext for vetoing the entire bill.

The object of the marriage examination and license bill is to stop the propagation of feeble minded persons, or those otherwise likely to suffer by inheritance. It provides that both male and female applicants for marriage licenses shall submit to examination by competent physicians to ascertain if they are afflicted with contagious or communicable venereal disease, or whether they are normal mentally. If both or either fail to pass the examination the measures would prohibit their marriage unless one or both were sterilized. If either should feel the judgment unjust, provision is made for appeal from the county clerk's refusal to issue a license to the county court, which would cause an examination of the complaining person to be made by three competent physicians selected by the court. Their judgment would be final.

The women jurors bill is a revision of the jury law providing that women are qualified to sit as jurors. Further provision is made, however, that the duty shall be optional with the woman. The amendment changes the word "male" to "persons," wherever the method of calling jurors is set forth. It is provided that in criminal actions in which a minor under 18 years old is involved, whether as defendant or as complaining witness, at least half the jurors shall be women.

The municipal measures referred by the legislature are a salary bill in Wallowa county, a salary bill in Umatilla county, a salary bill affecting the justice of the peace in The Dalles district of Wasco county, and the Port of Portland organization bill.

BIG WATER CASE

(Continued From Page 1.)

by a court reporter and a copy will be submitted to the water board for adjudication of the many angles involved.

The largest claimants of White river water are the Wapinitia Irrigation company and Pacific Power and Light company, each side claiming water rights in the White river water shed. The Wapinitia Irrigation company is claiming 400 second feet of water and the Pacific Power and Light company 250 second feet of water.

Evidence was presented by the irrigation company to the effect that he had purchased many of its most valuable water rights from Joseph R. Keep. The power and light company attacked the legality of these filings, however. A counter attack was made by the irrigation company on the filings of the power and light company, in which it was averred that that organization did not comply with the law when it made its filings on White river and constructed the big power plant.

It was brought out in the introduction of evidence that the irrigation company does not get the largest supply of its water directly from White river, but from tributaries which would otherwise drain into that river if allowed to run unobstructed.

This removal of the indirect supply of water from White river will have the effect, in dry seasons, of decreasing the river water supply to such an extent that there will not be a sufficient amount of water running over the dam to generate power

GIVE LOCAL PLANTS PREFERENCE, VIEW

W. P. MERRY BOOSTS OREGON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION AND DALLES MARKETS.

There is probably nothing more badly needed among Oregon fruit growers, than a good active Fruit Growers' association. However, we have always endeavored in all our transactions, and it is the established policy of this paper, to refrain from playing favorites. We have already established in our local market two fruit packing companies, employing some local capital, and with an entirely local pay roll.

All things being equal we believe that they should have the preference in purchasing fruit in the local market. If they, however, do not or cannot meet the net price which could be secured elsewhere, then such fruit should be sold in a foreign market.

With such a proviso in the association contract, every one would be assured of a square deal, and it might be the means of assisting in boosting local enterprises in the future.

WILLIAM P. MERRY.

at the light plant, the company contended. A minimum of 250 second feet of water is necessary for the successful operation of the White river plant, representatives of the company argued.

Farmers with independent water right claims raised the contention that water used by them in irrigating their lands above the power plant is not entirely lost. They explained that more than 30 percent of this irrigation water seeps back into White river in one way and another and is thus available for power generating purposes the same as if it had never been taken out of the river.

Much time in the presentation of evidence was saved by agreements between various attorneys interested in the case.

It is thought probable by persons who have closely followed the many angles of the case, that the matter will be taken to the supreme court before it is finally settled. It is pointed out that if the rulings of the state water board are unsatisfactory, the case may then be appealed to the circuit court and then the supreme court by the losing side. This procedure is now taking place in the litigation of Hood River county water rights. It is pointed out, the findings of the water board having been appealed to the local circuit court.

Dr. S. Burke Massey, dentist, First National bank, rooms 307-308. Telephone main 3911, res. main 1691. 81f

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**MODERN MAN,
NOT PRIMEVAL
ONE, CLUB USER**

By Alexander F. Jones

(United News Staff Correspondent)
CHICAGO, April 28.—As a club swinging "treat 'em rough" wooer, the original caveman is greatly over-rated.

As a matter of fact, instead of beating the object of his affections unconscious and dragging her home by the hair, he was comparatively gentle with his heart's desire, because, if he wasn't, the lad in the next cave would be, and he would get the funny pictures he scratched on an elephant's tusk for his sweetie's birthday back by the next mail.

The "treat 'em rough" method of wooing is of comparatively recent vintage. It came with high foreheads and pants. With increasing intelligence, man has become more exquisitely cruel.

The Field museum of natural history, soon to throw open the doors of its new marble palace on the lake front, will have a number of startling things to reveal about the caveman. The exhibits of the appearance and habits of the caveman, it was learned Tuesday, will absolutely discredit the old yarn about what a fierce lad the prehistoric male was when his amorous passions were aroused. He had a good press agent.

"There is not one scintilla of evidence to bear out the old story that prehistoric man did his wooing with

a club and dragged his lady home by the hair of her head," said Dr. Elmer S. Riggs, famous paleontologist, and assistant curator of the museum. "He was a good provider and brought home choice cuts of meat. The caves he inhabited have been found to be partly filled with the long bones of

animals he and his family devoured. Bones of the less choice sections are never found.

"There is no reason to believe that the prehistoric man wooed with a club, because none of the higher forms of life have ever done so. An ape makes gentle love to the lady of

his choice. So do all other animals. The prehistoric lady was primeval and easier to win. There is no reason why she should be so averse to being wooed.

"As man's intelligence has increased his cruelty has become more refined."

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Mr. Niemeyer, who is a veteran of 18 years' experience, will appear at each show and explain in detail the handling of dog teams and life on the Northern trails. The picture shows "Snake-Eye" the only pure white McKenzie River "huskie" in existence—valued at more than \$2,500.

—also—

"Thoughtless Women"

TONIGHT — TONIGHT