

23 MEASURES TO BE VOTED UPON

Salem, Or., July 22.—After several days' labor, the attorney-general and the office of the secretary of vote have completed the ballot titles for the 23 initiative and referendum measures which will be submitted to the people at the next general election. The ballot titles indicate how the proposed measures originated, and contain a brief synopsis of their contents. They are as follows: Proposed by Initiative Petition—Women's taxpaying suffrage amendment, granting to all taxpayers, regardless of sex, the right of suffrage. 300 yes; 331 no. Referred to the People by Legislative Assembly—An act authorizing the purchase of a site for and the construction and maintenance of a branch insane asylum to be located in the discretion of the board of trustees of the Oregon state insane asylum, at or within the limits of either of the following cities, to-wit: Baker City, Pendleton or Union, in eastern Oregon, to be called "The Eastern Oregon State Hospital." 302 yes; 303 no. Referred to the People by Legislative Assembly—An act authorizing the first Monday in June, 1911, delegates to a constitutional convention, to be held on the second Monday in October, 1911, for revising the constitution of the state, and providing for submission of the proposed constitution, so revised, to the legal voters of the state for adoption or rejection on the first Monday in April, 1912. 304 yes; 305 no. Referred to the People by Legislative Assembly—For amendment of sections 6 and 7, article IV, of the constitution of this state, to provide a separate district for the election of each state senator, and each state representative. Referred to the People by Legislative Assembly—For an amendment of section 32, article I, of the constitution of Oregon, by omitting the words "and all taxation shall be equal and uniform," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "taxes shall be levied and collected for public purposes only, and the power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away." 308 yes; 309 no. Referred to the People by Legislative Assembly—For amendment of Article IX of the constitution authorizing the creation of railroad districts, and the purchase and construction of railroads, or other highways, by the state, counties, municipalities and railroad districts, and the creation of a property tax upon property or levying taxes for the payment of the same, and nullifying the exemption from taxation of property used for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes. (Note: Another amendment of section 1, of article IX is pending, and is not in harmony herewith.) 310 yes; 311 no. Referred to the People by Legislative Assembly—For an amendment of section 1 of article IX of the constitution of the state of Oregon, directing a uniform rule of taxation to be levied upon property, and specifically providing for the levy and collection of taxes for state purposes and for county and other municipal purposes upon different classes of property, and appropriating state taxes among the several counties as county obligations. (Note: Another amendment of section 1, of article IX, which also amends this section, and is not in harmony herewith.) 312 yes; 313 no. Referendum Ordered by Petition of the People—An act providing for the payment of \$1000 annually to the judge of the Eighth Judicial district, by Baker county, in addition to the annual salary of \$2000 received by him from the state; 314 yes; 315 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for an act to create the County of Nesmith out of a portion of the northern part of Douglas county and the southern part of Lane county; providing for its organization, fixing the salaries of the officers thereof, and for adjusting finances between the three counties. 316 yes; 317 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for a law to provide for the permanent support and maintenance of Oregon normal school at Monmouth, Polk county, by levying an annual tax of one twenty-fifth of a mill on the dollar upon all the taxable property within the state of Oregon. 318 yes; 319 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for an act creating the county of Olin, Oregon, out of territory now included in the counties of Harney, Malheur and Grant, providing for its organization and for the adjustment of finances and transferring of records between the several counties affected by the proposed law. 320 yes; 321 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for a law to annex a portion of the northern part of Clackamas county, Oregon, and providing for transferring and transferring the records of the territory proposed to be annexed, and for adjustment of finances between the two counties. 322 yes; 323 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for an act to create the county of Williams out of a portion of Lane and Douglas counties, Oregon; providing for the organization; fixing the salaries of the officers thereof; and for adjustment of finances between the three counties. 324 yes; 325 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—For constitutional amendment providing for the people of each county to regulate taxation and exemptions within the county, regardless of constitutional restrictions or state statutes, and abolishing poll or head tax. 326 yes; 327 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—For constitutional amendment giving to cities and towns exclusive power to license, regulate, control, suppress, or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the municipality. 328 yes; 329 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A

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Acts directly and peculiarly on the blood; purifies, enriches and revitalizes it, and in this way builds up the whole system. Take it. Get it today.

