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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND MEASURES

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ARGUMENTS RESPECTING THE SAME

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To be Submitted to the Electors of the State of Oregon at the

GENERAL ELECTION

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914

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Compiled by
BEN W. OLCOTT
Secretary of State

LAW AUTHORIZING THIS PUBLICATION:

(Section 3478, Lord's Oregon Laws, as Amended by Chapter 359,
General Laws of Oregon, 1913.)

MEASURES AND ARGUMENTS TO BE PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED.

Not later than the ninetieth day before any regular general election, nor later than 30 days before any special election, at which any proposed law, part of an act or amendment to the constitution is to be submitted to the people, the Secretary of State shall cause to be printed in pamphlet form a true copy of the title and text of each measure to be submitted, with the number and form in which the ballot title thereof will be printed on the official ballot. The person, committee or duly organized officers of any organization filing any petition for the initiative, but no other person or organization, shall have the right to file with the Secretary of State for printing and distribution any argument advocating such measure; said argument shall be filed not later than the 115th day before the regular election at which the measure is to be voted upon. Any person, committee or organization may file with the Secretary of State, for printing and distribution, any arguments they may desire, opposing any measure, not later than the 105th day immediately preceding such election. Arguments advocating or opposing any measure referred to the people by the Legislative Assembly, or by referendum petition, at a regular general election, shall be governed by the same rules as to time, but may be filed with the Secretary of State by any person, committee or organization; in the case of measures submitted at a special election, all arguments in support of such measure at least 60 days before such election. But in every case the person or persons offering such arguments for printing and distribution shall pay to the Secretary of State sufficient money to pay all the expenses for paper and printing to supply one copy with every copy of the measure to be printed by the State; and he shall forthwith notify the persons offering the same of the amount of money necessary. The Secretary of State shall cause one copy of each of said arguments to be bound in the pamphlet copy of the measures to be submitted as herein provided, and all such measures and arguments to be submitted at one election shall be

bound together in a single pamphlet. All the printing shall be done by the State, and the pages of said pamphlet shall be numbered consecutively from one to the end. The pages of said pamphlet shall be six by nine inches in size and the printed matter therein shall be set in six-point Roman-faced solid type on not to exceed seven-point body, in two columns of 13 ems in width each to the page with six-point dividing rule and with appropriate heads and printed on a good quality of book paper 25 by 38 inches weighing not more than 50 pounds to the ream. The title page of every measure bound in said pamphlet shall show its ballot title and ballot number. The title page of each argument shall show the measure or measures it favors or opposes and by what persons or organization it is issued. When such arguments are printed he shall pay the State Printer therefor from the money deposited with him and refund the surplus, if any, to the parties who paid it to him. The cost of printing, binding and distributing the measures proposed and of binding and distributing the arguments, shall be paid by the State as a part of the State printing, it being intended that only the cost of paper and printing the arguments shall be paid by the parties presenting the same, and they shall not be charged any higher rate for such work than is paid by the State for similar work and paper. Not later than the 55th day before the regular general election at which such measures are to be voted upon the Secretary of State shall transmit by mail, with postage fully prepaid, to every voter in the State whose address he may have, one copy of such pamphlet; *provided*, that if the secretary shall, at or about the same time be mailing any other pamphlet to every voter, he may, if practicable, bind the matter herein provided for in the first part of said pamphlet, numbering the pages of the entire pamphlet consecutively from one to the end, or he may enclose the pamphlets under one cover. In the case of a special election he shall mail said pamphlet to every voter not less than twenty days before said special election.

(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 3, 1914, to amend Section 2 of Article II, proposed by the Legislative Assembly and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, January 31, 1913.

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

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AN AMENDMENT of Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution of Oregon, so as to require voters to be citizens of the United States, in all elections, unless otherwise provided for in the Constitution.

