

PROPOSED

328.266

Or3

c.3

1924

# Constitutional Amendments and Measures

DOCUMENT  
COLLECTION

OREGON  
COLLECTION

(With Arguments)

To Be Submitted to the Voters of Oregon

at the

General Election

Tuesday, November 4, 1924

Published by Authority

(Section 4103, Oregon Law)

DUPLICATE TO BE  
RETURNED

on last date below. RENEWAL  
granted only when transaction  
No. and date due given.

Transaction No.

Date Due

35 904 JAN 13 1956

Compiled by

SAM A. KOZER

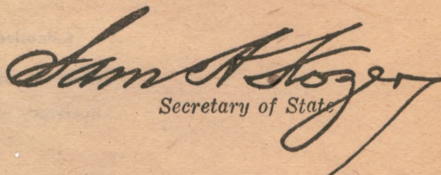
Secretary of State

Index on Page 2

# INDEX

	Page	Page
<b>ACTS PROPOSED—</b>		
Income Tax Repeal Bill .....	28	
Naturopath Bill .....	15-18	
<b>ACTS REFERRED—</b>		
Oleomargarine and Condensed Milk Bill .....	10	
<b>AMENDMENTS, PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL—</b>		
Bonus .....	6	
Public Use and Welfare .....	4	
Literacy, Voters .....	3	
Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Law for Hazardous Occupations .....	21, 22	
<b>ARGUMENTS, AFFIRMATIVE—</b>		
Bonus Amendment .....	8, 9	
Income Tax Repeal Bill .....	29	
Naturopath Bill .....	19	
Oleomargarine and Condensed Milk Bill .....	11, 12	
Public Use and Welfare Amendment .....	5	
Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Law for Hazardous Occupations .....	23	
<b>ARGUMENTS, NEGATIVE—</b>		
Income Tax Repeal Bill .....	30, 31	
Naturopath Bill .....	20	
Oleomargarine and Condensed Milk Bill .....	13, 14	
Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Law for Hazardous Occupations .....	24-27	
<b>BALLOT—</b>		
How proposed constitutional amendments and measures will appear on .....		32
<b>BONUS AMENDMENT .....</b>		
		6
<b>CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—</b>		
See Amendments, Proposed Constitutional		
<b>HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS, WORKMEN'S COMPULSORY COMPENSATION LAW FOR .....</b>		
		21, 22
<b>INCOME TAX REPEAL BILL .....</b>		
		28
<b>LAWS PROPOSED—See Acts Proposed</b>		
<b>LAWS REFERRED—See Acts Referred</b>		
<b>LITERACY AMENDMENT, VOTERS.....</b>		
		3
<b>NATUROPATH BILL .....</b>		
		15-18
<b>OLEOMARGARINE AND CONDENSED MILK BILL .....</b>		
		10
<b>PUBLIC USE AND WELFARE AMENDMENT .....</b>		
		4
<b>VOTERS' LITERACY AMENDMENT....</b>		
		3
<b>WORKMEN'S COMPULSORY COMPENSATION LAW FOR HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS .....</b>		
		21, 22

NOTE—For the convenience of the voters, a list of the official ballot titles and numbers of the Proposed Constitutional Amendments and Measures is printed on page 32 of this pamphlet. This list is intended for their use, if desired, in preparing marked lists in advance in order to aid them in the final marking of their ballots at the polls.

  
 Secretary of State

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 300 and 301)

**AN AMENDMENT**

To the constitution of the state of Oregon, to be submitted to the legal electors of the state of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held November 4, 1924, to amend section 2 of article II thereof; proposed by the thirty-second legislative assembly under senate joint resolution No. 6, filed in the office of the secretary of state February 1, 1923.

The following is the form and number in which the proposed amendment will be printed on the official ballot:

---

**Constitutional Amendment—Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly**

---

Submitted by the Legislature—**VOTERS LITERACY AMENDMENT**—Purpose:

To amend section 2 of article II of the constitution by adding to the qualifications of voters the requirement that they shall be able to read and write the English language and authorizing the means of testing the ability of such citizens to read and write the English language to be provided by law; also ratifying any act passed pursuant to and in accordance with this amendment.

---

300 Yes

Vote YES or NO

---

301 No

---

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6

*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:*

That section 2 of article II of the constitution of the state of Oregon be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. *Qualifications of Electors*—In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote, providing such citizen is able to read and write the English language. The legislature, or the people through the initiative, may prescribe the means of testing the ability of such citizens to read and write the English language. Any act which has been passed by the legislative assembly, and which purports to execute and carry into effect the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been passed pursuant to, and in accordance herewith, and is hereby ratified, adopted and confirmed, the same as if enacted after the adoption of this amendment.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state February 1, 1923.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 302 and 303)

## AN AMENDMENT

To the constitution of the state of Oregon, to be submitted to the legal electors of the state of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held November 4, 1924, to amend section 18 of article I thereof; proposed by the thirty-second legislative assembly, under senate joint resolution No. 8, filed in the office of the secretary of state February 17, 1923.

The following is the form and number in which the proposed amendment will be printed on the official ballot:

---

**Constitutional Amendment—Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly**


---

**Submitted by the Legislature—PUBLIC USE AND WELFARE AMENDMENT—**

Purpose: To amend section 18 of article I of the constitution to provide that the use of all the roads, ways and waterways, necessary to permit the transportation of the raw products of mine, or farm, or forest, or water for beneficial use or drainage, is necessary to the development and welfare of the state and is declared a public use.

---

**302 Yes**
**Vote YES or NO**


---

**303 No**


---

**SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8**

Providing for the amendment of section 18, article I of the constitution of the state of Oregon, to be submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection at the next general or special election.

*Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:*

That the following amendment to the constitution be and the same is hereby proposed:

That section 18 of article I of the constitution of the state of Oregon be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use, nor the particular services of any man be demanded without just compensation; nor except in the case of the state, without such compensation first assessed and tendered; provided, that the use of all roads, ways and waterways necessary to promote the transportation

of the raw products of mine or farm or forest or water for beneficial or drainage is necessary to the development and welfare of the state and is declared a public use.

*Be It Further Resolved,* That this proposed amendment be submitted to the voters of the state of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the next general or special election; and

*Be It Further Resolved,* That the secretary of state be authorized and directed to set aside one page of the official pamphlet for the publication of arguments in support of this amendment, and that a committee of two representatives and one senator be appointed to prepare said arguments for publication in said pamphlet and to file same with the secretary of state.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state February 17, 1923.

For affirmative argument see page 5.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 302 and 303)

**ARGUMENT (Affirmative)**

Submitted by the joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, thirty-second regular session, legislative assembly, in behalf of the **Public Use and Welfare Amendment.**

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8

Providing for the amendment of section 18, article I, of the constitution of the state of Oregon to read as follows:

"Section 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use nor the particular services of any man be demanded without just compensation; nor except in the case of the state, without such compensation first assessed and tendered; provided that the use of all roads, (and) ways and waterways necessary to promote the transportation of the raw products of mine or farm or forest or water for beneficial use or drainage is necessary to the development and welfare of the state and is declared a public use."

This amendment is designed to enable the legislature to provide laws in accordance with the constitution and which laws shall encourage the draining of wet lands.

There are now situated in Oregon large areas of these wet and swamp lands which are not under drainage and practically worthless owing to their unproductiveness to the owners and to the state. And under the present state constitution which provides in section 18 for the taking of water for public use only, the owner of such lands is prohibited from practical procedure in the matter of drainage. But with the constitution amended as proposed, the legislature, now powerless to provide laws encouraging the drainage of these lands, will be empowered to pass laws which

will offer relief to those owners who desire to improve said lands. The amendment adds no expense to the state. On the contrary the improvement of these lands will increase the taxable values of the state and thus tend to reduce the general tax. To thus make it possible in an increased number of cases to enlarge the total area of land for production of grains, vegetables and fruits in the state is to increase the general prosperity of people of the state as well as individual ownership of these lands.

Oregon today is sponsor for millions of dollars invested in irrigation projects whose purpose is to reclaim arid lands and to make them productive of life's essentials. We submit it is at least as much the duty of the state at no expense to the taxpayers in general, to provide laws by which private owners may drain their lands and increase their value to themselves and to the state.

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. TOOZE,  
State Senator, 12th District,  
comprising Clackamas County.

R. J. KIRKWOOD,  
State Representative,  
18th District,  
comprising Multnomah County:

JOHN H. CARKIN,  
State Representative,  
8th District,  
comprising Jackson County.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

## AN AMENDMENT

To the constitution of the state of Oregon, to be submitted to the legal electors of the state of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held November 4, 1924, to amend section 1 of article XI-c thereof; proposed by the thirty-second legislative assembly, under house joint resolution No. 7, filed in the office of the secretary of state February 22, 1923.

The following is the form and number in which the proposed amendment will be printed on the official ballot:

---

**Constitutional Amendment—Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly**


---

Submitted by the Legislature—**BONUS AMENDMENT**—Purpose: To amend article XI-c of the constitution which provides a cash bonus or loan for World war soldiers, sailors and marines, to include as eligible therefor female employes of the war department who served in the United States army signal corps or marine corps, or the army of any ally of the United States, and in the American expeditionary forces; also veterans of the Spanish-American war who served ninety days therein; and extending loan privilege to unmarried widow or dependent father or mother of any person who died in the service and who would have been entitled to loan.

304 Yes

Vote YES or NO

305 No

## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7

*Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives and Senate of the State of Oregon jointly concurring:*

That section 1 of article XI-c of the constitution of the state of Oregon be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 7 of article XI of the constitution, the credit of the state of Oregon may be loaned and indebtedness incurred to an amount not exceeding 3 per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the state, for the purpose of creating a fund to be loaned or to be paid to female employes of the war department who served in the signal corps of the army or marine corps of the United States, or in the army of any of the allies of the United States, and in the American expeditionary forces, and to residents of the state of Oregon who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or for a period of not less than ninety days between February 14, 1898, and August 7, 1899, and were honorably discharged from service, which fund shall be known as the "world war veterans' state aid fund."

Bonds of the state of Oregon containing a direct promise on behalf of the state

to pay the face value thereof with the interest therein provided for, may be issued to an amount authorized in section 1 hereof for the purpose of creating said world veterans' state aid fund. Said bonds shall be a direct obligation of the state and shall be in such form and shall run for such periods of time and bear such rates of interest as shall be provided for by statute. No person shall be eligible to receive money from said fund except the following:

Any male or female who was enlisted, inducted, warranted or commissioned after June 3, 1915, or who reenlisted subsequent to June 3, 1915, and who served honorably in active duty in the army, navy or marine service of the United States, or in the army of any of the allies of the United States, at any time between the sixth day of April, 1917, and the eleventh day of November, 1918, and any female employe of the war department who served in the signal corps of the army or marine corps of the United States and in the American expeditionary forces at any time between the sixth day of April, 1917, and the eleventh day of November, 1918, and who at the time of entering into such service was a resident of the state of Oregon and who has been honorably separated or discharged from said service or has been furloughed to a reserve, shall be entitled to receive from the proceeds of such bonds as a cash bonus the sum of

fifteen dollars (\$15) for each month or major fraction thereof that such person was in active service between the sixth day of April, 1917, and the eleventh day of November, 1918, not exceeding a total of five hundred dollars (\$500), or shall be entitled to borrow from said funds not to exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000), which loan shall be secured by a mortgage upon real estate in an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the appraised value of said real estate, but which loan may be reduced by statute; provided, that the provisions contained herein for a loan shall apply to any person who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States for a period of not less than ninety days between February 14, 1898, and August 7, 1899, and who at the time of entering into such service was a resident of the state of Oregon and who has been honorably discharged from service. The legislative assembly may provide that the bonus to which any deceased person may have been entitled hereunder, had he or she lived, shall be paid to any relative of such deceased person. The unmarried widow, or dependent father or mother of any person who died in the

service and who would have been entitled to a loan hereunder, had such person lived, shall be eligible to receive the loan.

*Be It Further Resolved*, That said proposed amendment be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next election held throughout the state of Oregon, whether the same be a general or special election.

*Be It Further Resolved*, That the secretary of state be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set aside four pages in the official pamphlet containing initiative and referendum measures to be voted on at the next election, whether the same be a general election or a special election, in which arguments supporting the foregoing amendment may be printed, and that a joint committee consisting of two senators and three representatives be appointed to prepare such arguments for publication and file the same with the secretary of state.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state February 22, 1923.

For affirmative argument see pages 8, 9.