In usual liquid form or in chocolate coated tablets called Sarsatabs. bill for a law requiring protection for persons engaged in hazardous employment, defining and extending the liability of employers, and providing that contributory negligence shall not be a defense. 330 yes; 331 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for an act to create the county of Orchard out of the northwestern portion of Umatilla county, Oregon; providing for its organization, fixing the salaries of the officers thereof, and for adjustment of finances between the two counties. 332 yes; 333 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for an act to create the county of Clark out of the northern portion of Grant county, Oregon; providing for its organization, fixing the salaries of the officers thereof, and for adjustment of finances between the two counties. 334 yes; 335 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for a law providing for the permanent support and maintenance of the Eastern Oregon State Normal school at Weston, Umatilla county, Oregon, by levying an annual tax of one twenty-fifth of a mill on the dollar upon all the taxable property within the state of Oregon. 336 yes; 337 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for a law to annex a portion of the territory in the eastern part of Washington county, Oregon, to Multnomah county, Oregon, and providing for a transfer of the records of the territory annexed to be made and recorded in Multnomah county. 338 yes; 339 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for a law providing for the permanent support and maintenance of the Southern Oregon State Normal school at Ashland, Jackson county, Oregon, by levying one twenty-fifth of a mill on the dollar on all taxable property in the state of Oregon therefor, and limiting instruction therein to those subjects promoting efficiency in the art of teaching. 340 yes; 341 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—An amendment of section 25, article I of the constitution of the state of Oregon, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the traffic therein within the state of Oregon, on and after the first day of January, 1911, excepting for medicinal, scientific, sacramental and mechanical purposes. 342 yes; 343 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for a law to prohibit, prevent and suppress the manufacture, sale, possession, exchange, or giving away of intoxicating liquors within the state of Oregon, except for specific purposes, to govern the shipment of the same, declaring what is intoxicating liquor within the state of Oregon, and providing penalty for violation of the act. 344 yes; 345 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for an act creating a board of commissioners of nine members to examine the subject of employees' indemnity for injuries sustained in the course of their employment, and to prepare a measure to be presented to the legislature governing the same, on or before the first day of February, 1911, and appropriating \$1000 for purposes of the act. 346 yes; 347 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for an act prohibiting the taking of fish from the waters of Rogue river or any of its tributaries, by any means, except with hook and line, commonly called angling. 348 yes; 349 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for a law to create the county of Deschutes, Oregon, out of the northern portion of Crook county, Oregon, providing for its organization, the salaries of its officers, and settlement of the finances between the proposed county and Crook county. 350 yes; 351 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—A bill for an act providing for the creation of new towns, counties and municipal districts (excepting drainage and irrigation districts of less than one county) or changing the boundaries of existing counties by a majority vote of the legal voters of the territory within the boundaries of the proposed municipality, and providing that 30 per cent of the number of legal voters within such territory may petition for the creation of a new municipal corporation, and providing for the appointment of officers and adjustment of finances of the new corporation, and the method of procedure to create the same. 352 yes; 353 no. Proposed by Initiative Petition—An amendment of section 10 of article XI of the constitution of the state of Oregon, permitting counties to incur indebtedness beyond \$5000 to build permanent roads, and providing that debts for permanent roads may be incurred on approval of a majority of those voting on the question. 354 yes; 355 no. BIGGEST DOLLY VARDEN OF YEAR CAUGHT BY JAY MCCORMICK IN MCKENZIE Probably the largest Dolly Varden trout, or of any variety for that matter, that has been caught in the McKenzie river this year is that hooked by Jay McCormick, the local cigar dealer, yesterday. Dr. Day brought the monster down from the McCormick camp above Blue River today and it is on exhibition in the cigar store next to the Guard. The fish is 2 1/2 feet long and weighs 15 pounds. Jay is reported to have had a battle royal before he succeeded in landing the fish. He used a spoon hook.

