

BEFORE AND AFTER

Drawn by Cliff Sterrett



legislators and better legislation will follow. The change to voting for one nominee instead of from two to twelve in districts that have more than one, is not so radical as to confuse the voting of an intelligent ballot by any one. In fact in all districts where but one nominee for each party appears on the ballot (as in most districts) voters will not necessarily need to be informed of the change made by this amendment to vote intelligently; unless they are of a minority party and wish to concentrate their vote with others for a friend or party nominee in another district. The placing of an X mark before the name of but one nominee or the writing or sticking of the name on the ballot of a nominee chosen from another district, simplifies rather than complicates the manner of voting.

No district will fail of its representation by this amendment for the reason that minority party votes will concentrate in districts that have more than one nominee and proportional representation will come out of these large representative districts; leaving districts with but one nominee their regular local representation in the Assembly.

Minority representation, like minority reports to committee work, generally have new and improved ideas that should reach the people for their education and consideration. It is the function of the majority party to manage and govern, while the function of the minority party is, always, to revolutionize or change conditions that have become obsolete in giving service to the people. Good results must follow proportional representation in the Assembly. The one great beneficial feature that will come to all parties alike, is the relief it will bring to the claimants of the initiative. Minority party ideas can find expression and be placed before the people through their regularly elected representatives and initiative petitioning will be reduced to a minimum.

It is not expected, nor will great changes come that will deprive majority parties of their management of affairs of state. It is beneficial to all that new ideas be disseminated as a matter of evolution in every thing. Every legally recognized political party is entitled to representation.

The "Department of Industry and Public Works," (YES) 352, (NO) 353, is as much to be desired in this day of disinherit thousands of workers as was the public school department in the day when it was opposed by such people as had means to educate their own children. It was then considered an asset to the state to educate its future citizens and it would, in the case of this amendment, be an asset to the state to conserve human energy that is wasted through unemployment for the benefit of both the state and the individual. It matters not what are the extenuating circumstances that make unemployment, the condition is with us and like a contagious disease it must be cured for and eliminated if society is to be protected. Enforced idleness begets disregard for government and fosters crime. The state can profit financially, as well as citizens, in building roads, irrigation projects, etc., and maintain the respect of its unemployed citizens.

The school system was financed by giving it two sections of public land in each township in the state. It is proposed to finance this department by taking from those who have built great fortunes through monopolies and trusts after they have done with it. A ten per cent inheritance tax taken from the estates of deceased persons whose fortune is appraised at \$50,000 or more is just to the rising land-inherited generation. It will minimize to a degree, the amassing of great fortunes of the Harry K. Thaw type.

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WAR BETWEEN WHITE AND YELLOW SURE

German Count Says England's Act Will Start Struggle for World Supremacy

(By Karl H. Von Wiegand.)
Berlin, via The Hague, Oct. 2.—With the prediction that the United States would be the first nation to feel the struggle between white and yellow for mastery of the world, a struggle he declared had been brought nearer by Japan's entrance into the pending great conflict, Count Reventlow, Germany's foremost authority on sea fighting, summed up the naval situation in the present war today.

"Germany's naval policy is necessarily a sailing one," said the count, just back from a visit to the German fleet's base off the North sea coast.

"If the British are dissatisfied," he continued, "they have means of redress. They have men and ships and know exactly where to look for our resources."

"But they have shown no disposition to court a battle. When our destroyers cut submarines seek them we find them close to their own coast."

Will Game World War.

"I believe that, whatever may happen, our fleet will give a good account of itself and that after the battle is over there will be no doubt whether or not Great Britain's really is the world's greatest naval power."

"I believe also that the British have been waiting for us to attack them in their own waters, where all conditions will be favorable for them."

"How long will the war last? God knows, I don't. The British say it will last a long time, and, indeed, it may develop into a long, bitter struggle between Germany and Great Britain after France and Russia have exhausted themselves."

"I expect Great Britain to attempt to dictate peace terms."

"Great Britain has called the yellow hordes of Asia and France, the blacks from Africa into this war. Thereby they have brought nearer to us the future struggle for the mastery of the world."

"I believe the United States will be the first to feel this."

international disputes which have kept nations at loggerheads for years will unquestionably be settled in the forthcoming peace negotiations, and so remove some of the elements of international friction which create the war spirit. In all probability Europe will enter a period of prolonged peace after the present contest is ended.