Vote YES or NO

300 Yes

301 No

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives, jointly concurring:

That Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. 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; and be it further

Resolved, That the proposed amendment be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election in the year 1914; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to set aside two pages in the official pamphlet for the publication of arguments in support of this amendment, and that a committee of one Senator and two Representatives be appointed to prepare said arguments for publication in said pamphlet.

For affirmative argument see pages 4 and 5.

(Cn Official Ballot, Nos. 300 and 301)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Legislative Committee, authorized under Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, 27th Legislative Assembly, in behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment designated on the official ballot as follows:

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AN AMENDMENT of Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution of Oregon, so as to require voters to be citizens of the United States, in all elections, unless otherwise provided for in the Constitution.

Vote YES or NO

300 Ycs

301 No

CONSTITUTION OF OREGON

ARTICLE II

Section 2. *Qualifications of Electors.*

In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every white male 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; and every white male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years and upwards who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law.

It is proposed to eliminate that portion of the foregoing printed in italics from the Constitution by the adoption of the following amendment:

That Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be and hereby is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote.

The naturalization laws of the United States provide that an alien, to be admitted to become a citizen of the

United States, shall file a petition signed by the applicant in his own hand writing. The petition shall set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of, or affiliated with, any organization or body of persons teaching belief in or opposed to organized government; a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and for ever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty.

The petition shall be verified by affidavits of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States; that they have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character and that he is in every way qualified to be a citizen of the United States.

No alien shall be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language, unless physically disabled, except aliens who shall make homestead entries upon the public lands and comply with the laws related thereto.

It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and

well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

The object and effect of the amendment are to make full citizenship a prerequisite to the right to vote in Oregon, of any foreign born person, male or female. It fully preserves woman suffrage.

Naturalization laws impose no residence term upon an alien making declaration of intention to become a citizen in Oregon.

The Constitution of Oregon now permits an alien to vote, who has merely declared intention to become a citizen, provided the declaration of intention has been made one year prior to election and the alien has resided in Oregon six months.

The demand on intelligence and knowledge of State conditions exacted by the Oregon system of direct legislation makes the change more imperative. This is one of twenty-nine measures submitted to the electorate for rejection or approval. The Oregon voter is a legislator as well as elector. His duties are arduous. He requires an understanding of governmental practices, state requirements, and must possess ability to read and understand written arguments in order properly to perform all the functions of a voter. He may be able, with little knowledge of language or customs, to judge by observation of the qualifications of a candidate, but he cannot vote intelligently upon submitted laws and amendments without that knowledge. Nor can adequate knowledge be generally acquired by an alien in one year in America.

At the time an alien declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States he is not required to possess a knowledge of the English language. But before he can be admitted to full citizenship he must be able not only to speak it but sign his name in his own hand writing. Applicants for admission to citizenship are also subjected to an examination by the court and must indicate at least a general knowledge of the American form of government. Evidence is also required as to their moral character. Under existing conditions an alien may vote in

Oregon who is not qualified to become a citizen of the United States.

The fact that Oregon is a seaport State is now a matter for grave consideration in the establishment of voting qualifications. It is expected that upon admission of ships through the Panama Canal direct immigration to the Pacific Coast will begin from foreign ports. Until now few foreign born residents of Oregon have come direct to the State. They have entered on the Atlantic Coast and worked their way westward gradually, becoming versed in the customs of the country and its needs and acquiring familiarity with the language. Alien voters in Oregon have generally resided in the country long enough to become worthy voters.

But there is now strong prospect of a change. We shall have a population of new arrivals,—immigrants,—who, because of their ignorance of American politics may easily be led and their vote manipulated by the unscrupulous, unless some guard be erected.

The purpose of this amendment is to protect Oregon institutions from mistakes of those who, though intelligent, may be uninformed and unenlightened because of brief residence in the country. Possessing ports of foreign entry and a popular system of government, Oregon needs, more than any one of the thirty-nine states now possessing it, the safeguard of the constitutional restriction proposed in this amendment.

Only nine of the forty-eight states now permit aliens to vote on first papers and all of the nine except Oregon and Alabama are interior states.