## (On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

## ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, thirty-second regular session, legislative assembly, in behalf of the **Bonus Amendment.**

The 1921 session of the Oregon legislature by a joint resolution passed the constitutional amendment, article XI-c, providing for the so-called bonus bill, and arranged for same to be submitted to the people. At the same time the legislature in its chapter 201, 1921 Session Laws, passed the necessary statutory authority for carrying such constitutional amendment into effect should it be adopted by the people. At the special election held June 7, 1921, the people by an overwhelming majority, viz: 88,219 in favor of and 37,866 against, approved the constitutional amendment and such became a part of the fundamental law of the state by the governor's proclamation June 21, 1921.

When that constitutional amendment was prepared it was meant to cover all male veterans who had entered the service as residents of Oregon and who served in the army, navy or marine corps at any time between the dates of April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. However, due to technical interpretation the bonus commission ruled that a reenlistment was not the same as an enlistment and that brought about the result that some 40 or 50 Oregon boys, who were already in some branch of the military establishment of the country, were not able to enlist when their enlistment period expired, but necessarily, when they joined up again, had to reenlist and were thus barred from enjoying the terms of the bonus law. It is very easy to see that this caused an absolute injustice and resulted either from a mere oversight or from a too technical ruling by the bonus commission, because it certainly was not intended by the voters of Oregon that there should be any discrimination against Oregon boys in service simply because they happened to be already in service at the opening of hostilities.

Furthermore, after this constitutional amendment had gone into effect, it developed that there were several young women who volunteered for service as telephone operators in the signal corps and who became regularly enlisted members of the army personnel and who performed notably valuable services at the front. It surely does not seem right that these girls should be discriminated against merely because of their sex and it is plain that they were omitted from the original bonus legislation through a mere oversight.

This proposed constitutional amendment provides for taking care of these two classes and also the Oregon volunteers for the Spanish-American war and makes them all eligible for the loan feature, viz: that they shall be able to borrow up to \$3,000 from the state of Oregon upon giv-

ing ample real estate security, repaying the principal 2 per cent per annum and paying 4 per cent interest. It has been estimated that there will be about 600 Spanish-American war veterans eligible to receive the loan.

At this point it has been considered advisable to include in this argument two statements covering the services of the Spanish-American war veterans, one by Hon. Jay H. Upton, president of the senate, and one by Seneca Fouts, both of whom are Spanish-American war veterans.

JAY H. UPTON, president of the state senate, makes the following statement in support of the amendment:

"The people of Oregon are essentially fair, and this proposed amendment appeals to all that is fair in the breast of every good citizen.

"The heart that thrilled to the heroic service of the volunteer of 1898 was the same heart that nobly responded to the soldier who offered his life in Flanders and on the Rhine in 1918. The impulse to reward the heroism of the soldier of the World war to give him some substantial evidence of a whole people's love, thankfulness and appreciation, by loaning him the money to own a home and become a substantial citizen, will find just as ready response to the appeal of the boys who fought under the same Old Flag in 1898.

"The Oregon volunteers were few—not more than a thousand—and many of them have answered the Last Great Roll Call—but their privation across 8,000 miles of trackless sea, under the tropic sun of the Philippine Isles, facing the deadly typhus of fever-infested swamps, their valor in meeting and defeating the enemy, was a noble and generous sacrifice for suffering humanity.

"Their valor in the war with the proud Spaniard and the treacherous Filipino added addition lustre to the glory of American tradition.

"Nothing stopped the American volunteer. He worked so fast and so effectively that the boast and pride of Spain was crumpled in the dust of defeat, almost before the American people realized that they were engaged in war.

"My memory goes back twenty-six years to the day when all America gave its cheers to the living returning heroes, and its tears for those brave men who never again could see the green valleys and verdant hills of their loved Oregon homes.

"For a quarter of a century, as good citizens without protest or murmur, they have waited in vain for pensions for those of their number who had lost their health and for help for their widows and orphaned children, and it has not come.

"They do not ask for cash or a bonus, now. They only ask for the same equality and privilege to borrow money to buy a home, that the people have rightfully, already, given to the veterans of the World war.

"These men have all passed the noonday of life—they are all going down life's hill, toward the purple sunset that waits to enshroud us all, and as their bodies stoop to the toil of years,



with wives and children about the knee, they ask a chance—an equal chance with their younger and more numerous comrades—to provide themselves a home in the land they love, under the flag they carried to victory, amid the ideals of humanity and peace they have preserved and for which their comrades paid the full measure of devotion.

"They have waited for the veterans of the World war to be provided for, before making their own appeal. This has been done. The people of Oregon have not forgotten, and will not forget them."

SENECA FOUTS, member of the Second Oregon Volunteers Infantry, makes the following statement in support of the amendment:

"A little over a quarter of a century ago when our country was aroused by the message that the battleship Maine had been destroyed in Havana harbor, our people demanded that war be made upon the nation responsible for the act and volunteers were called to go to a foreign shore and liberate an enslaved people.

"Among those answering the call was a splendid regiment of infantry and two batteries of artillery from Oregon and the Second Oregon Infantry was the first troops to land on foreign shores.

"The Spaniards were quickly vanquished in the Philippines, but complications arose with the Philippine people that made it necessary for the Oregon troops to remain after the war with Spain had ended and engage in the Philippine insurrection. This they did without a murmur of complaint, although it really was the work of a regular soldiery.

"The pay of a private during both of these wars was \$15.60 per month, hospital accommodations were poor, the water was typhus-infected, there was no prophylactic treatment for yellow fever or typhoid and in consequence a large proportion of the men who survived the rigors of a campaign under a tropical sun are not suffering from ills and ailments directly attributable to that service. The Spanish war veterans who get pensions today from the government obtain merely a pittance, only from twelve to twenty-four dollars per month, and they received no bonus or compensation upon their muster from the service and were dismissed with only the wages due them.

"They are asking in the foregoing bill that they be allowed to borrow upon real property, money with which to provide themselves homes, with no expense or cost to the taxpayers of the state of Oregon and the only obligation on the part of the state is, that the credit of the state is back of the money so borrowed, which money will eventually be repaid to the state of Oregon. It will not only be of benefit to the ex-soldier so assisted, but of incalculable value to the state, for the more contented home-owners we have in our community, the greater the safety and security of our country.

"We are only requesting at this time, although somewhat reluctant, that the voters give this measure their support and place us on a parity with the veterans of the World war.

"When we enlisted we were animated by lofty and patriotic motives, and to the cheers of the multitude that stood on the streets we marched away with the ringing cries 'Remember the Maine' and 'Give them hell for me, boys,' and we gave of our health and young manhood that the glorious traditions of our flag should be preserved and we feel that the people of Oregon should remember us in this befitting way, that it may be an example and inspiration for future generations to act, if the necessity arises, as we did in ninety-eight."

The same arguments that were advanced for the passage of the original bonus legislation are applicable to this constitutional amendment, since same is merely complementary to the original legislation. The opening paragraph in the argument in the voters' pamphlet for the original constitutional amendment, providing for the bonus bill, was as follows:

"This amendment, primarily intended to aid the veterans of the World war, will add greatly to the material development of the state of Oregon, for the ultimate result of this legislation will be the establishment of thousands of new farms and new homes in this state. The owners of these new farms and homes will be the men who went from the state to serve in the army, navy and marine corps of the United States during the World war. The value of a permanent taxpaying citizenry composed of such men is beyond estimation; yet the cost to the state under the plan of soldier aid which has been sponsored by the American Legion will be comparatively small."

MR. C. C. CHAPMAN, editor of the Oregon Voter, a keen analyst of taxation measures, said of the original bonus legislation in the February 26, 1921, issue of this publication:

"The soldiers' bonus bill and constitutional amendment will come before the people at a special election in June. These mean more to the state than many people suppose. They are not mere gifts to shiftless service men, as some suppose. The measure provides opportunities for the industrious, patriotic and ambitious soldier boys of Oregon to establish homes for themselves. While some abuses will spring up under this legislation, the main result will far transcend. The future may look upon this legislation as some of the wisest ever enacted in the state."

This present legislation was prepared and sponsored by the joint military affairs committee of both legislative houses and was adopted for submission to the people without a dissenting vote in either house.

It is our belief that the voters of the state of Oregon, understanding well the beneficent provisions of the bonus act, and recognizing that same has worked to a great advantage for the state, will realize the request for this additional legislation is a just one and will by a favorable vote make it possible to include under the provisions of the bonus law, Oregon's regular army men, her female volunteers who were regularly enlisted, and her Spanish-American war veterans.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. H. CLARK,  
State Senator, 14th District.

J. S. MAGLADRY,  
State Senator, 3d District.

OLIVER B. HUSTON,  
State Representative, 18th District.

RALPH P. COWGILL,  
State Representative, 8th District.

ROLLIE W. WATSON,  
State Representative, 29th District.

**A MEASURE**

Relating to milk products, to prevent fraud therein and the adulteration thereof, regulating the manufacture and sale thereof, and providing a penalty for the violation of this act, filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon February 22, 1923, to be submitted to the legal electors of the state of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held November 4, 1924, upon petition for referendum filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon May 7, 1923, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon.

The following is the form and number in which the proposed measure will be printed on the official ballot:

**Referred Bill—Referendum Order by Petition of the People**

Referred by Associated Industries of Oregon, 702 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon: Geo. G. Guild, President; C. M. Egbert, First Vice-President; W. F. Prier, Second Vice-President; E. C. Pape, Secretary, all of Portland, Oregon.

**—OLEOMARGARINE AND CONDENSED MILK BILL—**Purpose: To make unlawful the manufacture, sale, exchange, etc., of the following: 1. Any substitute for butter containing milk or milk products and also containing any vegetable fat. 2. Any condensed or evaporated milk, containing any vegetable fat. 3. Any substitute for butter containing milk or milk products, unless the milk therein is pure, clean, fresh, unadulterated milk from which no cream or butterfat has been removed. 4. Condensed or evaporated milk, or any substitute therefor which contains, or in making which is used, milk which is not pure, clean, fresh, healthful and unadulterated.

**306 Yes**

**Vote YES or NO**

**307 No**

**GENERAL LAWS OF OREGON FOR 1923**  
**CHAPTER 168.**

(Senate Bill No. 118, Thirty-second  
Legislative Assembly)

**AN ACT**

Relating to milk products, to prevent fraud therein and the adulteration thereof, regulating the manufacture and sale thereof and providing a penalty for the violation of this act.

*Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:*

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to manufacture for sale, sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any condensed or evaporated milk or any substance containing any milk or milk products and designed or intended to be used or capable of being used for or as a substitute for condensed or evaporated milk, unless the milk used in the manufacture thereof is pure, clean, fresh, healthful, unadulterated and wholesome milk; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting the manufacture or sale of condensed or evaporated milk manufactured from pure, fresh, healthful, unadulterated and wholesome skimmed milk; and it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to manufacture for sale, sell or expose, or offer for sale or exchange, any condensed or evaporated milk containing any vegetable fat.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to manufacture for sale, sell or exchange or expose or offer

for sale or exchange any substance containing any milk or milk product and designed or intended to be used, or capable of being used, for or as a substitute for butter, unless the milk contained therein, or used in the manufacture thereof, is pure, clean, fresh, healthful, unadulterated and wholesome milk from which none of the cream or butterfat has been removed, or to manufacture for sale, sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any substance containing any milk or milk products and designed or intended to be used or capable of being used, for or as a substitute for butter, which contains any vegetable fat.

Section 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; and for each subsequent violation hereof such person thereof having been previously convicted of the violations of any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state, February 22, 1923.

For affirmative argument see pages 11, 12.  
For negative argument see pages 13, 14.

## (On Official Ballot, Nos. 306 and 307)

## ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Pure Dairy Products Committee of Oregon, in behalf of the **Oleomargarine and Condensed Milk Bill.**

"As a food product, there is no substitute for that which comes from the dairy. It contributes an important element to the growth and development of both body and mind, for which there has never been discovered any adequate substitute."—Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States.

Understanding the truth of the above statement, friends of the dairy industry succeeded in having a law passed at the last session of the Oregon legislature, which prohibits the use of milk in connection with vegetable fats in the manufacture of either a milk or a butter substitute. This law became inoperative because of a referendum invoked by oleomargarine interests. The law will be sustained or nullified by the vote of the people of Oregon in the approaching November election. A vote 306 "yes" is in the interests of the dairy farmers of Oregon. A vote "no" is in the interests of eastern packinghouse concerns and subsidiary interests of a certain large oil company.