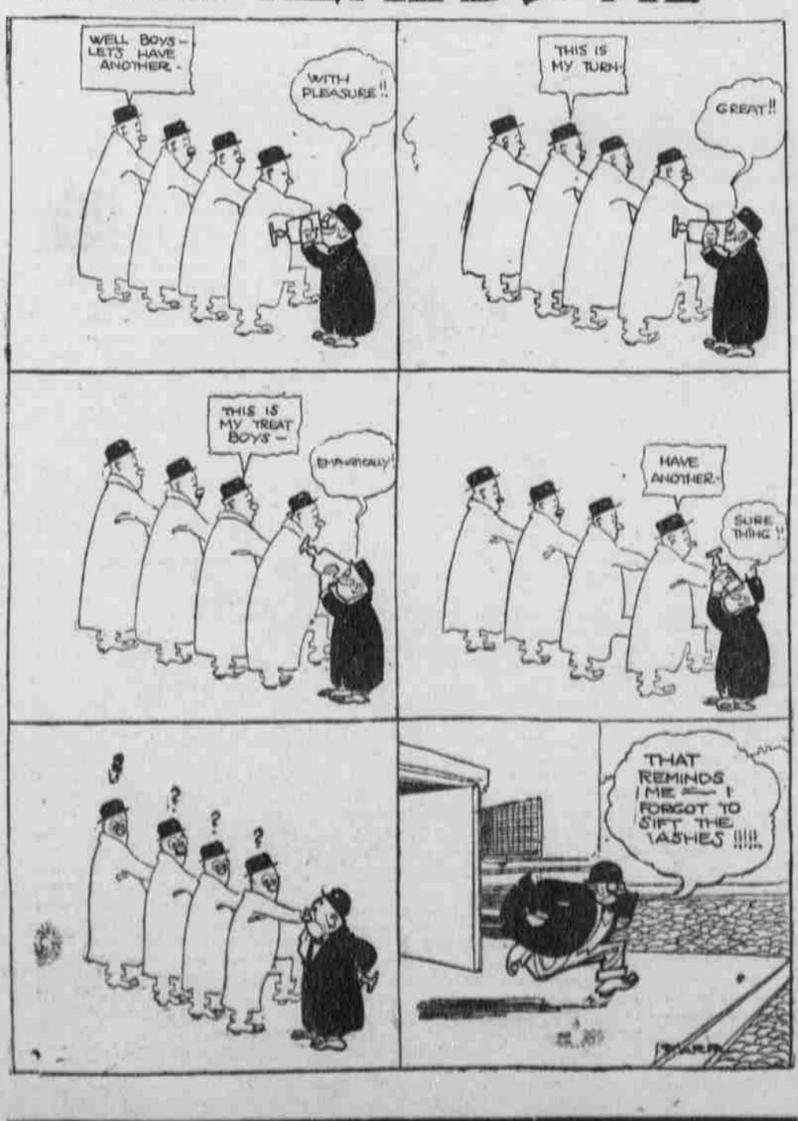
At home the financial situation is gradually clearing. Many delicate problems have been adjusted by the spirit of intelligent co-operation which has been active in all lines of business. Bankers wisely curtailed lending operations, not with a view of restricting legitimate movements, but rather for the purpose of restraining wise commitments under present conditions. Better financial conditions abroad, particularly in London, lessen the possibility of large gold exports. This country, as has been repeatedly shown, with its great stock of gold, could easily spare a fair amount if necessary, but the course of our foreign trade is such that Europe will in all probability soon be a debtor to the United States. Our imports do not recover as rapidly as exports because the supply of the farmer is diminished by the war and our own purchasing power has been somewhat impaired. On the other hand, our exports are steadily rising, the total at New York last week being over \$17,200,000, against \$14,500,000 a year ago. In the week ending August 22, our exports had fallen to their lowest point, \$5,477,000, so that the recovery is somewhat remarkable and decidedly encouraging. In the nine weeks since the war began, the exports from New York have amounted to over \$115,000,000, a loss of only about \$18,000,000 during that period. This is certainly a smaller reduction than could have been reasonably expected when hostilities commenced. In the past general business is very quiet. The industrial situation is spotty, a few trades doing a fair business. Some of the textile mills are moderately busy, while the great steel industry continues to remain at about low water mark. Prices of steel prod-

interest is shown in export possibilities, but thus far no very pronounced improvement in the latter is credited, nor is that to be expected until financial conditions abroad improve. The times are not favorable to either new enterprises or long term credits, though a change for the better would inevitably follow an early termination of the war. The Mexican situation is again critical, but there should be no danger of our being drawn into their difficulties again.

We have already referred to the improved political outlook at Washington. The administration is decidedly more friendly to big business, and there is less disposition to unduly harass great business concerns which already have problems enough on hand. It is also rumored that the government will drop the proposal for entering into the shipping business, a project that was unnecessary and would surely have meant an increased burden upon the taxpayer without any corresponding benefit to the public at large. A great deal of opposition is developing against new measures of taxation. The majority are feeling hard times. They are in no mood to consider increased taxes, which in the end the customer invariably pays. The average business man wonders why the government should not contract expenses when income decreases, just the same as every other individual or business concern is obliged to economize. Efforts which have been made at Washington to cut down expenses have, as far as can be discerned, met with the hearty approval of the voting classes. There is one other tendency which threatens to produce harmful results, and that is the too frequent disposition to seek help from the government for every possible commercial misfortune or mistake. Government primarily is intended to maintain law and order and the further it departs from this principle, the more dangerous it becomes to the liberty and well being of the people. Our prosperity has already been injured by the overproduction of law.

HENRY CLEW.

THAT REMINDS ME—



HENRY CLEW'S WEEKLY FINANCIAL LETTER

New York, Sept. 29.—In spite of war disengagement and consequent dangers, the tendency of financial and commercial affairs inclines toward improvement. Each week shows some progress in the efforts for business resumption. Since it is facts that count, some of the facts of improvement are herewith cited:

The successful placing of the \$100,000,000 New York City loan, formation of the \$100,000,000 gold pool, New York contributing \$45,000,000 and Chicago \$10,000,000.

Decided improvement in foreign exchange situation.

Stripping increase in strength of Bank of England.

Indications that reopening of London and New York stock exchanges will be earlier than at one time expected. The English moratorium will end November 4 and will be partially curtailed on October 4.

Prospect of early resumption of New York cotton exchange.

There is a very gratifying recovery in our export trade.

The disposition of the federal government to aid in every legitimate manner a resumption of business is more marked.

The application of the railroads for a 3 per cent advance is receiving widespread approval.

A decrease is reported in the number of life cars.

Of course it is folly to ignore the fact that the business situation is still enduring extraordinary strain; and the future continues to demand great prudence and self-restraint. Any violent outbreak of speculation, either for the

What's On Your Mind?