Alabama requires a residence in the state of two years; Arkansas one year, Missouri one year and Texas one year. In Indiana, Nebraska and South Dakota the state residence requirement is six months as it is in Oregon. But Alabama imposes a residence period in the state of two years. Oregon requires a residence period of one year in the United States and six months in Oregon.

I. N. DAY,
State Senator, Multnomah County.

S. A. HUGHES,
State Representative, Marion County.

(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 3, 1914, to amend Section 8 of Article V, proposed by the Legislative Assembly and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 7, 1913.

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

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT of Section 8 of Article V of the Constitution of Oregon, for the purpose of creating the office of Lieutenant-Governor, who shall act as Governor in case of the inability of the Governor to perform his duties, and who shall also act as President of the Senate, fixing his salary at \$10.00 per day, but only while the Legislature is in session, and providing for the Speaker of the House to act as Governor in case of the inability of both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to act.

Vote YES or NO

302 Yes

303 No

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Oregon:

That Section 8 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. In case of the death of the Governor, his resignation, absence from the State or inability to perform his duties, the same shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor, who shall serve for the remainder of the Governor's term or until the disability be removed, as the case may be. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner, shall serve for the same length of time and shall possess the same qualifications as the Governor. He shall act as President of the State Senate, and shall enjoy such powers as may be conferred upon him by law, but shall have no vote upon the passage of bills or resolutions. He shall receive ten dollars (\$10.00) per day during the sessions of the Legislative Assembly but shall receive no other compensation except when called upon to serve as Governor when he shall receive the salary of that office.

In case of the death, resignation, absence from the State, or inability to act on the part of both the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the House shall serve as Governor for the remainder of the Governor's term or until the disability may be removed, as the case may be; *provided, however*, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the operation of the recall; and *provided further*, that the President of the State Senate shall act as Lieutenant-Governor until the people at the general election in the year 1918 elect a Lieutenant-Governor. And be it further

Resolved, That this proposed amendment be submitted to the people for approval or rejection at the general election in the year 1914; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to set aside two pages in the official pamphlet for the publication of arguments in support of this amendment, and that a committee of one Senator and two Representatives be appointed to prepare said arguments for publication and to file the same with the Secretary of State.

For affirmative argument see page 7.
For negative argument see page 99.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 302 and 303)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Legislative Committee, authorized by House Joint Resolution No. 1, 27th Legislative Assembly, in behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment designated on the official ballot as follows:

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT of Section 8 Article V of the Constitution of Oregon, for the purpose of creating the office of Lieutenant-Governor, who shall act as Governor in case of the inability of the Governor to perform his duties, and who shall also act as President of the Senate, fixing his salary at \$10.00 per day, but only while the Legislature is in session, and providing for the Speaker of the House to act as Governor in case of the inability of both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to act.

Vote YES or NO

302	Yes
303	No

Let the people elect the president of the State Senate by adopting the constitutional amendment providing for the election of a Lieutenant-Governor.

It will permit the people to elect the President of the State Senate, and this in turn will eliminate the organization fight which is a preliminary of every organization of the State Senate, and which results in trading committee appointments to men who have no qualifications for the particular position they desire and which they may desire for the purpose of serving some special motive. And this in turn means that the President of the Senate will be under no obligation to any person, special interest or senator because of support in his campaign to be made President of the Senate. The Lieutenant-Governor, acting as President of the Senate by virtue of this office, will be elected directly by the people, will be under no obligation to anyone who may sit in the Senate, can select Senate committees with a view to the qualifications of the various members of that organization to act on a particular committee, and there will not be what is generally known as the organization and anti-organization forces in the State Senate, combating each other to the great injury of legislation needed by the State of Oregon.