Of the 50,000 farmers in the state of Oregon, over 30,000 are producing dairy products, bringing a revenue to the producers of our state of over \$22,000,000 annually, and furnishing all or a part of the livelihood for about one-quarter of the population of the state. The dairy farm investment in Oregon, including the value of lands, improvements, livestock and farm equipment, amounts to approximately \$200,000,000. There are ninety-seven creameries, sixty cheese factories and eight condenseries in Oregon. These institutions pay and distribute at least \$3,000,000 by payrolls annually. Compare these figures with those of the one margarine manufacturing plant in the state. It has an investment similar to that of one of our large creameries; it employs less than 25 people and has a payroll of less than \$30,000 a year. The product of this plant and of others not in this state is displacing the product of more than 14,000 dairy cows.

If the use of butter substitutes increases for the next ten years in the same ratio as it has in the past decade, the dairy cows of Oregon will be put out of business entirely. Is the Oregon dairy industry, which is paying taxes on more than \$200,000,000 annually, to be taken off the tax rolls for the sake of an industry owned by eastern capital, whose raw material is supplied by semi-civilized labor and with little investment in Oregon? Do the voters of the state consider the dairy industry of such small importance that they can afford to eliminate its enormous buying power, and substitute

therefor the product of an industry in which 76 per cent of the raw material comes from across the seas, produced by labor which receives 36 cents a day a head for its services, and the profits of which are largely removed from our state?

The dairy industry is the backbone of agriculture in this state. Our irrigation sections depend absolutely on dairying. The bonds of most of the irrigation projects are guaranteed by the state, and the interest on them will have to be paid by general taxation unless dairying continues, and expands in these districts. In the same way the undeveloped sections of the state are dependent upon dairying. Dairying can not continue if the dairy cow has to compete with the cocoanut. When the producer prospers, labor of all classes is employed, and industry flourishes.

"To say that substitutes for such an important article as butter are an advantage to workmen and women, who need the very best foods to sustain strength and health and to carry on their work under the many artificial conditions of today, is a false premise. Organized labor is fighting for a butter standard of living and not an oleo standard, and the substitution of an artificial lubricant on bread and other food compositions is false economy and a poor and unhealthy practice."—Otto Hartwig, President Oregon State Federation of Labor.

Organized labor in Canada has secured the passage of a measure to eliminate the manufacture and sale of all kinds of butter substitutes. It maintains that these substitute foods lower the standard of living of the working people and are detrimental to their health, and for these reasons should be prohibited forever.

"The basis of child welfare is health and physical development. The foundation of child health lies in proper feeding. In its broadest aspects, the proper feeding of children revolves around a public recognition of the interdependence of humans upon dairy cattle. The white race can not survive without the use of dairy products."—Herbert Hoover.

The supreme argument in favor of butter is that it will develop a higher standard of physical and intellectual manhood and womanhood in the youth of the nation. Healthy, normal citizens of high mental capacity mean a prosperous and contented nation.

The leading chemists of the world have demonstrated that certain fats required in the dietary of human beings contain elements known as "vitamins." These vitamins are essential to the promotion of growth and the prevention of deficiency diseases. Dr. McCollum of Johns Hopkins Medical Institute, Baltimore, Md.;

Drs. Sherman and Eddy of Columbia University; Drs. Mendel and Osbourne of Yale University; Casmere Funk, the eminent German chemist, working in London; and many other noted scientists, have proven that without the presence of vitamin "A" in the diet, growth can not be induced. As a food product, the butterfat of the cow is the best and cheapest source of this element of our dietary supply. Tables prepared by the British and American Medical Research committees show that vitamin "A" is not found in coconut fat. The work of Dr. Bloch in Copenhagen has demonstrated that the use of butterfat in the diet of children prevents the eye disease known as Xerophthalmia. Vitamin "D," also found in the product of the cow, also wanting in coconut fat is a strong preventive for the deficiency disease of children known as "rickets."

Surveys of the school children of this state have disclosed the startling fact that 22 per cent of them were undernourished. This is not from lack of food, but from lack of the proper kinds of food. The tendency of the buying public is to purchase advertised package goods regardless of the nutritive value.

Dentists tell us that if the prospective mother does not receive the proper proportion of dairy products in her diet at least up to the fiftieth day of pregnancy, the teeth of her child will be injuriously affected.

In hundreds of experiments conducted in the United States, it has been found that the use of but 1½ per cent of butterfat in the dietary of laboratory rats was sufficient to produce normal growth, insure reproduction and guarantee the natural span of life. The use of over three times that amount of coconut fat failed to enable the animals to reproduce or even sustain life.

The poor man is being told about that "cheap spread for bread." The preceding paragraph illustrates the effect this "cheap spread" has on animal life. One and one-half per cent of butterfat, with butter selling at 45 cents a pound, as compared with 5 per cent coconut fat, oleomargarine selling at 29 cents a pound, indicates a cost of 87 cents for oleomargarine as compared to 45 cents for butter, and the results given above. Instead of being the poor man's friend, it is his curse and deceiver. He of all buyers should spend his money with the idea of getting the best value at the lowest cost.

The price of butter is controlled by the world's supply and demand, and this law will not increase the cost to the consumer, but on the other hand, will bring an additional profit to the producer, as it insures a larger percentage of his product being sold in this state in prints to the consumer, instead of in cubes to the out-of-the-state butter broker.

Dairy interests have no protection against foreign butter, as the protective tariff of 8 cents per pound has been removed by depreciation of foreign exchange.

The United States senate committee, in its report on the Voight anti-filled-milk bill, held that "it was a fraud practiced on the public, and detrimental to the health of the nation." If this is true of filled milk, it is doubly true of nut-margarine substitutes, as the ingredients are the same only in different proportions.

The United States department of agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1383, gives the following table:

Percentages of total energy, protein, calcium, phosphorus and iron needed per man per day, which would be furnished by:

	Energy	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron
Butter .....	96%	5%	10%	6%	6%
*Oleomargarine..	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%

\*The value of margarine is stated as generally understood.

Dairy dollars stay in Oregon, educating our children, building churches and roads, and maintain a government and a standard of living that is our pride and second to none in the world. Of the substitute dollars most of it goes across the sea for raw materials and is lost to Oregon forever. The major profits go east to enrich the out-of-the-state corporations and increase their dividends. All that remains of the substitute dollar is the small profit of the retailer.

The gospel of "Buy Oregon Products" is appealing propaganda, but the application should be made to the products of our producers just as much as to the products of our manufacturers.

Vote 306 "Yes" on the referendum—protect the dairyman.

#### PURE DAIRY PRODUCTS COMMITTEE OF OREGON

CHESTER L. MULKEY,  
President Oregon Dairymen's Association.

O. R. HARTWIG,  
President Oregon State Federation of Labor.

H. C. RAVEN,  
President Oregon Buttermakers' Association.

HERBERT EGBERT,  
Oregon State President Farmers' Union.

GEO. A. PALMITER,  
Master Oregon State Grange.

H. W. KANNE,  
Secretary Clackamas County Farm Bureau.

## (On Official Ballot, Nos. 306 and 307)

## ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by Margarine Committee, opposing the **Oleomargarine and Condensed Milk Bill**.

The cost of living will be increased by law unless you defeat this bill.

Vote no.

This measure prohibits the sale of pure, healthful and palatable foods known as nut margarines.

Its purpose is to increase the price of butter. Its advocates claim that by eliminating the competition of other products, higher butter prices can be maintained.

It is not a measure to prevent fraud, to regulate or control. It is a measure to prohibit you from buying in the open market a necessary food commodity.

This measure prohibits the manufacture or sale in the state of Oregon of nut margarine because it contains, in addition to milk and milk products, vegetable fats. It says: You can buy a product made of milk and animal fats, but you can not buy a product made of milk and vegetable fats.

Nut margarine, the vegetable fat product, is being used by thousands of families in this state. While classed by some as a butter substitute, and by others as oleomargarine, it is sold everywhere under a distinctive trade name, and has proven a safe, healthful, absolutely pure and economical spread for bread. The vegetable fats used in its manufacture are the highly refined, nutritious cocoanut and peanut oils.

**This measure increases the cost of living.**

Vote no.

The real purpose of this measure is to eliminate competition for the creamery man, thereby creating a monopoly which naturally increases the demand for, and consequently the price of, his products.

The housewife who now pays 25 to 28 cents per pound for nut margarine will be compelled to pay twice, or more than twice, that amount for butter, or else go without.

**Not a health problem. Read what government experts say.**

There is no health problem involved. Vegetable fats have come into common use in almost every household. You may sit at your table and use a vegetable fat as your salad dressing, or it may properly be used as a shortening in your baking or for any number of cooking purposes. Margarine is a wholesome food.

(a) It is easily digestible. Bulletins 310, 505 and 613 of the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture give the digestibility of some of the common edible fats as follows:

	<i>Per cent</i>
Margarine .....	97.55
Butter .....	97.
Cocoanut oil .....	97.9
Peanut oil .....	98.3
Cotton seed oil .....	97.8

(b) Margarine is high in energy value or calories. For the facts above, according to Bulletin 469 of the United States Department of Agriculture, they are as follows:

	<i>Calories</i>
1 lb. Margarine .....	3500
1 lb. Butter .....	3490
1 lb. Cocoanut oil .....	4080
1 lb. Peanut oil .....	4080
1 lb. Cotton seed oil .....	4080

(c) Margarine is nutritious. Here we come into the discussion of vitamins. It is conceded that nut margarine contains vitamins. The creamery man, however, argues that nut margarine does not contain the so-called vitamin A, and that butter does contain this vitamin A. On the other hand, it has been proven that at certain seasons of the year, stall-fed cows produce milk which contains very little vitamin A, and that the butter made from such milk is similarly deficient in vitamin A. Furthermore, sugar, polished rice, white flour, about sixty major foods in all, contain no vitamin A. They are nevertheless recognized as important and useful parts of the daily diet.

There are about sixty other food stuffs in which vitamin A is present in substantial quantity. Green and leafy vegetables have it in abundance. The ration of the average individual is a balanced one; butter constitutes but a small part of it, and it is the acme of economy and good judgment to permit the housewife to buy margarine if she wants it, at from 25 cents to 28 cents per pound less than butter, and spend the difference for milk, the basis food, and vegetables, all of which, from the vitamin standpoint, have more vitamins than butter, either inherently or because consumed by the average person in larger quantities than butter. The housewife and her family thus get a greater variety of food value, and money is saved.

Read the following statements by eminent authorities:

"In all my extensive analyses of Butterine or Oleomargarine, nothing objectionable or deleterious to health has ever been found. Oleomargarine, as made today, is pure, palatable, and more nutritious than butter."—Dr. H. W. Wiley, father of Pure Foods Acts.

"Margarine is perfectly wholesome and healthful, and has a high nutritious value. The

same entirely favorable opinion I find expressed by the most prominent European authorities—English, French and German. It contains essentially the same ingredients as natural butter from cow's milk."—Prof. W. O. Atwater, Director U. S. Government Agricultural Experiment Station, Washington, D. C.

"Vegetable oils produced in the Philippine Islands are prepared in a thoroughly sanitary way and are entirely fit for human use and consumption. Charges that Philippine coconut fat is unwholesome from sanitary standpoint are entirely without foundation. Coconut fat is produced from the dried copra by machinery and is not touched by hands. I have examined samples of the ingredients of oleomargarine, under the direction of the commissioner of internal revenue, to determine whether or not they were fit materials to be used for that purpose. The samples speak for themselves without investigation. They are wholesome, palatable and proper materials for the production of this commodity. I consider oleomargarine a healthful article of food."—Dr. Charles H. Crampton, Chief Chemist, Internal Revenue Bureau, before the Agricultural Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

**Invades your personal liberty and creates a monopoly.**

Every man and woman has a fundamental right to purchase in the open market a wholesome article of food. The people should not be deprived of this right.

Laws have been passed to relieve the high cost of living; to prevent monopoly; to guarantee the benefits which free and open competition insures to the people; to prevent special privileges to favored classes. But here we have a measure which will increase the cost of living and prevent the manufacture and sale of a pure, wholesome and nutritious food product.

This measure is not fair. It is class legislation. Would this state pass a law forbidding the sale of tea, in the interests of those of its population who may be in the coffee business? Would it stand for a law forbidding the sale of fish in order to help the cattlemen and sheepmen? Or a law suppressing the manufacture and

sale of the numerous nut butters, jams, jellies and marmalades, because thereby people might use more butter?

