

RECOMMENDATIONS OFFERED ON AMENDMENTS.

Condensed for the Benefit of the Voter.

For an amendment of section 2, article 2 of the constitution relative to voting qualifications. 300 yes, 301 no. Makes final citizenship papers necessary to qualify an alien born resident for the voting franchise. Precautionary measure in anticipation of large influx of immigration due to completion of Panama Canal. aliens now being able to acquire the right to vote one year after landing in Oregon ports.

For constitutional amendment to create office of Lieutenant-Governor. 302 yes, 303 no.

A simple proposal heretofore rejected by the people in a manner to leave no doubt as to their will. It is an unjustified "repeater."

For an amendment of section 6, article 15 of the constitution to permit city and county governments to be solidated upon vote of the people interested. 304 yes, 305 no.

Simple grant of authority the enactment of which can do no harm and may lead to economy in municipal and county government.

For amendment of section 7 of article 9 of the constitution authorizing state indebtedness for irrigation and power projects. 306 yes, 307 no.

Would release wise restrictions on state indebtedness and encourage bonding abuses.

For amendment of section 22, article 1 of the constitution modifying the uniform rule of taxation. 308 yes, 309 no.

This is third submission of an amendment twice defeated. It is impossible for it to receive adequate consideration because of organized raids on taxation system embodied in numerous other measures.

For amendment of section 1, article 9 of the constitution. 310 yes, 311 no.

Another proposed modification of uniform rule of taxation heretofore twice defeated.

A bill for an act to levy annually a tax to re-establish the Southern Oregon Normal School at Ashland. 312 yes, 313 no.

Rejected in principal in 1910. The question is whether the people desire to levy a tax to improve the qualifications of teachers in the public schools and is a matter that each voter can readily decide for himself.

For amendment of article 9 of the constitution permitting enactment of a general tax law authorizing adjoining cities to consolidate on vote of their electors. 314 yes, 315 no.

A needed authority, cities not now being able to merge when to their advantage.

A bill for an act to levy annually a tax to re-establish the State Normal School at Weston, Umatilla County. 316 yes, 317 no.

Similar to the Southern Oregon measure. Also rejected in 1910.

For amendment of section 29, article 4 of the constitution raising pay of legislators. 318 yes, 319 no.

Third submission of a measure twice rejected. An unjustified repeater.

Universal constitutional eight-hour day amendment. 320 yes, 321 no.

Defines legal day's work as nine consecutive hours with one hour off. Applies to every kind of employment. "Consecutive" principle involved menaces life of farm and many other industries.

Includes 10-hour consecutive principle, undertakes to apply rigid regulations and goes over the head of legally constituted board now in existence which makes similar orders after due and careful consideration.

Non-Partisan judiciary bill. 324 Yes, 325 No.

This amendment would remove selection of the judiciary from the influence of party politics.

\$15000 tax exemption amendment. 326 Yes, 327 No.

Single tax in disguise. In devious ways would inflict higher taxes on

the poor on one hand and the rich on the other, relieving chiefly the moderately-well-to-do. Inequitable, unjust. Cruelly deceptive in that it purports to be a poor man's measure.

Public docks and waterfront amendment. 328 Yes; 329 No.

In wording this amendment purports to void tideland titles recognized and taxed for 40 years; would lock up for future generations unsold tidelands and prevent development of industries thereon; would deprive interior localities of their interest in assets owned by the entire state; would deprive the state school fund of revenue.

Municipal wharves and docks bill. 330 Yes; 331 No.

A measure permitting cities to go further into debt. A companion measure.

Prohibition constitutional amendment. 332 Yes; 333 No.

Presents a question which each person can decide for himself. No recommendation.

Constitutional amendment abolishing death penalty. 334 Yes; 335 No.

Heretofore rejected by the people by large majority. An unjustified "repeater."

Special graduated extra-tax amendment. 336 Yes; 337 No.

Confiscatory tax. Opposed to industry and development of Oregon. Heretofore defeated by more than two-to-one vote. Unjustified "repeater."

Consolidating corporation and insurance departments. 338 Yes; 339 No.

A personal grievance measure inspired by a corporation which was denied a permit by corporation department to issue bonds because of inadequate assets. Initiative blackmail.

Dentistry bill. 340 Yes; 341 No.

A personal grievance bill. Regardless of merit it is not properly a subject for initiative action but rather for legislative consideration.

County officer's term amendment. 342 Yes; 343 No.

Would save election costs and promote efficiency in county office.

Tax code commission bill. 344 Yes; 345 No.

Creates a commission and appropriates money for work now undertaken by a paid state board assisted by an appointive legislative committee. A duplication.

Measure abolishing Desert Land Board and merging certain offices. 346 Yes; 347 No.

Personal grievance measure instigated by enemies of the State Engineer, who desire to deprive him of office. Opposed by leading engineering authorities and various commercial interests in the state's development.

Proportional representation amendment. 348 Yes; 349 No.

Not a true proportional representation plan as defined by authorities on subject. Would abolish direct representation and leave some counties unrepresented. Would give Socialists opportunity to secure representation out of all proportion to strength in state.

State Senate constitutional amendment abolishing that body. 350 Yes; 351 No.