Under the present system the people elect a Governor, and then elect a man Secretary of State because of his qualifications to perform the duties of that office. In case of the death, absence

or inability of the Governor to act the Secretary of State becomes Governor and fills two offices, has two voices and two votes on State boards. If the people elect a Lieutenant-Governor he will be selected because of his qualifications to perform the duties of Governor. There will always then be a State board to act in which the people will have the benefit of the counsel and advice of three men, and there will be three men to vote and act upon the board, and there will not be a one man board, as exists today when in case of the death of the Governor the Secretary of State has two votes upon the board, and therefore controls its action in every particular.

Above all, this bill does not propose to create a new expensive office to make a new burden upon the taxpayers of the State of Oregon. The Lieutenant-Governor will not draw a salary until called upon to perform the duties of Governor, and his only compensation at other times will be when he is actually employed in performing the duties of President of the Senate for a short period once in two years.

Respectfully submitted,

W. LAIR THOMPSON,
State Senator from Crook, Klamath and Lake Counties.

CONRAD P. OLSON,
State Representative from Multnomah County.

F. M. GILL,
State Representative from Clackamas 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 3, 1914, to amend Section 6 of Article XV, proposed by the Legislative Assembly and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 13, 1913.

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

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 6 of Article XV of the Constitution of Oregon, to provide that when any county contains a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the boundaries of such county and city may be made identical, the two governments consolidated, and the remaining territory of such county, if any, be created into a new county or attached to the adjoining county or counties, but not changing the requirement that every county must have four hundred square miles and twelve hundred inhabitants.

Vote YES or NO

304 Yes

305 No

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 11.

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Oregon:

That Section 6, of Article XV, of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 6. No county shall be reduced to an area of less than four hundred (400) square miles; nor shall any new county be established in this State containing a less area, nor unless such new county shall contain a population of at least twelve hundred (1,200) inhabitants; *provided, however,* that in any county containing an incorporated city having more than one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants, the Legislative Assembly, or the people by the initiative, may provide for the establishment of a new county with its boundaries co-terminus and co-extensive with the boundaries of such city and for a consolidation of

the county and city governments in such county and city, and also for the creation of a new county out of that portion of the old county lying outside of the boundaries of such incorporated city or for the annexation of such outside territory to adjoining counties; and be it further

Resolved, That this Amendment to Section 6, Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, be submitted to the people at the next general election, for their approval or rejection; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to set aside two pages in the official State pamphlet for the publication of arguments in support of this proposed amendment, and that a committee, consisting of one Senator and two Representatives, be appointed to prepare and file said arguments.

For affirmative argument see page 9.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Legislative Committee, authorized under House Joint Resolution No. 11, 27th Legislative Assembly, in behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment designated on the official ballot as follows:

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 6 of Article XV of the Constitution of Oregon, to provide that when any county contains a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the boundaries of such county and city may be made identical, the two governments consolidated, and the remaining territory of such county, if any, be created into a new county or attached to the adjoining county or counties, but not changing the requirement that every county must have four hundred square miles and twelve hundred inhabitants.

Vote YES or NO

304 Yes

305 No

To the People of the State of Oregon:

This proposed amendment to the Constitution is submitted to the voters of Oregon by the Legislative Assembly.

If it is adopted, it will only effect Portland and Multnomah County, at the present time, but as the day will soon come when many other cities in the State can take advantage of its benefits, it is of vital importance to each voter in the State.

The adoption of the amendment will not in itself consolidate the city and county government. It merely gives the people living in a city of one hundred thousand population, the right to vote either for or against the plan to consolidate their city and county under one government, thereby saving to the taxpayers the up-keep of one complete set of officials.

When one city occupies practically all the territory of a county, and the same people, the same property and the same benefits pay all the taxes to two separate and distinct governments which exercise in effect the same powers, it takes very little argument to convince any voter that there is no necessity for this fifth wheel to the wagon.

To illustrate, in Multnomah County, if this amendment were adopted and the city of Portland and Multnomah County later voted to consolidate:

There is at present:
 A city auditor and a County auditor
 City treasurer County treasurer
 City attorney County attorney
 City surveyor or County surveyor
 engineer
 City school super-County school su-
 perintendent perintendent
 City commission-County commission-
 ers ers

Chief of police Sheriff and con-
 stable
 City jail County jail
 City rock piles County rock piles
 City hall Court house.