MINERS RESOLVE TO BOYCOTT HEARST

Denver, July 21.—The sensation of the day in the convention of Western Federation of Miners was the placing on the clerk's desk of a resolution asking the Federation to boycott all the papers owned by William R. Hearst. This is a further step in the antagonism toward Hearst that has already been attempted in California as a result of the lockout at the Homestead mine, in South Dakota, owned by Hearst's mother. The miners assert that Hearst could use his influence to have the mines unopened. They also assert that he owns stock in them. The effect of the resolution, if it prevails, as it is expected to do, will be interesting because of the fact that it declares an open boycott the Federation is courting a lawsuit, boycott being against the law. This is intimated to be the desire of the miners who wish to "show up Hearst."

WONDERFUL HEN LAYS HUGE EGGS, ONE EVERY DAY

Oregon Powl Carries Off All Honors—Is Half-Breed Buff Orpington

Portland, July 21.—The angler is always coming to the front with a "fish story," and the hunter with a "hunter's yarn," but here is a real, genuine, truthful story. Mrs. Lee of 521 Fifth street has one of the most industrious hens in the world. She is not a freak hen, but just a fine, large, healthy half-breed Buff Orpington, which is laying the largest eggs in the country and caring for chicks at the same time. Mrs. Lee's prize hen has been laying eggs of the enormous size of 8 1/2 inches long and 6 1/2 inches through. Something over a month ago this wonderful hen came off with a brood of chicks. Since that time she has cared for the little ones and has laid 30 eggs in 30 days.

SAN FRANCISCO PARTY HERE ON AUTO TRIP

Report Pleasant Trip Up Coast—Cottage Grove Man Misdirects Them

M. A. De Lavage, a San Francisco capitalist, with his wife and son, E. I. De Lavage, stopped in Eugene last night while on their way in their automobile from the Bay City to Seattle. They left last Saturday, and while they have not tried for fast time, they have made a quick trip. They were held up a day because of tire troubles, so that their running time between here and San Francisco is but three days. The car is driven by an expert chauffeur. He says the road between here and Frisco is not nearly as bad as is told about by other tourists who have made the trip, and there are other roads in the state that are used for automobiles that are much worse. The principal trouble with the road is large rocks that stick up so high that they endanger the bottom of a car, and to avoid this it is necessary to run the wheel over the top of them. The grades are not at all steep, he says. They, as all other tourists report, had trouble keeping the right road in Oregon because of a woeful lack of sign boards. At Cottage Grove yesterday they got on the wrong road and went six miles or more toward Bonanza before they found out their mistake. The mistake was after they had been wrongly informed by someone whom they asked in Cottage Grove. They were pleased with their short stop in Eugene, and left for Portland late this morning, where they will stop tonight.

SALEM LIKES P. E. & E. CAR SENT FROM EUGENE

Other Street Railway Line in Operation There Has Old and Rickety Cars

Salem, Or., July 21.—For the first time in the history of the Capital City, street car transportation is now being carried on with metropolitan equipment, and the Portland, Eugene & Eastern line, which is responsible for this improvement in street car traffic in Salem, is realizing a good business, though its line is short as yet. The new double-track street car line here, after the long delay, is now being operated with a small amount of favorable comment. One prominent citizen of Salem said yesterday: "The traveling public of Salem is given a happy relief from the bumpy, rickety old single-track cars which have been the only means of transportation for the past fifteen years. Enough interest should be manifested by the public in general to induce the Welch people to fairly blanket Salem with its lines. Incessant requests for better service have been absolutely ignored by all former owners of electric lines here, and the consequence is Salem has been dubbed 'the city with the cigar-box cars.'" Frank W. Waters, local manager of the Welch lines in Salem, says the line will be completed to the state fair grounds by Sept. 8, this year, and that an adequate service will be installed to handle the rush during state fair week. State Senator C. W. Parrish suffered a paralytic stroke in Canyon City last week.