**Margarine properly labelled and complies with pure-food laws.**

Margarine is not sold under false pretenses. The law requires it to be properly labelled, and to be pure and clean. It complies with the strict requirements of state and federal pure-food laws and regulations. No other food product is more adequately safeguarded. It must be sold for exactly what it is.

**Unfairly called "Hebe Bill" to cloud issue.**

This measure is ostensibly a bill to prevent the manufacture of filled milk, commonly known as "Hebe." "Hebe" was not generally sold in the state of Oregon. It has not been manufactured since January 1, 1923. National laws prohibit its transportation in interstate commerce. The only purpose of including the manufacture and sale of "Hebe" in this bill is to confuse the public as to the real purport of the proposed law.

Its true object is to prohibit the manufacture and sale of nut margarines.

**Referendum Measure No. 307 should be defeated because—**

1. It prevents the sale and manufacture of a healthy and nutritious food product now used in thousands of homes.
2. It takes away your inherent right to buy in the open market a wholesome and economical food commodity.
3. It will increase the cost of living in every home whether a user of butter substitutes or of butter.
4. It denies the benefit of free and open competition—it is the latest effort through legislation to create a food trust and monopoly.

Vote "No" on Referendum Measure No. 307.

**MARGARINE COMMITTEE**

FRED J. BLAKELEY, Chairman,  
423 E. Stark St., Portland, Oregon.

## (On Official Ballot, Nos. 308 and 309)

## A MEASURE

For an act for authorizing and regulating the practice of naturopathy in the state of Oregon, creating a state board of naturopathic examiners, providing for the appointment of same, defining its powers and duties, providing for the licensing and examination of naturopaths in the state of Oregon, providing fees for the same and regulating the use of professional terms and abbreviations; providing for the prosecuting and penalties for the violation of this act, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith; to be submitted to the legal electors of the state of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held November 4, 1924; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon June 27, 1924.

The following is the form and number in which the proposed measure will be printed on the official ballot:

## Initiative Bill—Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by Oregon State Association of Naturopaths: Dr. J. W. Sargent, President, 940 E. Yamhill Street, Portland, Oregon; Dr. Donald W. McRae, Secretary, Island Station, Milwaukie, Oregon—**NATUROPATH BILL**—Purpose: To authorize and regulate the practice of naturopathy in the state of Oregon, create a state board of naturopathic examiners and provide for their appointment and compensation, and define their powers and duties; to define naturopathy, and provide for the licensing and examination of naturopaths in the state of Oregon, and fix the fees therefor; to provide for prosecutions and penalties for violations of said act, and for appeals from decisions of the state board of naturopathic examiners.

308 Yes

Vote YES or NO

309 No

## A BILL

For an act for authorizing and regulating the practice of naturopathy in the state of Oregon, creating a state board of naturopathic examiners, providing for the appointment of the same, defining its powers and duties providing for the licensing and examination of naturopaths in the state of Oregon, providing fees for the same and regulating the use of professional terms and abbreviations; providing for the prosecuting and penalties for the violation of this act, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith.

*Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:*

Section 1. That a board is hereby created and established to be known by the name of the board of naturopathic examiners. The said board shall be composed of three naturopathic physicians, who shall be residents of the state of

Oregon and who shall have resided and practiced naturopathy in said state for one year previous to the time of appointment.

Section 2. The governor of the state of Oregon shall, within thirty days after the taking effect of this act, appoint three naturopathic physicians as specified in section 1 of this act to constitute the members of this board. The said members shall be appointed so that the terms of office shall expire one in a year, one in two years, and one in three years from the date of appointment. Annually thereafter the governor shall appoint one naturopathic physician to fill the regular vacancy occurring on the board; said appointee shall serve for the period of three years, and the governor shall fill any vacancies on the board by death or otherwise. All appointees shall be taken from a list of not less than five submitted by the Oregon state association of naturopaths. No person professionally or financially interested in any school or college may ever be appointed and no person

may ever be appointed who practices anything other than naturopathy as hereinafter defined.

Section 3. (a) The said board of naturopathic examiners shall convene within thirty days after appointment and organize by the election of a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer from their membership. The said board shall have authority to administer oaths, take affidavits and summon witnesses and take testimonies as to matters pertaining to their duties; they shall adopt a seal which shall be affixed to all licenses issued by them and shall from time to time adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem proper and necessary for the performance of their work. The secretary of said board shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board, which shall at all times during business hours be open to the public inspection. The said board shall also keep on file with the secretary of state a copy of their rules and regulations for public inspection, and shall elect annually their officers as provided herein; a majority of the board shall constitute a quorum.

(b) A license to practice naturopathy within the state of Oregon shall be issued by the members of the board upon the payment of the regular fees as provided herein.

(c) The board shall meet as the board of examiners on the second Tuesday of January and July of each year and at such times and places as may be found necessary for the performance of their duties.

Section 4. Except as hereinafter provided applicants for license to practice naturopathy under the provisions of this act shall be resident graduates of legally chartered schools or colleges of naturopathy wherein the course of study comprises not less than twenty-four hundred hours as follows:

#### Schedule of Subjects and Hours

Anatomy, 600; physiology, 300; histology, 50; pathology, 100; bacteriology, 50; chemistry-toxicology, 100; minor surgery, 100; obstetrics-gynecology, 200; diagnosis, 200; hygienic-sanitation, 50; herbs-antiseptics, 50; psychotherapy, 50; electrotherapy, 100; hydrotherapy, 50; manipulation, 50; naturopathy theory-practice, 300. Total, 2400 hours.

Section 5. All naturopath physicians practicing within the state of Oregon one year prior to the passage of this act and who shall present satisfactory evidence of having so practiced shall be granted a license after examination on naturopathy, theory and practice and upon payment of a fee of \$25.00 provided that application be made within 60 days after taking effect of this act, and said application be accompanied by \$25.00 and with evidence of good moral character.

Section 6. (a) Any naturopathic physician wishing the right to practice naturopathy in this state shall make application to said board of naturopathic examiners upon such form and in such manner as may be provided by said board at least fifteen days prior to any meeting thereof. Each applicant must have completed a resident course of 2400 hours of study in naturopathy covering a period of at least three years of eight months each and in the subjects required for examination under this act. Applicants must also possess a high school education or its equivalent. Applicants may be admitted to the examinations and duly licensed upon satisfactorily passing the examination given by the said board. All applicants must be citizens of the United States or have applications pending thereof.

(b) There shall be paid to the treasury of the board of naturopathic examiners by each applicant for a license, a fee of \$25.00, \$15.00 of which shall accompany the application and \$10.00 upon issuing of the license. Each application shall be accompanied with a certificate showing good moral character of the applicant.

Section 7. (a) Examinations for license to practice naturopathy in the state of Oregon shall be made by said board by the methods deemed by it to be most practical to test the applicants' qualifications. Each applicant shall be designated by number instead of by name, so the identity shall not be disclosed to the examiner until papers are graded.

(b) All examinations shall be either oral or in writing as the board may deem most efficient. The examination shall be conducted in the following subjects: Anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, bacteriology, chemistry, toxicology, gynecology, diagnosis, hygiene-sanitation, herbs-antiseptics, psychotherapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, manipulation, theory and practice of naturopathy. A license shall be granted to all applicants who shall attain a grade of 75 per cent in each subject, and if any applicant fails to attain a grade of at least 75 per cent in any subject of said examination, he or she shall not be entitled to a license. The applicant shall be given credit for all subjects passed, and shall be allowed to take examination in the branches in which he or she failed to obtain the required percentage at any subsequent examination held by the board upon payment of fee as required in section 5.

Section 8. (a) The board of naturopathic examiners may refuse to grant or may revoke a license to practice naturopathy in the state of Oregon or may cause a licensee's name to be removed from all public records in the state upon any of the following grounds, to wit: The employment of fraud or deception in applying for a license or in passing an examination as provided in this act; the impersonation of another practitioner of like or different name; the conviction of



a crime involving moral turpitude; habitual intemperance in the use of ardent spirits, narcotics or stimulants to such an extent as to incapacitate him or her from the performance of his or her professional duties, or deception or fraud in the practice of naturopathy. Any naturopathic physician who is a licentiate or who is an applicant for a license to practice naturopathy against whom any of the foregoing grounds for revoking or refusing a license is presented to said board with a view of having the board revoke or refuse to grant a license, shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint, and shall have a hearing before said board in person or by attorney, and witnesses may be examined by said board respecting the guilt or innocence of said accused.

(b) Said board may, at any time after the refusal or revocation or cancellation of the registration of a license, as provided in this section by a majority vote, issue a new license or grant a license to the physician affected, restoring him or her to, or conferring on him or her all the rights and privileges of, and pertaining to the practice of naturopathy as defined and regulated by this act. Any naturopathic physician to whom such rights have been restored shall pay to the secretary-treasurer of the board the sum of \$25.00 upon issuance of the license.

Section 9. (a) Every naturopathic physician who shall receive a license from the board of naturopathic examiners shall have it recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he or she resides, and shall have it likewise recorded in the counties into which he or she shall subsequently move for the purpose of practicing naturopathy.

(b) The failure or the refusal on the part of the holder of a license to have it recorded before he or she shall begin to practice naturopathy in this state after being notified by the board of naturopathic examiners to do so shall be sufficient grounds to revoke or cancel the license and render it void.

Section 10. An annual fee of \$2.00 shall be required of each licentiate to be paid to the board of naturopathic examiners. The county clerk of each county in this state shall keep for public inspection in a book provided for that purpose a complete list and description of the licenses recorded by him. When any such license shall be presented to him for record he shall stamp upon the face thereof his signed memorandum of the date when such license was presented for recording.

Section 11. (a) The secretary-treasurer of the board shall keep a true and accurate account of all funds received and all vouchers issued by the board; and on the first day of December of each year he shall file with the governor of the state a report of all receipts and disburse-

ments and how made and the proceedings of the board for the fiscal year.

(b) The members of said board shall receive a per diem of \$10.00 for each day during which they shall actually be engaged in the discharge of their duties and mileage at the rate of three cents per mile for each mile necessarily travelled in going to and from any meeting of said board.

(c) Such per diem and mileage and other incidental expenses necessarily connected with the said board shall be paid out of the fund of the state board of naturopathic examiners and not otherwise.

Section 12. The treasurer of said board shall give bond in such sum and with such sureties as the board may deem proper.

Section 13. Naturopathic physicians licensed under this act shall have the same legal standing as physicians licensed under any other law of the state of Oregon. They shall observe and be subject to all state, county and municipal laws and regulations relating to the public health. Such naturopathic physicians are hereby authorized to sign death certificates and any other certificates, reports or papers requiring the signature of a licensed physician. Certificates, reports and papers so signed shall be accepted by all public officials as meeting all the requirements of the laws dealing with such certificates, reports and papers.

Section 14. Physicians licensed to practice naturopathy or any branch thereof under the laws of any other state may, upon submitting to the state board of naturopathic examiners of this state the license which admits them to practice naturopathy in another state together with affidavits of good moral character, be issued a license to practice naturopathy in this state without examination upon the payment of a fee of \$25.00, provided the state in which such person is licensed to practice naturopathy shall also grant a like privilege to persons licensed to practice naturopathy in this state.

Section 15. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice naturopathy in the state of Oregon unless he shall have first obtained a license as provided in this act. Any person who shall practice or attempt to practice naturopathy or any person who shall buy, sell or fraudulently obtain a diploma or license to practice naturopathy whether recorded or not, or who shall use the title of "naturopath," "naturopathic physician," "doctor of naturopathy," or "N. D.," or any word or title to induce belief that he or she is engaged in the practice of naturopathy or who placed upon any door or elsewhere a sign for the purpose of displaying any of the above mentioned titles without first complying with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the display of such titles or any of

them fraudulently obtained shall be deemed prima facie evidence that such person is fraudulently engaged in the practice of naturopathy and subject to the regulations, convictions, and penalties of this act, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.00, nor more than \$200.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both, the same being at the discretion of the court. All subsequent offenses shall be punished in like manner.

Section 16. It shall be the duty of the several prosecuting attorneys or district attorneys of the state of Oregon to prosecute all persons charged with violation of any of the provisions of this act. The district court of Multnomah county and the justice courts of the several counties of this state shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in the enforcement of this act. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer of said board, under the direction of said board, to aid said attorneys of the state in the enforcement of this act.

