

Bills and Petitions to be Voted on by the People.

Proposed by Initiative Petition.

Women's taxpaying suffrage amendment, granting to taxpayers, regardless of sex, the right of suffrage.

300	Yes.
301	No.

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly.

An act authorizing the purchase of a site for 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 five miles 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.

An act to elect, on 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.

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.

306	Yes.
307	No.

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.

For amendment of the Oregon Constitution, Article IX (XIX) authorizing the creation of railroad districts and the purchase and construction of railroads, or other highways by the State, counties, municipalities, and railroad districts, creation of liens upon property or levying taxes for the payment of the same.

310	Yes.
311	No.

For an amendment of Section I of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, directing a uniform rule of taxation "except on property specifically taxed," authorizing 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.

312	Yes.
313	No.

Referendum Ordered by Petition of the People.

An act providing for the payment of \$1000.00 annually to the Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, by Baker county, in addition to the annual salary of \$3000.00 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.

A bill for a law to provide for the permanent support and maintenance of Oregon Normal School at Monmouth, Polk 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.

318	Yes.
319	No.

A bill for a law creating the county of Otis, 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.

A bill for a law to annex a portion of the northern part of Clackamas county, Oregon, to Multnomah county, Oregon, and providing for transcribing and transferring the records of the territory proposed to be annexed, and for adjustment of finances between the two counties.

322	Yes.
323	No.

A bill for an act to create the County of Williams out of a portion of Lane and Douglas counties, Oregon; providing for its organization; fixing the salaries of the officers thereof; and for adjustment of finances between the three counties.

324	Yes.
325	No.

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.

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.

A 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.

A bill for an act to create the County of Orchard out of the northeastern portion of Umatilla county, Oregon; providing for its organization;

tion; fixing the salaries of the officers thereof; and for the adjustment of the finances between the two counties.

332	Yes.
333	No.

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.

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 a dollar upon all the taxable property within the State of Oregon.

336	Yes.
337	No.

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 transcript of the records of the territory annexed to be made and recorded in Multnomah county.

338	Yes.
339	No.

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.

An amendment of Section 35 of Article I of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and the traffic therein within the State of Oregon, on and after the first day of July, A. D. 1911, excepting for medicinal, scientific, sacramental, and mechanical purposes.

342	Yes.
343	No.

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 violations of the act.

344	Yes.
345	No.

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, and report to the Governor of the state on or before the 1st day of February, 1911, and appropriating \$1,000 for purposes of the act.

346	Yes.
347	No.

A bill for an act prohibiting the taking of fish from the waters of Rogue River, or of any of its tributaries, by any means, except with hook and line, commonly called angling.

348	Yes.
349	No.

A bill for a law to create the County of Deschutes, Oregon, out of the northwest portion of Crook county, Oregon, providing for the organization, the salaries of its officers, and settlement of the finances between the proposed county and Crook county.

350	Yes.
351	No.

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 the finances of the new corporation, and the method of procedure to create the same.

352	Yes.
353	No.

An amendment of Section 10 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, permitting counties to incur indebtedness beyond \$5,000 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.

A bill for a law to amend the direct primary law by extending its provisions to presidential nominations, allowing voters to designate their choice for their party candidate for President and Vice-President; for direct nomination of party candidates for presidential electors; for election by party voters of delegates to their party national nominating conventions, each voter voting for one delegate; for payment of delegates' actual traveling expenses, not exceeding two hundred dollars for each delegate, and extending the publicity rights of candidates in the State nominating and general election campaign books.

356	Yes.
357	No.

A bill for a law creating a board of people's inspectors of government, providing for publication of an official state magazine, and board to be the editors and publishers thereof, the printing to be done by the State Printer; all books of public officials subject to examination by the board of inspectors and reports thereof published in said magazine; all expenses of the board for printing and publication of magazine, salaries, etc., not to exceed one dollar for each registered voter in the State; the magazine shall be mailed every two months to each registered voter at public expense.