HILL'S RECEPTION AT PORTLAND HUMMER

Portland, July 21.—James J. Hill will be given a great welcome when he comes to Portland to participate in the Harvest Festival early next September. The announcement just made that he will accept the invitation to Portland rather than speak at St. Paul at that time before the conservation congress has made a great hit locally and there is a corresponding degree of enthusiasm in helping formulate a program of welcome that will express to some extent all the pleasure this city will feel in entertaining him. A notable banquet for Mr. Hill is already announced. Grateful Oregonians are determined to show the sage of St. Paul that they appreciate his work so far in the development of this state, his great railroad he has built here and is now pushing further into new territory and his manifest spirit of helpfulness to Oregon.

NEW MEXICO MAN SECURES LEASE ON HOFFMAN HOUSE

Will Succeed Jared W. Moore as Proprietor of Hotel On August First

W. M. Johnson, recently from Farmington, N. M., has bought the lease on the Hoffman House from Jared Moore, who has been conducting the place for the past several months and will take possession of the hotel on Aug. 1. The deal was negotiated by S. Rugh, who is an old-time neighbor and friend of Mr. Johnson's. Mr. Moore, who came here from Cheyenne, Wyo., has not yet definitely decided what business he will follow, but he thinks he will remain in Eugene. After he relinquishes control of the hotel he will join his family at Newport for a few weeks' outing.

OREGON WHEAT CROP LARGER THIS YEAR

Washington Falls Several Million Bushels Short of Last Year

Portland, July 21.—According to a Portland authority who has made an extended trip through the grain-growing districts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the Pacific Northwest will harvest a crop of about 42,000,000 bushels of wheat, as compared with 52,500,000 bushels last year. Considering the weather conditions the crop has had to contend with, this showing is considered excellent. The past winter was very severe and did great damage, particularly in the state of Washington. Oregon is credited with a crop this season of 15,000,000 bushels, or 2,000,000 bushels more than last season. The gain is due to the showing made by the light lands and the increased acreage in central Oregon, where railroad construction has stimulated production. Idaho also shows a gain over last year, with an estimated yield this season of 9,000,000 bushels, as compared with 8,343,000 bushels for last year.

IRRIGATE FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES

Portland, July 21.—Irrigation for 45,000 acres in the Rogue River valley is promised at an expenditure of not less than \$2,000,000. The Rogue River Canal company, made up of Spokane capitalists, has recently acquired ownership of the property of the Fish Lake Water company. The old company owned a number of miles of canals and ditches and the new owners will proceed at once with additional construction until there are 100 miles of canals and 400 miles of laterals. The company owns reservoir rights in Fish and Four-Mile lakes, with a storage capacity of 55,000 acre feet of water. In addition to the running water in the north and south forks of Little Butte creek.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT... ALL IN ADAM Even so ALL IN CHRIST



Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

July 24.—Once we considered most unjust, the Bible declaration that our Creator condemned all of Adam's race with him on account of Adam's "Original Sin." But now, in the light of the clearer unfolding of God's Word, we are privileged to see differently. Now we perceive, not only that God did no injustice to Adam's children, but, contrarily, that in this very particular, he did them a kindness—that it was in the interest of humanity in general. We are aware that this statement appears paradoxical to those who have not yet gotten the proper focus upon the Divine Plan. The key which unlocks the difficulty is the proper appreciation of the penalty imposed upon Adam and his race. The erroneous, unscriptural view of this penalty which came down to us from the "dark ages" teaches that God damned father Adam, mother Eve, and every child born to them to an eternity of torture at the hands of devils. It is this unscriptural and irrational view of the wage of Original Sin which caused all our difficulty. Indeed, it is safe to say that no other false doctrine held by God's people ever drove us so far from the truth as this. It is here that we make the demonstration for Mr. Hill the warmest greeting he has ever received from tributory to his lines. It is known that he has a warm spot in his heart for Portland and it is planned to make these relations still closer on his coming visit.