By abolishing one complete set of these officials and adding a few deputies to the other set, the business of the city and county can be handled with less cost, less confusion, fewer elections and more convenience to all the voters. The total expense of maintaining one of these practically useless sets of officials is enormous.

Nearly all the large cities of the United States are conducting their city and county governments under one set of officials. New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Denver, as well as many others have seen the wisdom of cutting out a duplicated set of useless tax eaters.

The voter who lives in Tillamook, Marshfield, Klamath Falls or Baker will not be able now to take advantage of the suggested change, but the time will soon come when the natural fertility of our State and the push and energy of our people will create many large cities which will want the opportunity to adopt the plan.

Why should we not give to those sections of our State which want to try a more simple and less expensive method of controlling their affairs the right to do so?

SENATOR ROBERT S. FARRELL, of Multnomah County.
 REPRESENTATIVE JAY H. UPTON, of Multnomah County.
 REPRESENTATIVE C. J. FORSTROM, of Union County.
 Committee of the 27th Legislative Assembly.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 306 and 307)

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 3, 1914, to amend Section 7 of Article XI, proposed by the Legislative Assembly and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 21, 1913.

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

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 7 of Article XI of the Constitution, to enable the State to lend its credit or incur indebtedness in excess of fifty thousand dollars for building and maintaining permanent roads, constructing irrigation and power projects and developing untilled lands, but limiting the total credit and indebtedness for road purposes to two per cent, and the total credit lent or indebtedness incurred for irrigation and power projects and development of untilled lands to two per cent, of the assessed valuation of all the property in the State, making a total of four per cent for both.

Vote YES or NO

306 Yes

307 No

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 10.

Be it Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring:

That Section 7 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

Section 7. The Legislative Assembly shall not lend the credit of the State nor in any manner create any debt or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, except in the case of war or to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to build and maintain permanent roads and for the purpose of constructing irrigation and power projects; and developing the

untilled lands of the State; and the Legislative Assembly shall not lend the credit of the State nor in any manner create any debt or liabilities to build and maintain permanent roads which shall singly or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities incurred for that purpose exceed two per cent, and for construction of irrigation and power projects, and developing the untilled lands of the State, two per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the State; and every contract of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of the State in violation of the provisions of this section shall be void and of no effect.

For affirmative argument see page 11.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 306 and 307)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Grants Pass Commercial Club in behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment designated on the official ballot as follows:

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 7 of Article XI of the Constitution, to enable the State to lend its credit or incur indebtedness in excess of fifty thousand dollars for building and maintaining permanent roads, constructing irrigation and power projects and developing untilled lands, but limiting the total credit and indebtedness for road purposes to two per cent, and the total credit lent or indebtedness incurred for irrigation and power projects and development of untilled lands to two per cent, of the assessed valuation of all the property in the State, making a total of four per cent for both.

Vote YES or NO

306	Yes
307	No

To the People of the State of Oregon:

The Panama Canal will turn immigration toward Oregon. Are we in a position to profit by this immigration?

To prevent an over supply of labor in our rapidly growing cities, we must make it possible for the man of limited means to make a living from the start on our raw logged-off lands, or under our vast irrigation and drainage projects.

To stimulate industrial development, and to put our wasting water power to the widest use in the home and on the farm, immense power projects must be constructed with trunk lines leading to all parts of the State.

Private capital hesitates to take up the construction of these vast projects, which are so essential to the future development and prosperity of Oregon.

Taxes can be reduced through the increase of taxable wealth arising from the public development of these projects. Early construction will afford a market for labor as well as for great quantities of merchandise and farm products, thus stimulating prosperity.

Cheap labor or cheap money is essential for such development. The former is impossible and in many ways undesirable, while the latter is within the power of the people to provide.