358	Yes.
359	No.

For an amendment of Article IV, Constitution of Oregon, increasing initiative referendum and recall powers of the people; restricting use of emergency clause and veto power on state and municipal legislation; requiring proportional election of members of Legislative Assembly from the state at large, annual sessions, and increasing members' salaries and terms of office; providing for election of Speaker of House and President of Senate, outside of members; restricting corporate franchises to twenty years; providing ten dollars penalty for unexcused absence from any roll call and changing form of oath of office to provide against so-called legislative log-rolling.

360	Yes.
361	No.

For amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon, providing for verdict by three-fourths of jury in civil cases; authorizing grand juries to be summoned separate from the trial jury, permitting change of judicial system by statute, prohibiting re-trial where any evidence to support verdict; providing for affirmation of judgment on appeal notwithstanding error committed in lower court, directing Supreme Court to enter such judgment as should have been entered in lower court; fixing terms of Supreme Court; providing judges of all courts be elected for six years, and increasing jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

362	Yes.
363	No.

ECCLESIASTICAL STEALING.

Methods Adopted by the Evangelists Cause Some Discussion Amongst Church People.

TO EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.

From the remotest times, among civilized peoples and among many of the savage tribes, there have been laws to protect persons in the possession of property. So strong has been this sentiment in some nations that life itself has been held cheaper than property, and one who would not respect the property rights of others has forfeited his life.

There has been a great awakening in our land in recent years along these lines. The national conscience is awake on this question.

No civilized people can exist without strong laws well enforced against stealing. We find also, that people almost universally detest the professional thief, they may wonder at his skill but they hate his business and rightly.

Even the uncivilized red Indian punishes severely the tribesman who steals.

But in spite of the laws of the present and the past and this almost universal sentiment, we find that some have not yet realized that the code of morals and laws that apply to property, apply to things religious. Some few there are who seem to think that zeal removes the necessity of observance of the command; "Thou shalt not steal." Like Saul of old they verily think they are doing God's service when they are tearing down the work of those who will not believe just as they do.

They congratulate themselves—when by sophistry and subterfuge they succeed in alienating the support of Christian people from the church in which they were converted, and in which they have been living a happy and constant and helpful Christian life for many years. They count all gain to themselves, for, have they not got for nothing something that belonged to some other church, they count on their having now gained the moral influence that has been built up by many years of life in the other church, shall they not enter into the labors of others? And so they, like some of old, say the end justifies the means. So says the burglar.

These same self-righteous ones, because there is no civil law against this species of action, go boldly into the homes of other churches, disregard the common laws of courtesy and overpersuade against the wishes of parents the young people of these homes to leave the church of father and mother, and "come with us." Why? For the same reason that the pickpocket takes your money, because he wants it and can get it by foul if not by fair means.

The person who respects his neighbors property rights, detests both the religious sheep-stealer and the pickpocket, he may have some admiration for the bold highwayman who takes his life in his hand, but he has nothing but contempt for such petty, cowardly thievery, and no amount of sophistry can make the honest man or woman respect the religious thief; that is the reason why but few can be found to do such work and Christian people in all churches despise such work.

But some few do such work and the church does not throw them out as they ought and so many good men, men who would be a great help to the cause, and would be saved stay away from the church. Men in or out of the church feel that a greater wrong has been done when some Christians' religious life has been unsettled, for we have come to believe that humanity is worth more than human possessions.

Men believe that God is honest, and that he demands integrity in his followers. The community rightly demands that its religious leaders should be honest and regard the rights of others.

What Tillamook needs is the united efforts of all righteous people.

What Tillamook does not need is any further development of the un-Christian like spirit of selfishness, that would destroy others to build itself up. We publish this as the conviction of many, that the cause of good will be vastly advanced when ecclesiastical thievery shall cease, and with the hope that the few who are now engaged in the nefarious business may see the error of their ways before it is too late for repentance.