Christ our Lord" (Romans vi, 23). What statement could be more simple? The wicked will not be granted life at all, either in pleasure or in pain. They are under sentence of death—destruction. Eternal life is a gift, and it will be given only to those who will accept it through Jesus Christ our Lord. Let us turn to Genesis and note the statements made to our first parents respecting sin and its penalty. Let us note that, without the twistings of theology, we should have no difficulty in understanding the Divine sentence, as our first parents evidently had no difficulty. The sentence upon Father Adam for disobedience was, "Dying thou shalt die"; "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return"; "Cursed is the ground for thy sake"; "Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth unto thee until thou return unto the ground from which thou wast taken" (Genesis III, 2, 3, 10-19, 24). Thus we see that the penalty for sin upon Adam and his race was that they should return to the dust. As we read again, "Thou turnest man to destruction" (Psalm xc, 3). And this penalty is sufficiently awful when we think of what it means to die, to lose mental, moral and physical perfection and gradually go into the tomb—into the Bible hell (sheol, throughout the Old Testament). And this sheol, the grave tomb, to which the Bible says all go, good and bad, rich and poor, holy and unholy, was the only hell known amongst any of the people of God for the more than four thousand years represented by the teachings of the Old Testament. Then came the New Testament times and the teachings of Jesus and the Apostles to the same effect. In the New Testament the Greek word hades, representing the tomb, the death state, takes the place of the Old Testament sheol in every passage translated from the Old Testament into the New Testament. It was nearly three hundred years after Jesus and the Apostles, before the writing of the New Testament, after the doctrine of Purgatory was invented. And for this reason neither the word Purgatory nor the Purgatory thought is expressed in the Scriptures. But Bibles were few, and the people could not have read them even if they had possessed them; hence for long centuries the teachings of the clergy were accepted without Bible proofs, and the doctrine of Purgatory spread all over Christendom. All of our forefathers believed in it. It became the teaching of Christians everywhere that the mere handful of saints, instead of dying when they seemed to die, went to heaven and that the great mass of humanity, instead of dying when they seemed to die, went in some mysterious manner to a mysterious place called Purgatory, of which nobody knew anything except what they were taught. The teaching is that practically all of humanity go to Purgatory there to be roasted and otherwise tortured for centuries—ultimately to gain release from the torture, when fitted for heaven. Upon this doctrine in turn sprang the doctrine of saying "masses for the dead" who were believed not to be dead but intensely alive. The fear of Purgatory drew the people very close to the priests as the supposed counselors of the Almighty and the mass money drew the priests very close to the people. They were all honestly intentioned, but all deceived by the great deceiver—Satan.

A Bad Matter Made Worse.