The farmer, with ample credit, must pay 7 to 10 per cent interest on borrowed money. Utilizing their combined credit, cities are enabled to borrow money for improvements at approximately 5 per cent, the State at approximately 4 per cent and the United States at about 3 per cent.

The new settler on raw land has not the credit with which he can secure money necessary for developing his

land to a reasonably productive state. Besides, the farm which will last for generations, must be paid for in a few short years. Local irrigation districts are often in the same condition. They must borrow, say \$50 per acre on dry farm land worth \$10 in order to install an irrigation system which will make the land worth \$100 per acre. High interest and discount rates must accordingly be paid.

If the credit of the state or nation can be used as a basis for this capital, an enormous saving will result. By acting in cooperation with the United States, we can thus divide the risk and lower the interest, provided its superior credit can be utilized. Safety of funds would also be assured by joining with an experienced organization in this class of work. Fifty years could be allowed, if necessary, in which to pay back the 3 per cent loan. Under such arrangement the small payment of only 4 per cent annually, at compound interest, would in fifty years pay both principal and interest. This is in striking contrast with 7 to 10 per cent for interest where the principal must be paid in addition.

The foregoing amendment has been approved by the Legislature and the Oregon Irrigation Congress. Its adoption will benefit all classes. By taking up the most feasible projects first, and expanding as experience is gained, ultimately all meritorious projects can be reached. Those who receive direct benefit must ultimately pay the bill and the present tax payer will receive great indirect benefits without increase in taxation.

For prosperity and early development, we believe this amendment should carry.

GRANTS PASS COMMERCIAL CLUB.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 308 and 309)

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 3, 1914, to amend Section 32 of Article I, proposed by the Legislative Assembly and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 21, 1913.

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

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 32 of Article I of the Constitution of Oregon, omitting the requirement that "All taxation shall be equal and uniform" and providing for levy and collection of taxes under general law for public purposes only, and prohibiting surrender of taxing power.

Vote YES or NO

308 Yes

309 No

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 8.

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate jointly concurring:

That Section 32 of Article I of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Section 32. No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the

people or their representatives in the Legislative Assembly. Taxes shall be levied and collected under general law and for public purposes only; the power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away.

For affirmative argument see pages 14 and 15.

(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 3, 1914, to amend Section 1 of Article IX, proposed by the Legislative Assembly and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 21, 1913.

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

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution of Oregon, changing the existing rule for uniformity and equality of taxation, authorizing the levy of taxes on such property and in such manner as shall be prescribed by general laws, the classification of property for taxation purposes, the imposition of specific taxes and taxes on incomes, and authorizing reasonable exemptions.
Vote YES or NO

310 Yes

311 No

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9.

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate jointly concurring:

That Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. The Legislative Assembly shall, and the people through the initiative may, provide by law uniform rules of assessment and taxation. Taxes shall be levied on such sub-

jects and in such manner as shall be prescribed by general law. Reasonable classifications of the subjects of taxation may be provided, and specific taxes may be imposed. Taxes may be imposed on incomes, from whatever source or sources derived; such taxes may be either proportional or graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

For affirmative argument see pages 14 and 15.

For negative arguments see pages 16 and 99.

(Official Ballot, Nos. 308-309 and 310-311)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by Legislative Tax Committee, under authority of Senate Joint Resolution No. 25, Twenty-Seventh Regular Session, Oregon Legislature, favoring the proposed constitutional amendments designated on the official ballot as follows:

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 32 of Article I of the Constitution of Oregon, omitting the requirement that "All taxation shall be equal and uniform" and providing for levy and collection of taxes under general law for public purposes only, and prohibiting surrender of taxing power.

Vote YES or NO

308 Yes

309 No

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution of Oregon, changing the existing rule for uniformity and equality of taxation, authorizing the levy of taxes on such property and in such manner as shall be prescribed by general laws, the classification of property for taxation purposes, the imposition of specific taxes and taxes on incomes, and authorizing reasonable exemptions.