Section 17. Naturopathy defined. Naturopathy is the science and art of using such natural, vital and purifying therapeutic agencies as will enable the human body to cleanse itself of abnormal conditions and set up such inherent healing processes as will restore and maintain the highest possible degree of health. Naturopathic practice employs among other agencies, food-science, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, corrective movements, phototherapy, vibrotherapy, psychotherapy, mechanical and electrical appliances, hygiene, sanitation, natural living and life conservation in the prevention and removal of diseases, injuries and deformities of the human body.

Section 18. All licentiates to practice naturopathy shall be designated as naturopaths or naturopathic physicians or doctors of naturopathy with the abbreviated title N. D.

Section 19. Nothing in this act shall be held to apply to or regulate any kind of treatment by prayer, nor shall this act in any way, be held to apply to or regulate any kind of treatment prescribed or used by any other licensed physician, doctor or surgeon of this state.

Section 20. Any person feeling himself or herself aggrieved by the refusal of the state board of naturopathic examiners to issue any license provided for in this act or to renew the same or by the revocation or suspension of any license issued under the provisions of this act or any law being administered under this act shall have a right of appeal from the decision of the state board of naturopathic examiners to the circuit court of the state of Oregon in the county in which the examination was held or the decision rendered, which appeal shall be taken within sixty days from the decision and notification of the applicant or accused by said board of examiners. The said appeal shall be heard, prosecuted and determined, as near as may be in the manner provided by law for taking, prosecuting hearing and determining appeals from the justice courts to the circuit courts of the state of Oregon and the appellant if he so desires may appeal to the supreme court of the state of Oregon in the manner now provided by law for appeals from the circuit courts to the supreme court of this state in actions at law.

Section 21. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

For affirmative argument see page 19.  
For negative argument see page 20.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 308 and 309)

**ARGUMENT (Affirmative)**

Submitted by the Oregon State Association of Naturopaths, Inc., in behalf of the Naturopath Bill.

Naturopathy is a comprehensive system of treating the sick and afflicted by non-surgical and nonmedical methods. It is a system of man-building in harmony with the constructive principles in nature.

Naturopathy is one of the oldest systems in practice today. It is international in scope. There are more than 30,000 practitioners in the United States alone. Several states now have naturopathic laws—one of which is Washington under the name of sanfratic. Besides naturopaths, there are thousands of others who use this system in their methods of practice. Naturopathy puts great stress on the ability of the human body to heal itself; it endeavors to promote right conditions and provide the vital elements or essentials which nature can appropriate as material for reconstruction.

Man is naturally a creature of habits, good or bad, as the case may be. His body tissues are built from the food he eats, and are influenced by circumstances producing what we call disease. These circumstances may be physical, mental or moral, and must be given their respective consideration. Therefore, naturopathy is essentially a system of teaching the people how to live, as well as a way or method of treating their ailments.

A person may have cultivated certain habits in eating, thinking, or in personal conduct, or his vocation may have produced an abnormal condition. This may have been brought about wilfully or unconsciously. It is necessary that all such be advised or treated to overcome the difficulty. Even in cases of accidental injury, naturopathy aids surgical procedure in promoting rapid reconstruction to as near normal conditions as possible.

Nature is inexorable in her laws. We invariably pay the penalty for violation thereof. Certain effects always follow certain causes, or a certain chain of conditions always bring about a certain sequence or effects. This natural law of cause and effect the naturopathic physician seeks to understand and apply in his practice thus aiding his patient to overcome or avoid the results brought about in violating the laws of nature.

The naturopathic physician determines the underlying cause of disease and treats, not the symptoms, but seeks to remove the cause of the ailment. He assists the functioning of the organs of the body and especially directs the habits and food of the patient so that nature may have the vital elements or foods that are necessary.

Naturopathy is the science and art of using such natural, vital and purifying

therapeutic agencies as will enable the human body to cleanse itself of abnormal conditions and set up such inherent healing processes as will restore and maintain the highest possible degree of health. Naturopathic practice employs among other agencies food-science, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, corrective movements phototherapy, vibrotherapy, mechanical and electrical appliances, hygiene, sanitation, natural living and life conservation in the prevention, removal of disease, injuries and deformities of the human body.

In order to regulate so comprehensive a system of therapeutics as naturopathy and keep it intact it is necessary to have a law so framed as will best conserve and perpetuate it. Naturopathy having been practiced in this state for many years, this act is for that purpose.

In order to be a naturopathic physician one must be a graduate of a high school before he can enter a naturopathic college. He must then take a three years course in actual attendance at a naturopathic college which teaches not less than 2400 hours. He must study naturopathic theory and practice, anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, bacteriology, chemistry, toxicology, minor surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, hygiene and sanitation, diagnosis, herbs, antiseptics, manipulation, psychotherapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, and such other subjects as may from time to time be determined as necessary in the equipment of the naturopathic physician.

In every instance the naturopathic physician must not only be well educated, but he must also pass a rigorous examination before a competent board of naturopathic examiners, who take special precaution to determine the moral fitness as well as the educational qualifications of the candidate, and no one will be admitted who will bring discredit upon naturopathy, either morally or professionally. The naturopathic physician must also observe the laws of the state and the ordinances of the various cities as pertaining to health regulations.

This bill in no way interferes with any other established legalized system of treating the sick and afflicted but seeks to regulate only the naturopathic system of practice.

OREGON STATE ASSOCIATION  
OF NATUROPATHS, INC.

By HENRY COLLINS, President.

By J. CHERRITH DANIELS, Secretary.  
(Corporate Seal)

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 308 and 309)

**ARGUMENT (Negative)**Submitted by the Oregon Public Health League, opposing the **Naturopath Bill.**

This is an attempt to create another board or commission, which adds to the general expense of the state government. In behalf of the over-taxed public the number should be cut down rather than increased.

It would permit the handling of deadly and dangerous narcotic drugs by incompetent persons and the legislature could not prohibit or regulate this abuse.

The desire to live and enjoy life is so strong that any affliction tends to affect the sound judgment of the one afflicted. At such times the judgment of men and women with moral, mental and technical training and experience is invaluable. The responsibility of advising and prescribing for those afflicted is a heavy one. With that in mind, the state of Oregon has consistently raised the standards of its medical department so that its young men and women educated therein must possess the highest qualifications.

This bill would place the seal of approval of the state of Oregon on naturopathic physicians with uncertain high school training, no premedical college work and only 2400 hours of naturopathic college work as against 4324 hours for the graduate physician who is trained by instructors required to be highly skilled in the subjects they teach. This bill does not regulate in any way the education or requirements of an instructor in a naturopathic school. Surely the people of Oregon are not prepared to tear down all of the standards of their state university by permitting persons of far less training to hold themselves out as licensed physicians and in that way create diploma mills as has been the case in the states of Missouri and Connecticut. This is sure to occur unless some restriction is made as to educational requirements of those who are to be instructors in naturopathic schools. The bill says: "Naturopathic physicians licensed under this act shall have the same legal standing as physicians licensed under any other law of the state of Oregon. Such naturopathic physicians are hereby authorized to sign death certificates and any other certificates, reports, or papers requiring the signature of a licensed physician. Certificates, reports and papers so signed shall be accepted by all public officers as meeting all requirements of the laws dealing with such certificates, reports and papers."

If there is any profession or business requiring special training and qualifications, it is for those who deal with human life. This bill proposes to license a class of so-called professional people who, themselves, admit are unqualified from an educational standpoint, and have no special equipment or apparatus for qualifying those who might want to practice their art, and yet this bill

would permit them to attend confinements. The lives of mothers and their offspring must not be placed in the hands of unskilled people.

If naturopathic physicians are to be regularly licensed in Oregon, they ought to at least be subjected to the same standards of education and training as other physicians and all licensed practitioners should then be governed by one regulating body rather than by so many competing boards. This arrangement would do away with much unnecessary expense, safeguard the public from fraud and imposition, and protect the health of the people.

This bill or one substantially of the same character, but not so wide in scope, was submitted to the legislature at its last session and was given thorough consideration. It was not considered to be in the interests of the people of Oregon and was rejected.

Through the encouragement of educational work, scientific and professional men have placed under control diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, appendicitis, cholera, hookworm, smallpox, yellow fever, and kindred diseases. A community suffering from any widespread epidemic from such diseases has a very serious reflection cast upon its intelligence and progress.

In summary: This bill would create another board; tie the hands of the governor in appointments of same; increase the general expense of state government; place narcotic drugs in the hands of irresponsible people and this abuse could not be stopped by the legislature; place the stamp of approval of the state upon the actions of a class of people totally unfit to practice the healing art; extend the same privileges to uneducated practitioners that are granted physicians after seven or more years training; jeopardize the lives of expectant mothers and their offspring; create a law that the legislature rejected after thorough investigation; and discourage the work of scientific men in the stamping out and controlling of disease epidemics.

Therefore, we earnestly and honestly plead with the people of Oregon to not take the step backward that this proposes, but to go forward with their already initiated scientific program and let Oregon be pointed to with pride as in the front ranks from a scientific and educational standpoint.

Every citizen should vote "No" on this measure.

**OREGON PUBLIC HEALTH LEAGUE,**

By **FRANK S. WARD,**  
Executive Secretary.

## (On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)

## AN AMENDMENT

To the constitution of the state of Oregon, to be submitted to the legal electors of the state of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held November 4, 1924, to amend article I thereof by adding thereto an additional section to be designated as section 39 of said article I; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon July 3, 1924.

The following is the form and number in which the proposed amendment will be printed on the official ballot:

---

**Constitutional Amendment—Proposed by Initiative Petition**


---

Initiated by Oregon Workmen's Compensation League: O. R. Hartwig, President or Chairman, 4412 47th Street, S. E., Portland, Oregon; C. U. Taylor, Vice-President or Vice-Chairman, 675 Rex Avenue, Portland, Oregon; E. J. Stack, Secretary-Treasurer, Route No. 6, Portland, Oregon—**WORKMEN'S COMPULSORY COMPENSATION LAW FOR HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS—**

Purpose: To secure all citizens the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Law; making all employers and employes, public and private, in hazardous occupations subject to said law, except those within jurisdiction of United States law; providing for graduated scale of contributions to accident fund according to hazard, and for defining hazardous occupations; providing for limiting and regulating workmen's contributions for medical and hospital service; providing for inquiry and decision whether injury, disease or death is caused by failure to provide safety appliances, and for payment for such failure; requiring referendum of all acts changing or repealing Workmen's Compensation Law or regulations.

310 Yes

Vote YES or NO

311 No

---

**PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL  
AMENDMENT**

Article I of the constitution of Oregon shall be, and hereby is, amended by adding thereto the following section which shall be designated in the constitution as section 39 of article I:

**ARTICLE I**

Section 39. Every citizen of Oregon is entitled, on his or her voluntary demand, to all the benefits with all the obligations of the workmen's compensation laws; rules, classifications, rates of payment and forms for that purpose not in conflict with such laws shall be made by the industrial accident commission. All employes and all public and private employes engaged in hazardous occupations, except such as are within the laws of the United States for workmen's compensation, admiralty and employers' liability, are subject to all the provisions of the workmen's compensation laws; they shall

not, nor any of them, by any substitute, by any contract or for any consideration, or under any circumstances in any manner or form exclude or be permitted to exclude themselves or any of them from any provisions of said laws on or after the first day of January, 1925. The state industrial accident commission is hereby authorized to fix and change the rates of payment by employers and employes to the state fund for workmen's compensation according to the degree of danger in the different occupations and to declare what are hazardous occupations for the purpose of this section.

It is unlawful for any employer to contract for, deduct from, or receive any money or other thing of value from any employe for contract doctors, or medical, surgical or hospital attendance or attention, except only that in the case of any isolated industrial camp or operation the state industrial commission is hereby empowered to issue special revocable permits to the employers to provide locally

in such manner as the commission approves for medical, surgical and hospital care and attention of those who suffer injury in the course of or because of their employment.

On the demand of an injured employe, or his legal representatives, the industrial accident commission shall investigate, hear and determine whether or not the injury, death or disease was caused by the failure of the employer to install and maintain in use any safety appliance, or to obey any law or any rule of the commission for the protection of the lives, safety and health of employes. In every such case the decision of the commission shall be final. When it is found by the commission that the injury, disease or death resulted because of such failure by the employer, the commission shall add to the employe's compensation not less than fifty per cent nor more than one hundred per cent of the maximum award allowed in similar cases where there is no such negligence or failure, and this shall be paid and advanced by the commission in like manner as other awards, and collected by the commission from the said negligent employer; provided that if such additional compensation is paid and advanced from the state fund, the payment by such employer to the compensation fund shall be increased in such an amount covering such period of

time as may be fixed by the commission for repayment to the state fund by such employer of the additional award with interest thereon at the legal rate.