An amendment antagonistic to the views of political economists of National and world wide reputation. Would destroy all check on hasty legislation and give legislature greater power to override Governor's vetoes and executive functions. Heretofore tried by three states in Union and rejected.

Constitutional amendment establishing department of industry and public works. 352 Yes; 353 No.

Proposed to levy inheritance tax to give work to unemployed. Authorizes legislative appropriations for same work, thereby encouraging higher taxes. Would impose on Oregon the task of caring for the idle of the entire nation if all could get here.

Primary delegate election bill. 354 Yes; 355 No.

A bill that would greatly increase election costs and legalize an advisory political assembly.

Equal assessment and taxation and \$300 exemption amendment. 356 Yes; 357 No.

Imposes a restriction on the initiative in matters of taxation.

Eastern Visitor Fears Freakish Laws.

"How is it possible for the Oregon voter to digest all of the mass of legislation that is to be on your ballot here, so that he can vote intelligently when the election comes," remarked an Eastern tourist who is making a leisurely trip along the Pacific Coast and who has been stopping in Portland for the past week. "I believe in your initiative and referendum in this state, but they are being over-worked and the result will be, I imagine, that they will break down of their own weight."

"One thing that strikes me as a weakness in the initiative law of Oregon, is the fact that any dreamer, any freak or any man with a grievance, can proceed to put his peculiar ideas on the ballot in the shape of a bill for the people to vote on. This is absolutely wrong and its unfair to the voter to be compelled to differentiate between such a mass of proposed legislation."

"There are measures on the ballot to be voted on next month, that I think will be utterly destructive of the prosperity and progress of the state. For instance, there is the Constitution Amendment affecting tide lands and river foreshore, numbered, I believe 328, and a companion bill number 330. If these laws are passed, in my judgment, there will be no more factory building in Oregon of those plants that find it necessary to have access to the water front. Washington state will be an immense gainer if the people of Oregon pass these two measures. Prospective builders of saw mills and all kinds of factories that want to get on the water front will simply go over to Washington and build up their industries."

"Then there is the \$1500.00 Tax Exemption Amendment. That's a freakish law and will keep people out of Oregon. And the Eight Hour Law and the law giving work to the unemployed, and a whole host of propositions that seem to me a sane people would never consider."

"I had it in mind that some day I wanted to come back to Oregon and live, but I would hesitate to bring my little fortune into a state, where the people abuse such a good thing as direct legislation by loading the ballot with all sorts of cranky foolish measures."

Declining to employ professors who smoke is not infallible proof that a college is a Christian institution.

There were some wicked people before tobacco was discovered, just as there have been some pious smokers.

The Antwerp war tax is \$100,000,000. Thus Antwerp gets off \$7,001,000 lighter than the United States.

Italy chose a psychological moment for demanding an indemnity of Austria. Italy and Turkey look upon these as international bargain days.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition officials are the champion optimists. They are now predicting that the European war will help the exposition.

The war is the universal excuse. Even the weather forecasters give it as the reason why they cannot make seven days' predictions.

Now that we have a peace treaty with Russia it may be safe to take up the matter of a general treaty, covering passports and similar subjects.

A special tax of 1 cent on each Pullman ticket is imposed by the new war revenue bill. The company ought to make the porters bear this extra expense.

It is odd that the European war should interfere with the Pan-American Congress. This would seem to be an opportune time for such a gathering.

President Wilson will lose prestige the moment he begins to take part in the activities of a political campaign. The president is strongest as a non-partisan, nonintervener and non-combatant.

Half a century ago a political rally in a small town lasted until midnight or after. In present-day politics the most magnetic spellbinder in America can not hold his audience later than 9:45 p.m.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 3th day of December, A.D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Real Leaders in the Churches United in Condemnation of Prohibition. Prelates, Priests and Pastors Raise Their Voices in the Cause of Temperance, Not for "Reform by Law"

Read What National Thinkers Say: "To drink is no sin. Jesus Christ drank. To keep a saloon is no sin. And any policy that claims in the name of Christ, or does not claim His name, that deals with the well-nigh universal taste of man for alcohol on the basis of LAW AND ORDER ALONE, cannot commend itself to the best intelligence, and is doomed to fail."

"Is it right to drink wine and beer? It is right for each individual to decide that question for himself, and for the community to put such regulations on the sale of wine and beer, AND ONLY SUCH, as are necessary to prevent popular excesses and public disorder."

"The church of God has never declared the moderate use of alcohol to be a sin; this seems to be left, with other things, as open matters of Christian Liberty."

"As for those who endeavor to enlist Scripture on their side by maintaining that the wine mentioned in Scripture was not an intoxicating liquor, they really believe it, or must be fostering a pious fraud in the hope of deluding the simple under false pretences."

"All true Americans, it seems to me, ought to strive to maintain and perpetuate American principles. State-wide prohibition violates and local option supports this principle. Therefore I am opposed to state-wide prohibition and in favor of local option."

"I am opposed to prohibition by statute. I would rather see America free first, and then have its citizens use its freedom for moral ends."

"Under the present law (county prohibition) the saloon, where the traffic could be regulated, has given way to the drugstore, where minors and undesirable obtain all the whisky they want. The liquor business should be conducted open and above board, and not over the bars of secret dens."

"I cannot see the benefits to be derived from compulsory abstinence."

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