Our purpose in publishing the above in last week's Herald was to bring to the minds of the people of Tillamook (and you will have to go far to find a better, more upright people than Tillamook has), some things that a very few are doing, inimical to the best interest of our homes and our social life, and the thought still sticks in our mind,

that it is not right to steal a persons allegiance any more than it would be right to steal their person for purposes of slavery.

Casual readers of the above article will note that no person, or person church or sect is accused of pilfering or Ecclesiastical stealing.

We did say that the Christians people of Tillamook, and now we will say we believe that all who will fair play and honest work will also that God and honest men such work as is described above the work of the devil.

That no amount of sophistry can make anything else of it. We know no thought that anyone would be brazen enough to deny the morality of our position on this question much less did we think there could be found one in Tillamook, engaged or otherwise, who would in the day of enlightenment uphold such questionable methods.

It was much farther from our thought that anyone posing as a moralist and teacher of religion would come out openly against well established a principle of righteousness.

Much less did we think that anyone could be found who was so much of a moral pervert that he would opening claim that he practiced and believed in such work.

While no one was indicated in the foregoing article, the old adage "An evil conscience needs no cuser," seems to be true in this case, at least, for he has blazed right out in meeting that he was the one meant.

We are glad for the best interest of our town that he has been a good little boy and 'fessed' up, but we are sorry for his sake that he has not as yet promised to quit his meanness and do better.

Yours for a square deal in things religious and everywhere.

SUBSCRIBER.

The Independent Church.

Right and wrong, from a church point of view, is measured by the bible, the church, and the dictum of conscience. The difference between the Independent and other churches is that it holds the conscience superior to either the bible or church. We appeal to the conscience of men, hence a man may believe or disbelieve in the bible or church so long as he is not devoid of conscience. What does conscience teach? Not what the bible or church teaches. It does not follow that the church or bible teach anything wrong, or differs from the teaching of conscience. If a man subscribes to the worship of God according to dictates of conscience he is under no obligations to those who teach the bible or church doctrines.

I have no objections to other men worshipping God according to the bible or church so long as they do not try to impose their doctrines upon one. If it affords them consolation well and good. If I am justified or condemned it is by the light of conscience.

The numerical strength of the Independent Church will never be known, as there is no initiatory degree or ceremony. It is natural for "birds of a feather to flock together." I like to associate with men who exercise the function of conscience, instead of being dogged by either the church or bible.

J. C. GOVE.

"Fear of Democratic victory in November halts all chances for an advance on the Stock Exchange," says a New York financial journal. If the victory comes the movement on the exchange as well as in gas industry will be downward. This is what Democratic victory always brings.

It's the World's Best.

No one has ever made a salt ointment or balm to compare with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the one perfect healer of cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Salt Rheum. For Sore Eyes, Cold Sores, Chapped Hands, or Sprains, it's supreme. Infalible for Piles. Only 25c at C. I. Clough's.

A Generous and Charitable Wish.

"I wish all might know of the benefit I received from your Foley's Kidney Remedy," says I. N. Reardon, Farmer, Mo. His kidneys and bladder gave him so much pain, misery and annoyance, he could not work, nor sleep. He says Foley's Kidney Remedy completely cured him. C. I. Clough.

Kills a Murderer.

A merciless murderer is apprehended with many victims. But Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by prevention. They gently stimulate stomach, liver and bowels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Chills. 25c. at Clough's.

Reaching the Top.

In any calling of life, demands a vigorous body and a keen brain. Without health there is no success. But Electric Bitters is the greatest Health Builder the world has ever known. It compels the perfect action of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, purifies and enriches the blood, tones and invigorates the whole system and enables you to stand the wear and tear of your daily work. "After months of suffering from Kidney Trouble," writes W. M. Sherman of Cushing, Me. "three bottles of Electric Bitters made me feel like a new man." 50c. at Clough's.

Vote for I. H. Van Winkle of Salem, republican candidate for circuit judge. Two to J. C. Pillsbury ad.