The industrial accident commission shall make all expedient rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section. Every act of the legislative assembly amending, repealing, changing or relating to the workmen's compensation laws and/or the rules of the industrial accident commission for the application and enforcement of the provisions of this section shall be referred by the legislative assembly to the people for their approval or rejection at the next ensuing regular biennial November election, and no such act shall take effect and become the law until it is approved by a majority of the people voting thereon at such biennial election.

This section is in all respects self-executing, and all laws enacted in aid thereof shall receive from the courts and all public officers a broad and liberal construction to aid its purposes of providing just compensation for sufferers from accidents and injuries of industrial occupations and for quickly restoring all such victims to health and usefulness.

For affirmative argument see page 23.

For negative argument see pages 24-27.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Oregon Workmen's Compensation League, in behalf of Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Law for Hazardous Occupations.

Read a few of the many cases—graphic reasons why the workmen's compensation law should be compulsory:

Avery Winslow, Hammond Lumber Co., employer; killed 1923; leaving widow, babe and posthumous child. Insurance company tried to settle for \$6,194.78 less than benefits under compensation law.

John McKoon, Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Co., employer; foot amputated save heel bone. Employer tried to settle for \$162.

B. V. Duane, Bowman-Hicks Lumber Co., employer; drowned. Insurance company tried to settle with widow for \$1,000, less burial-expense and cost of telephoning to her that her husband had been drowned.

Ernest Fulton, Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co., employer; smothered. Settlement less than provided by compensation law. Employer had widow's money at interest. When interviewed, widow did not know how much of her money employer had.

This amendment will place under the compensation law all occupations specified as hazardous and provide the insurance through the state accident fund, as in Washington, Ohio and other states. The status of farming and other nonhazardous occupations will be unchanged. The savings made by excluding casualty companies will benefit workmen and employers, because 44½ cents of every dollar paid to these companies are kept for expenses and profit; 91 cents of every dollar paid from the Oregon state accident fund go to injured workmen or their dependents in the form of benefits.

This accounts for the present campaign of these companies to wreck the Oregon compensation act. By the old trust method of offering insurance at less than cost, 1,300 employers (many of whom clamored for the passage of the law) have been induced to reject it during the last three years. By rejecting the act, thousands of workmen and families are deprived of its protection and when injuries occur they must accept whatever is offered or resort to litigation.

Old conditions are being rapidly restored. Injured men, incapacitated in hospitals, are forced again to contend with skilled, professional claim adjusters. Advantage is being taken of the ignorance, and particularly the financial necessity, of injured men, widows and children. Bargaining and sharp settlements are being made through the lure of lump sums. Crippled workmen, unable to resume their former occupations, are being thrown aside as broken tools are cast

upon the scrap pile. Litigation, also, has increased, with all its delays, suffering, bitter antagonisms and added taxation.

The resulting dependency of injured workmen and their families, the decreased earning power of crippled workmen which should be reclaimed, and other evils flowing from these unjust conditions place a burden upon the taxpayers of the state.

Many thousands of dollars are taken arbitrarily from wages of Oregon workmen monthly for medical attention under the hospital contract system. By contracts between employers and physicians, a system of socialized medicine is forced upon thousands of workmen, who thus are compelled to pay for the services of physicians in the selection of whom they have no part. The amendment abolishes the hospital contract system as now existing, save in isolated places.

The provisions relating to safety follow closely the amendment of the Ohio constitution, sponsored by employers and workmen, and approved by the voters last year. Similar provisions for the increase of compensation for violation of safety standards and statutes are found also in the laws of California and Wisconsin.

This amendment will remedy also a defect in the present law, and make it possible for farmers and other self-employed citizens to secure the protection of the compensation act against accidents occurring to themselves.

Furthermore, this amendment will make certain that foreign corporations now depleting our resources will not, when their work is finished and they leave the state, also leave crippled workmen, widows and children without some reasonable measure of compensation.

Workmen, employers and citizens generally will then have the assurance that it is the settled policy of the state to maintain an adequate system of compensation for industrial injuries, and passage of this amendment will declare the social concept to be that compensation for work-accidents, adequate medical and surgical service, and vocational rehabilitation is peculiarly a function of the state—and not a business for private profit.

OREGON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEAGUE.

By O. R. HARTWIG, President,  
C. U. TAYLOR, Vice-President,  
E. J. STACK, Secretary,  
Labor Temple, Portland, Oregon.

## (On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)

## ARGUMENT (Negative)

## Submitted by Oregon Industrial Accident Committee, opposing the Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Law for Hazardous Occupations.

**The Issue**—The issue is not between friends and enemies of workmen's compensation. It is between the over-zealous advocates of this remarkable scheme and those who believe in the sane, orderly and fair administration of the workmen's compensation law and all other laws. It is between those who favor public ownership and control of business and property generally, and those who believe otherwise.

**The Governor Appointed a Committee**—About Dec. 1, 1923, Governor Pierce appointed a committee to study the compensation law and recommend any changes found desirable. The governor chose as members of the committee men who were known to be friendly to the law and in sympathy with its purposes. They were W. B. Ayer, James B. Kerr and George Gerlinger for the employers; Seymour Jones, George A. Palmeter and Herbert Egbert for the farmers; and Gust Anderson, C. M. Rynerson and R. A. Willison for organized labor.

The committee undertook to study the problem seriously. They granted full and fair hearings to all persons interested, and called for and considered oral and written arguments. In short, they endeavored to perform faithfully the task assigned to them.

Throughout the hearings, representatives of organized labor, not members of the committee, declared in substance that such study and discussions were idle, that they expected compulsory, monopolistic state compensation insurance and that nothing else would be accepted. While the committee was still functioning and before it had an opportunity to make its report, this constitutional amendment was initiated by those who were unwilling to await the conclusions of the governor's committee. No course was then open to the committee but to dissolve, which it did by unanimous vote.

The sponsors of this measure are now asking the people to approve a law which they were unable to put over before a fair-minded committee of their own friends.

**What It Means**—Analysis of the proposed law will show that it tramples upon every principle of individual liberty, and overrides every legal safeguard which experience has shown to be necessary for the protection of personal rights. If it is passed and made effective according to its plain meaning and intent, an appointive board of three men who may be competent or incompetent, selfish or unselfish as chance may dictate, will have uncontrolled power to do the following things:

1. **Affects the Farmer and Housewife**—To declare what occupations are hazardous, and therefore subject to the law. The present law defines hazardous occupations. The commission's duty is to enforce the law as written. Under the proposed amendment, the commission will in effect enact and then enforce its own laws. It can declare that the operation of a mowing machine, a self-binder, or a plow, or the milking of cows, or the driving or

currying of a horse, is a hazardous occupation, and thus bring all farming occupations under tribute. It can declare hazardous the operation of a kitchen range, a washing machine or an electric iron, and thus assume jurisdiction over household employments.

2. **Fixes All Rates**—To provide rules, classifications and rates of payment by employers and employes, according to the degree of danger in the different occupations. The commission would be the sole judge of the degree of danger; it may fix the rates of payment according to its pleasure, and change them likewise. The menace to workmen and employes is equally serious. Either may be favored or penalized, according to the inclination of the commissioners in power and their view as to the needs of the state fund. There is no limit, maximum or minimum, and no rule of fairness or uniformity which the commission must observe. It may favor one class of employers or workmen, and penalize another, as flagrantly and as often as it sees fit; and there is no redress.

3. **Safety and Health Rules**—To make rules for the protection of the lives, safety and health of employes. There are already well-considered and comprehensive laws on these subjects, which go as far as is reasonable. This amendment would empower the commission to go into any factory, store, or dwelling, or upon any farm, and dictate to the owner how he should install or manage his machinery, his delivery wagon, washing machine, or mower, how he should repair his harness or equip his stanchions, and so on down the line. Every man would be required to conduct his business, not according to law or any rule of reason or justice, but according to the commission.

4. If the commission determines that the death, injury or disease of any employe has been due to lack of any safety appliance, or violation of any of its rules, it may add not less than 50 nor more than 100 per cent to the compensation otherwise payable, and this added assessment must be made good by the employer held to be at fault. The decision of the commission is final, appeals to the courts being expressly forbidden. There is not even an opportunity to be heard.

5. **The Commission Above the Law**—The amendment not only makes the will of the commission the law, and ousts the courts from jurisdiction; it even makes the commission superior to the legislature. It provides that every act of the legislative assembly "amending, repealing, changing or relating to the workmen's compensation and/or the rules of the industrial accident commission" must be referred to the people at the next biennial election before becoming effective. In other words, no word or letter in the amendment could be changed without the expense of an election.

6. **Hospitals and Medical Aid**—Employers and employes are forbidden to establish hospitals or provide medical or surgical care for men, except at the pleasure and under the control of the commission.

7. By a few words which the casual reader would pass over without notice, the State of Oregon would embark in the business of health insurance.

The foregoing analysis is necessarily brief and general. It is sufficient to show that under the proposed amendment, this commission of three men, who in all



human probability would be no more nor less competent or honest than the average citizen, would have power to declare any or every employment hazardous, and thus compel it to contribute to the fund controlled by the commission; to determine the rates of contribution, to make its own rules as to safety appliances and health measures; to penalize the actual or alleged violations of such rules in sums often running into many thousands of dollars; and to control absolutely hospital, surgical and medical service for injured or sick men. In doing these things, the commission would not be guided by any law or any principle or rule. They would be a law unto themselves. They are expressly exempted from control by either the courts or the legislature.

**Unprecedented Surrender of Rights!**—No such extraordinary surrender of the rights and liberties of citizens has ever been made, or seriously proposed before, in any state of the American Union, even under the exigencies of war.

Tyrannical power is no more to be tolerated in a commission than in a monarch or a dictator.

**What Is Behind It?**—What forces are behind this measure? What tendencies does it represent? Is it a genuine attempt to remedy abuses; or is it a bold grasp at power and patronage, or a subtle step toward general public control and ultimate ownership of business and property single tax, and socialism? These inquiries are not intended to reflect upon the sponsors for the law. They are ambitious and far-sighted men, who are seeking very persistently certain political, social and economic ends which they deem desirable. We may respect their sincerity; but we may not approve their purposes, and we have the right to know what those purposes are.

**A Political Fund**—It is self-evident that this law will create an enormous fund which will be a source of political and economic patronage and power, to be exercised by the commission. It will build up a large force of employes directly, and a much larger force through control of hospital, medical and surgical services. Most of all, through control of classification and rates, and safety regulation and penalties for their violation, it will give the commission a power over employes and employers which it is hard to over-estimate. Do these things "just happen" as incidents of a humane measure; or is the creation of this powerful political and economic machine the real end in view?

Supporters of this amendment will pose as friends of workmen's compensation, and will claim that they are repelling an attack upon it. As a matter of fact, they are its worst enemies. They are less concerned with the actual sufferings and wrongs of injured workmen than they are with their own socialistic programme. Before the governor's committee, the employers of Oregon met these men more than half way, by advocating that workmen's compensation be made compulsory as to all industries actually hazardous, under proper classifications and fair rules and rates to be prescribed by law.

**No Mystery in Workmen's Compensation!**—The principle of workmen's compensation is simple. It seeks to do away with uncertainty and litigation by providing, on the one hand that a workman injured in a hazardous calling shall be compensated on a certain reasonable basis, though his employer was not negligent or in any way at fault, and on the other hand, that the employer, on paying such compensation, shall be relieved from further liability. It provides for certainty on both sides. That principle is not being questioned or attacked by anyone on this committee.

Complaint is made that employers are withdrawing and imperiling the state fund. If this be true, is a condition which has been produced by defects in the law and its administration to be remedied by making the law irrevocable and unchangeable and giving unlimited power to the persons administering it? We maintain that the purpose of a workmen's compensation law is to afford relief to workmen.

**Help to the Working Man the Important Thing**—The advocates of this amendment are apparently more concerned with the creation of a vast fund and a powerful bureau than they are with giving justice to workmen. The employers of Oregon have shown that they are for workmen's compensation on a fair, sane and business-like basis. They favor the state insurance fund as an incident of the law, but not as its main end or purpose. They insist that its defects and abuses be corrected, and that, like any other business institution, it be compelled to justify its existence by giving fair and efficient service. They are not willing that workmen's compensation should become a political tool or a cog in the socialist machine; and they are opposed to being subjected, or having their men subjected to the uncontrolled dictation of any man or bureau.