By and by a priest, a Catholic theologian and teacher in one of his colleges, by name Martin Luther, accidentally ran across a copy of the New Testament in the Latin language. Being an educated man he was able to read it; for there was not one copy in the German language anywhere. Luther tells us of his perplexity in not finding Purgatory in the New Testament. He tried to interest the Pope in Bible study, but failed, and instead was branded a heretic. He protested, and others protested; hence came the name Protestants! These Protestants were undoubtedly as sincere before their protest as they were afterward; hence their protest was against the very doctrines which once they had proclaimed as the Truth. Their minds were full of the thought that a dead person is not dead but more alive than before he died, and that some of these at death went to heaven while the great majority went to Purgatory. They did not see the teaching of the Bible, that "the wages of sin is death"—that all go into death, good and bad, and that this death state is the sheol and hades of the Bible. Instead of getting this true light upon God's Word, they went from darkness into greater darkness on this point. Here we wish to emphasize the thought that all these noble men, Catholics and Protestants, in their day, like all true people today, held a measure of Truth in combination with errors. It is the measure of Truth possessed and enjoyed that has given any power and force to our various Christian systems, and that, to some extent, has neutralized the effect of our errors. Starting from their misunderstanding of Bible teachings respecting the wages of sin, Brother Luther and his noble companions battled bravely for many truths, but made one great blunder. When they concluded that Purgatory was contrary to the Scriptures and threw it away, not seeing the Bible hell, the tomb, they adopted another hell and thereby went from bad to worse on this subject. They said, "The heathen and the masses of the civilized are surely not saints—surely they do not follow in the footsteps of Jesus—surely, therefore, they cannot be of his spiritual flock. Concluding that these could not be taken to heaven, they said, We must take them out of Purgatory anyway, wherever we put them, because we have found out that there is no such place as Purgatory." After Conferences, seriously disliking to make out God's character worse than they formerly supposed, they said under their breaths, We must take them out of Purgatory and quickly put them into a hell of eternal torture and say as little about the matter as possible. They were greatly relieved when long-headed Brother John Calvin explained to them about the mere handful going to heaven and the great mass going to eternal torture. He explained that God had fore-ordained and predestinated these awful results—that he might show his wisdom and his power. As to a "Love divine, all loves exelling," Brother Calvin seems never to have thought of that. Brother Wesley and others since, though less logical and theological, did stand up for and declare the Love of God, even though rather absurdly they claimed that he was neither wise enough nor powerful enough to do more than rescue a mere handful of Adam's race from the eternal torture to which they thought God damned them all because of the disobedience in Eden. "All in Adam—All in Christ." In the light of our better Bibles and Bible Study Helps and minds freed from the ignorance and superstitions of the past we may understand the Apostle's words and find in them, not only justice and love, but harmony and beauty. Instead of all mankind going to eternal torment for Adam's sin, all go into the Bible hell, the grave, on account of his sin—and all of the mental, moral and physical blemishes of our race are a part of this heredity. There would have been no hope of a future life, good or bad, had not God in his mercy provided the Savior—the "Life-Giver," as the Syriac renders the word. In God's due time he set before his Son the opportunity of becoming man's Redeemer. The Logos was made flesh (John I, 14) and obediently gave himself in death—"tasted death for every man." As by one man's disobedience the sentence of death passed upon all of the race, even so by the obedience of the man Christ Jesus unto death justification to life passed for all of that race. Now we see the wise reason for permitting the sentence to pass through one man's disobedience to all of his posterity. It was in order that one sacrifice for sin might make possible the reconciliation of the entire race. Now read our text and drink in its depths and beauty and force. The resurrection of mankind from the sin and death and tomb condition to the full perfection and image of God from which the race fell is the salvation which God has provided for all. Whoever will fall to attain the full recovery from sin and death conditions will have himself to blame because of rejection of the glorious arrangements which God made in and through Christ. "The First Resurrection." God divides the salvation of mankind into two parts—the Church to spirit nature and the world to perfected human nature. The first he is accomplishing during this Gospel Age; the second he will accomplish through Christ and the Church during Messiah's reign of a thousand years. The Church, the "little flock" of saints, called, tried, tested, in the narrow way during this Age, are to constitute the "First Resurrection" class and to become "the Bride of Christ," "the Church of the First-Born." These are to be associated with the great Redeemer in his future work. These shall be like him, changed from earthly to heavenly nature and made sharers of his glory, honor and immortality. The Kingdom of God under the whole heavens will be inaugurated after the glorification of the Church and then will begin the blessing, the salvation, the uplifting, the resurrecting, of mankind in general from sin and death conditions—not spiritual conditions, but to perfect earthly conditions. All the willing and obedient shall be blessed by the great Life-Giver who eighteen centuries ago died. Just for the unjust, and who, during the period since, has been selecting the Bride class. With his Bride he will reign to bless the world, to make the whole earth beautiful. As it is written, "I will make the place of my feet glorious." The whole earth will then be as the Garden of Eden and the restored race like our perfect first parents. But as for the intelligent, wicked, we read, "All the wicked will be destroyed" (Psalm cxiv, 20). He will not preserve them in torture or otherwise. They will die the Second Death. But none will die the Second Death for Adam's transgression. Christ died for that transgression and will release Adam and all his race therefrom, even while he will hold them responsible for every wilful transgression and give stripes or punishments therefor to teach them to love righteousness and to hate iniquity (Acts III, 19-23).