**What Other States Do!**—Of forty-two states that have workmen's compensation laws, only five have experimented with exclusive and compulsory state insurance.

The proposed constitutional amendment is not to be confused with any of those methods or systems. As already shown, it ignores reason and precedent. It creates a bureau which is above law or restraint, and would virtually put under bureaucratic guardianship every employer and every workman in Oregon.

**No Fight on Compensation Law**—We are not fighting workmen's compensation, nor the law now in force in Oregon, but what we are fighting is the particular proposed constitutional amendment now on the ballot. The advocates of that measure have no right to pose as the peculiar or special friends of workmen's compensation. They are simply the peculiar and special friends of their own monopolistic and super-legal scheme for controlling the administration of workmen's compensation. The two things ought never to be confused.

Vote "No" on the amendment.

OREGON INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT  
COMMITTEE,

By JAMES W. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

## (On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)

## ARGUMENT (Negative)

## Submitted by Will T. Kirk, opposing the Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Law for Hazardous Occupations.

The Oregon workmen's compensation law is one of the most beneficent pieces of legislation ever enacted in this state.

The principle of workmen's compensation has proven so beneficial in actual practice and so successful that it ought to be made compulsory for all hazardous occupations. But—

The proposed "compulsory workmen's compensation amendment" is a vicious stab at the very fundamental principles of the present workmen's compensation law. It does not build up; it would destroy the good that already has been gained.

Three important principles of workmen's compensation are violated by the proposed amendment, as follows:

First. Every injured worker is entitled to fair and equal compensation for like injuries. Under the present compensation law all workers who lose a hand, for instance, are entitled to the same amount of compensation for that disability, regardless of whether the accident was caused by their own negligence, or the negligence of a fellow-worker, or the fault of the employer, or the natural hazard of the occupation. This is as it should be. But under this amendment the worker who loses a hand as a result of an accident caused by the failure of the employer to comply with some regulation of the accident commission will get from 50 to 100 per cent more compensation. This is neither fair nor just to the great majority of injured men, as every man who loses a hand, or a leg, or an eye, is entitled to full compensation for that injury regardless of how the accident occurred. There should be no discrimination in the workmen's compensation law, between injured men, or between the widows and orphans of men who are killed in work accidents.

Second. There should be no place for ambulance-chasing lawyers in the workmen's compensation system. But this amendment, by means of the discriminatory provisions cited above, will restore the ambulance chaser to full activity, with the only difference that his practice will be before the state industrial accident commission instead of before the courts.

Third. Every employer is entitled to know what the cost of his compensation insurance is to be for the year, so he can figure this cost in as part of the cost of production. This amendment makes it impossible for any employer to know with certainty what his compensation insurance cost will be.

But of greater concern to every loyal American, because of the dangerous direction in which it is leading, is the bold declaration of those sponsoring the amendment that "this amendment will declare the social concept to be that compensation for work-accidents, adequate medical and surgical service, and vocational rehabilitation is peculiarly a function of the state—and not a business for private profit."

That language would sound better in Russia than in Oregon. It means that the "social concept" is to be that the state, through a political body, should take control over the lives and health of its citizens without let or hindrance. It is the most far-reaching attempt ever made here toward the setting up of a super-state. It means that the "social concept" is to be that the state not only shall have a monopoly of workmen's compensation insurance but that it shall socialize on a gigantic scale medical and surgical service.

All organized medical aid service—medical contracts—is now under the regulation and supervision of the industrial accident commission, which has authority to correct any abuses that may exist.

Therefore it is a bold stroke when the declaration is made that the state shall provide "medical and surgical" service for its citizens, and that this is "not a business for private profit."

This can mean only that those who would Russianize Oregon would wipe out of existence the private doctor and in his place would establish a gigantic state monopoly of "medical and surgical service." Communism is certainly showing its head in Oregon!

To make certain that the state industrial accident commission, in which these great autocratic powers are to be vested, shall not be hindered in this discriminatory and socialistic and communistic enterprise, the amendment provides that decisions of the commission shall not be subject to appeal to the courts, and that no rule or regulation of the commission or any provision of the workmen's compensation law shall be amended by the legislature. The legislature must refer all amendments to the people.

The commission is given authority to declare what industries shall be compelled to come under the compensation law, and any action by the legislature can be forestalled by simply adopting a rule on the subject. Thus the commission would be made greater than the courts and greater than the legislature.

I have had experience in administering the Oregon workmen's compensation law. I believe in that law. I have personal knowledge of its benefits and of its shortcomings. Improvements could be made in it. But this proposed amendment is not an improvement. It is a harmful and a pernicious thing. It should be defeated.

WILL T. KIRK,

Former Member of State Industrial Accident Commission of Oregon.

**(On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)  
ARGUMENT (Negative)**

**Submitted by the Insurance Federation of Oregon, opposing the Workmen's Compulsory Compensation Law for Hazardous Occupations.**

The casualty insurance companies accept the principle of compensation. They believe that employes, employers and society as a whole would be benefited by compulsory workmen's compensation laws. They are willing to submit to any reasonable public regulation needful to make certain that the compensation they contract to pay shall be paid with certainty and promptitude.

Reference has been made by the Oregon Workmen's Compensation League, in their affirmative argument, to several adjustments of accidents sustained by workmen conveying the impression that proper adjustments have not been made by the insurance companies. Here are the actual facts concerning each case referred to:

**Statement of Workmen's Compensation League:** "Avery Winslow, Hammond Lumber Company, employer, killed 1923, leaving widow, babe and posthumous child. Insurance company tried to settle for \$6,194.78 less than benefits under compensation law."

**Facts Are:** Avery Winslow, employe of Hammond Lumber Company, left a widow and one child, living in Washington, and another child was born after Winslow's death. In a letter dated March 27, 1923, Mrs. Winslow says:

"The offers he (the representative of the insurance company) did make were, that the company would be willing to pay either in lump sum \$4,000.00, this in entire settlement of the claim, or by monthly payments, in which I would be allowed \$30.00, and for the children, \$16.00." The amounts so offered were maximum amounts which could be paid under like circumstances from the state fund. She decided to accept monthly payments offered, and she has been and is getting them regularly.

**Statement of Workmen's Compensation League:** "John McKoon, Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Company, employer, foot amputated, gave heel bone. Employer tried to settle for \$162.00."

**Facts Are:** John McKoon, aged 19, an employe of the Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Company. Employer carried no insurance but maintained an auto accident fund, and that on December 18, 1922, he received check for \$1,096.56.

Dr. John Besson, an eminent surgeon, who attended him at his request, reported that the resulting disability was 25 per cent of the loss of the use of the foot. He was unable to work for about three months, but at the end of that time was able to take up his usual employment without inconvenience and without even a special shoe.

The Industrial Accident Commission told the boy and his mother that the nearest similar case provided for in the state law was the loss of an entire foot at the ankle, which would call for total compensation of \$1,600.00 spread over 64 monthly payments of \$25.00 each.

**Statement of Workmen's Compensation League:** "B. V. Duane, Bowman-Hicks Lumber Co., employer, drowned. Insurance company tried to settle with widow for \$1,000.00 less burial expenses and cost of telephoning to her that her husband had been drowned."

**Facts Are:** B. V. Duane, employe of Bowman-Hicks Lumber Company, drowned August 10, 1923. Two thousand dollars was paid in settlement of claim. Employer carries protection in an intersurer or mutual organization.

**Statement of Workmen's Compensation League:** "Ernest Fulton, Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company, employer, smothered. Settlement

less than provided by compensation law. Employer had widow's money at interest. When interviewed, widow did not know how much of her money employer had."

**Facts Are:** Earnest Fulton, employe of Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company, smothered in 1922. Widow paid by insurance company, \$4,090.00. Insurance carried in admitted stock company policy agreeing to pay benefits provided in state compensation schedule. Mrs. Fulton was offered the monthly benefits, as provided by the state compensation schedule, of \$30.00 per month during her life, or in the event of remarriage until that date, plus \$8.00 per month for each child until they reached the age of sixteen years. She decided upon a cash settlement. To arrive at the correct amount to be paid, the insurance company used the method of figuring lump-sum settlements as shown in subdivision K, section 6626, of the present workmen's compensation law.

All of these settlements were voluntary, fair and without litigation. The fact is, no employer insured outside the state fund has ever been sued in this state to determine the amount to be paid an injured workman under the compensation act schedule, but always such suits have been for far more than any possible interpretation of the compensation schedule and under liability statutes. An insurance company contract agreeing to pay benefits according to the Workmen's Compensation Law is enforceable in the courts because it is a contract for the benefit of a third party, but no suits have ever been instituted against insurance companies to compel them to pay the amount specified in the law, and the Insurance Commissioner could prevent them from doing business at any time if they failed to live up to such contracts.

The State Industrial Accident Commission has been sued scores of times to determine the amount payable under the act, but this is not said disparagingly, because it is only human for men to disagree as to the meaning of language and degree of disability. But we affirm that the competition of insurance companies has been a good thing for all concerned. It has kept the state fund from being too arbitrary and dictatorial. It has compelled it to render good and prompt service to injured workmen.

The casualty insurance companies are opposed to monopolistic state fund insurance because it is un-American in principle; it abridges the right of private contract, is the opening wedge of socialism, destroying private initiative and individual effort and tends to annihilate the feeling of self-reliance, the habit of thrift and all thoughts of the future. Desire for monopoly in itself is confession that the agency in which monopoly is to be lodged designs to charge inordinately for its services or to render poorer service, neither of which it could do and exist under competition.

Vote "No" on this question and help to retain this service for the injured workmen.  
**INSURANCE FEDERATION OF OREGON**

By STANLEY G. JEWETT,  
K. V. LIVELY, ORLANDO W. DAVIDSON,  
L. C. HERRIN, C. H. WESTON.

## (On Official Ballot, Nos. 312 and 313)

## A MEASURE

To repeal chapter 279 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1923, known as the Income Tax Act; to be submitted to the legal voters of the state of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held November 4, 1924; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon July 3, 1924.

The following is the form and number in which the proposed measure will be printed on the official ballot:

---

**Initiative Bill—Proposed by Initiative Petition**


---

Initiated by C. C. Chapman, Editor, Oregon Voter, 223 Worcester Building, Portland, Oregon—**INCOME TAX REPEAL**—Purpose: To repeal chapter 279 of the General Laws of Oregon of 1923, known as the Income Tax Act.

---

**312 Yes**
**Vote YES or NO**


---

**313 No**


---

## AN ACT

To repeal chapter 279 of General Laws of Oregon for 1923, known as the income tax act.

*Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:*

That chapter 279 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1923, known as the income tax act, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

For affirmative argument see page 29.

For negative argument see pages 30, 31.

## (On Official Ballot, Nos. 312 and 313)

## ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by C. C. Chapman, editor, Oregon Voter, 223 Worcester Building, Portland, Oregon, in behalf of the **Income Tax Repeal Bill.**

You, as a voter of Oregon, are very much interested in anything that helps our state grow or that hurts its growth.

You do not want Oregon to get the reputation of being a "backward state." You want Oregon to take the place she is entitled to. Oregon's resources and the courage and enterprise of her pioneer people entitle her to a great destiny, second to none on the Pacific Coast. Nothing is too good for Oregon and when you know of your own knowledge that a piece of tax legislation is retarding Oregon's development, you will vote to repeal it.

Documentary evidence is being gathered to show the effect the Oregon state income tax act has had. In July, as this is written, this evidence already consists of nearly 200 documents. Each document records an individual instance of an investment withdrawn or diverted from Oregon. Most of these investments would have been made in industries that would have provided a greater home market for Oregon agricultural products. As this is written, the withdrawals or diversions of investments aggregate over \$30,000,000 as revealed in these documents. Many other reports are under investigation, representing tens of millions more, and when they are reduced to documentary form, a complete summary will be published.

Before election a summary of these documents will be published in paid advertising space in all the newspapers of Oregon, provided a campaign fund of adequate size can be raised to cover this and other campaign expense. This summary will be certified so completely as to remove every vestige of doubt as to the effect of the state income tax. Be sure to read it carefully. It will contain information you should have as the basis for your vote.

Contributions for the expense of gathering and publishing this information are now being solicited. As this is written, in July, contributions have been received from over 1,500 people, of whom more than 1,100 live outside of Portland. Every county of Oregon is represented in these contributions and in the signatures on the petition which places this repeal measure on the ballot for your consideration—signatures of over 31,000 voters of Oregon.

The motive behind these contributions is a desire to serve the best interest of the state by helping bring about the repeal of a tax law that is hurting the state. Contributions are neither solicited nor accepted if the motive is merely the sordid desire to escape the payment of the tax. The citizen who contributes, or votes, simply to serve his own selfish desire to avoid paying the tax, is not entitled to consideration. If all citizens were actuated solely by selfish motives in their voting, no righteous cause could triumph. We must rely upon patriotism, not narrow selfishness, if we wish to build up our state and nation.

A full and complete record of all campaign contributions and campaign expenditures is maintained and is subject to inspection by you or any other voter. The press and the officers and committees of all organizations of voters are invited to examine this record. The entire record, beginning with the first contribution received when the bill was initiated last December, will be filed with the secretary of state as required by law.

Unidentified contributions are not accepted. All contributions are recorded in the name of the person or firm whose money is contributed.

Oregon must not drag behind. The state does not need more farmers to compete with each other, but it does need more industries to provide home markets for the farmers already here. It is the home markets that are the profitable markets for the farmers. To build up these home markets, it is necessary to bring in new industries. Any tax law that seriously retards the establishment of new industries should be scanned with caution.

The damage already done is so serious and of such extent that you can and should appeal to your neighbors and to voters in all parts of Oregon to vote for the repeal of the present state income tax act and to oppose the enactment of any new state income tax bill at least until such time as the other Pacific Coast states have enacted similar legislation so they can not grow at Oregon's expense.

What does it profit a farmer to save \$5 a year on his property tax if he can not get a good price for what he produces? Who will buy his farm or his products if Oregon is unattractive as a field for industrial development? Where are farmers most prosperous—where they are located remote from industrial centers, or where the great markets are close to their farms?

Your cooperation is asked—first, to read the evidence when it is presented in the newspapers; second, to interest other voters in reading it. If you can make a contribution to help defray the expense of getting the facts before all the voters, please do so, sending it to the address printed below. While it will be necessary to gather a considerable sum to get the facts to all the voters, the large total will be made up of small individual contributions. If, for the sake of Oregon, you can make a contribution, no matter how small, be sure to send it in.

Above all, go to the polls determined that Oregon must be given a chance to grow and develop. By your vote do your share toward encouraging the expansion of industry, the growth of home markets, the progress and development of our state. Upon you rests the responsibility, for your individual vote may decide the issue and advance the destiny of our Oregon.

C. C. CHAPMAN, Editor, Oregon Voter,  
223 Worcester Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

## (On Official Ballot, Nos. 312 and 313)

## ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by Walter M. Pierce, C. E. Spence, A. Slaughter, O. R. Hartwig, Geo. A. Palmiter, Master of Oregon State Grange, and Herbert Egbert, Oregon State President of the Farmers' Union, opposing the **Income Tax Repeal Bill.**

The move to repeal the Oregon income tax law is both unwise and unfair. Unwise, because the law has been in effect less than one year and has not been given a fair trial. Unfair, because of the distortion of the facts upon which the repeal is asked.

It was asserted by those who opposed the enactment of the income tax law, that it would cost 50 per cent of the revenue derived from the income tax to collect same. The short time that the law has been in operation has shown that it costs less than 3 per cent of the revenue derived from the income tax to administer the law.

It was claimed that the income tax was only an additional tax and would not reduce the property tax; and that not more than \$1,000,000 would be raised by the income tax law.

The state tax commission now estimates that the law will produce \$2,250,000 the first year of its operation.

It has reduced the state property tax over \$1,250,000 this year and it is estimated that next year it will not be necessary to levy any state property tax except the millage taxes voted by the people.

The income tax has taken no money from anyone or from any business that has not made a net profit over and above all expenses and exemptions. It is the fairest kind of a tax because it taxes every man according to his ability to pay. It taps sources of revenue that can not be reached by the property tax, such as dividends, interest, salaries, commissions, professional fees, and other forms of gain.

The reports on incomes to the state tax commission show that a large per cent of those who will pay an income tax to the state this year are not on any property tax roll.

The claim that those who are compelled to pay a state income tax can not afford to pay such tax is not true. The revenue of more than \$2,250,000 derived from net incomes shows that the total net profits in Oregon were more than \$50,000,000 for the year of 1923. If the voters of Oregon should be misled and vote a repeal of the present law, a very large percentage of this more than \$50,000,000 of wealth would escape its just share of taxation.

It is claimed that the income tax drives capital out of the state of Oregon. In other states having an income tax the result has been to encourage the investment of capital, and industrial reports

show that results have been the same in Oregon. The assertion that the income tax drives capital out of the state is based upon the mistaken idea that capital is taxed under the income tax law.

Capital is never taxed under the income tax law. No tax can be levied under the law except on the net profits over and above all expenses and exemptions.

The income tax is, therefore, a protection to industry and an inducement to capital to come to Oregon.

Wisconsin has an income tax law, and it has been asserted that industries have left that state because of the law, but the assertion, like many others made by those opposed to the income tax, is not borne out by the facts. To quote the governor of Wisconsin: "The charge that Wisconsin industries are moving to Michigan or any other state, does not contain a single element of truth."

"Moreover, taxes in Wisconsin are lower than in any of her neighboring states except Illinois."

"Wisconsin has not a single dollar of indebtedness. No bonds are issued by the state, and we pay as we go."

"Wisconsin has had the income tax law since 1911 and still has forged ahead both in the number of industries and the amount of capital invested in same."

Six leading industries in Wisconsin increased from \$242,000,000 in 1914 to \$827,438,000 in 1919.

Those who are opposed to an income tax, ask the voters of Oregon to repeal the present law and oppose any income tax law in Oregon until the other Pacific states have enacted such a law; but, if the voters of Oregon were to do so and the voters of the other Pacific states were to do likewise, there never would be an income tax law in any of the Pacific states. Perhaps, that is the purpose of those who oppose the income tax law.

This is an illogical position in view of the fact that fifteen states now have an income tax law. And the following states are contemplating the enactment of income tax laws: Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Washington, Idaho and Michigan.

It is also argued that the lack of home markets due to the absence of industries is caused by the income tax, but the same market conditions existed in Oregon before the income tax law was enacted. Again great industrial centers with their home markets have not solved the farm-

ers' problems in the East, where the question of high taxes is just as much in evidence as in Oregon, and land values have slumped far below those of our state.

It is not a matter of theory any longer, but actual conditions that must be met. Property taxes are driving us to bankruptcy, and the confiscation of property by the state. This leads directly to Socialism. In this connection we quote Richard T. Ely, Professor of Political Economics, University of Wisconsin: "All investigations by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities show clearly that taxation of land is increasing far more rapidly than land values. So much more rapidly that in many cases the land will in the comparatively near future become virtually public property—in other words, the property of the present owners of land will be confiscated."

"When the state, through taxation, confiscates land values, the prosperous farmer, who during our history has done so much for the nation, disappears."

"Economists are quite generally agreed that taxation should be in proportion to ability to pay, and they also agree upon progressive rates in accordance with income."

"Now the great evil menacing our civilization is found in the fact that the

benefits through public expenditures have not been adequately accompanied by a diffusion of the burden of tax \* \* \* and the result is that we are less prosperous than we might be, and that in turn adds to the distress of farmers."

"Our present taxes are, to an alarming extent, taxes upon thrift."

"We must, in our readjustment of taxation, make each one carry his fair share of the growing public burden."

"Civilization will perish unless we can keep all of the elements of the population moving together without class hatred and with mutual good will."

The false propaganda that the income tax is driving capital out of Oregon is doing more to discredit Oregon than any other cause.

WALTER M. PIERCE

C. E. SPENCE

A. SLAUGHTER

O. R. HARTWIG

GEO. A. PALMITER,  
Master of Oregon State Grange.

HERBERT EGBERT,  
Oregon State President  
of the Farmers' Union.

**This is the Way the Proposed Constitutional Amendments and Measures  
Will Appear on the Official Ballot**

NOTE—The following list of ballot titles and numbers has been compiled for the convenience of the voters, so that if desired they may prepare in advance marked lists of all measures in order to expedite the marking of their ballots while at the polls.—Secretary of State.

**Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly**

Submitted by the Legislature—**VOTERS LITERACY AMENDMENT**—Purpose: To amend section 2 of article II of the constitution by adding to the qualifications of voters the requirement that they shall be able to read and write the English language and authorizing the means of testing the ability of such citizens to read and write the English language to be provided by law; also ratifying any act passed pursuant to and in accordance with this amendment.

300 Yes

Vote YES or NO

301 No

Submitted by the Legislature—**PUBLIC USE AND WELFARE AMENDMENT**—Purpose: To amend section 18 of article I of the constitution to provide that the use of all the roads, ways and waterways, necessary to permit the transportation of the raw products of mine, or farm, or forest, or water for beneficial use or drainage is necessary to the development and welfare of the state and is declared a public use.

302 Yes

Vote YES or NO

303 No

Submitted by the Legislature—**BONUS AMENDMENT**—Purpose: To amend article XI-c of the constitution which provides a cash bonus or loan for World war soldiers, sailors and marines, to include as eligible therefor female employes of the war department who served in the United States army signal corps or marine corps, or the army of any ally of the United States, and in the American expeditionary forces; also veterans of the Spanish-American war who served ninety days therein; and extending loan privilege to unmarried widow or dependent father or mother of any person who died in the service and who would have been entitled to loan.

304 Yes

Vote YES or NO

305 No

**Referendum Order by Petition of the People**

Referred by Associated Industries of Oregon, 702 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon; Geo. G. Guild, President; C. M. Egbert, First Vice-President; W. F. Prier, Second Vice-President; E. C. Pape, Secretary, all of Portland, Oregon—**OLEOMARGARINE AND CONDENSED MILK BILL**—Purpose: To make unlawful the manufacture, sale, exchange, etc., of the following: 1. Any substitute for butter containing milk or milk products and also containing any vegetable fat. 2. Any condensed or evaporated milk, containing any vegetable fat. 3. Any substitute for butter containing milk or milk products, unless the milk therein is pure, clean, fresh, unadulterated milk from which no cream or butterfat has been removed. 4. Condensed or evaporated milk, or any substitute therefor which contains, or in making which is used, milk which is not pure, clean, fresh, healthful and unadulterated.

306 Yes

Vote YES or NO

307 No

**Proposed by Initiative Petition**

Initiated by Oregon State Association of Naturopaths: Dr. J. W. Sargent, President, 940 E. Yamhill Street, Portland, Oregon; Dr. Donald W. McRae, Secretary, Island Station, Milwaukee, Oregon—**NATUROPATH BILL**—Purpose: To authorize and regulate the practice of naturopathy in the state of Oregon, create a state board of naturopathic examiners and provide for their appointment and compensation, and define their powers and duties; to define naturopathy, and provide for the licensing and examination of naturopaths in the state of Oregon, and fix the fees therefor; to provide for prosecutions and penalties for violations of said act, and for appeals from decisions of the state board of naturopathic examiners.

308 Yes

Vote YES or NO

309 No

Initiated by Oregon Workmen's Compensation League: O. R. Hartwig, President or Chairman, 4412 47th Street S. E., Portland, Oregon; C. U. Taylor, Vice-President or Vice-Chairman, 675 Rex Avenue, Portland, Oregon; E. J. Stack, Secretary-Treasurer, Route No. 6, Portland, Oregon—**WORKMEN'S COMPULSORY COMPENSATION LAW FOR HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS**—Purpose: To secure all citizens the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Law; making all employers and employes, public and private, in hazardous occupations subject to said law, except those within jurisdiction of United States laws; providing for graduated scale of contributions to accident fund according to hazard, and for defining hazardous occupations; providing for limiting and regulating workmen's contributions for medical and hospital service; providing for inquiry and decision whether injury, disease or death is caused by failure to provide safety appliances, and for payment for such failure; requiring referendum of all acts changing or repealing Workmen's Compensation Law or regulations.

310 Yes

Vote YES or NO

311 No

Initiated by C. C. Chapman, Editor, Oregon Voter, 223 Worcester Building, Portland, Oregon—**INCOME TAX REPEAL**—Purpose: To repeal chapter 279 of the General Laws of Oregon of 1923, known as the Income Tax Act.

312 Yes

Vote YES or NO

313 No