Vote YES or NO

310 Yes

311 No

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF ABOVE MEASURES

There is just one way to put a stop to dangerous scheming in taxation and at the same time provide a safe foundation for genuine tax reform. Vote 308 X Yes and 310 X Yes and place Oregon in line with progressive states and countries that are working toward equitable taxation. Fundamental defects, productive of the grossest injustice, cannot be corrected without first amending the Constitution in the manner here proposed.

Without so amending the Constitution of Oregon our present farcical pretense of taxing intangible personal property must be continued. With the adoption of these amendments Oregon can provide by statute an effective method of taxing this large body of wealth, either by a tax on incomes as in Wisconsin, or by specific taxes as in Minnesota, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Rhode Island and other states.

Without so amending the Constitution we are powerless to enact any scientific plan for the taxation of forests and water powers, to derive a proper revenue therefrom and at the

same time promote the conservation and development of these natural resources.

Without so amending the Constitution we cannot take advantage of the most approved methods in the taxation and regulation of public service companies, nor provide any fair apportionment of the revenues derived from the taxation of such companies.

Without so amending the Constitution we cannot enact a fair and efficient law for the taxation of automobiles, and for the proper distribution of the revenues derived therefrom in the improvement of the public highways.

Unless these amendments are adopted we must continue to struggle along with an unworkable system of taxation, such as has already been discarded in about one-third of the States of the Union and is being shaken off as rapidly as possible in all the others. With the adoption of these amendments, Oregon can take advantage of the wisest economic counsel and the best administrative experience in taxation and harmonize its statutes with the fairest and soundest enactments of other states.

Here is the real trouble in the tax system of Oregon: Section 32, Article

I and Section 1, Article IX of the Oregon Constitution impose a primitive form of the general property tax, which makes the pretense of taxing all property, real and personal, tangible and intangible, by one uniform rule. With the development of new methods of business and new forms of property, the attempt to tax all kinds and classes by the same rule is about as unreasonable as it would be to require a railroad to carry passengers and livestock at one uniform rate per head, or to insist that the merchant should sell dried fruit and flour at the same rate per pound.

In *Pacific Express Company v. Seibert* (142 U. S. 351), the Supreme Court of the United States said:

"A system which imposes the same tax upon every species of property, irrespective of its nature, condition or class, will be destructive of the principle of uniformity and equality in taxation and of a just adaptation of property to its burdens;" adding, "this court has repeatedly laid down this doctrine."

The National Tax Association has unanimously adopted and reaffirmed a resolution: "That all State Constitutions requiring the same taxation of all property, or otherwise imposing restraints upon the reasonable classification of property, should be amended by the repeal of such restrictive provisions."

Frederick N. Judson, in his splendid work on Taxation, says: "That special forms of taxation adjusted to different classes of property are found essential in the administration of State taxing systems, and, in the absence of specific Constitutional restrictions requiring all property to be taxed according to the same method of assessment, are consistent with the fundamental principles of equality and uniformity inherent in taxation."

Notwithstanding the admitted facts and the unbroken testimony of every competent authority on taxation, our State encounters difficulties in trying to get rid of its archaic tax system. The principal opposition to abolishment of the general property tax in Oregon, as in other States, may be classified as follows:

First, of those who are misinformed on the problem of taxation and imagine that the pretended equality and uniformity now prescribed by the Constitution are actual guarantees against injustice.

Second, of those who derive benefits from the operation of the general property tax and are against any plan of reform which might deprive them of the favors they now enjoy.

Third, of radical theorists who believe that by continuing the abuses of the general property tax system the

people, to escape the ills they have, will "fly to others they know not of," and approve measures offered by such theorists.

These proposed amendments of the Oregon Constitution bear the unqualified indorsement of the best authorities on taxation. From a large number of such indorsements we quote the following, written by a man who is recognized as one of the ablest economists and tax experts of the day. Professor Charles J. Bullock of the Department of Economics of Harvard University, in a letter to a member of the Oregon Tax Commission, under date of June 16, 1914, says:

"I have received and examined with great interest your proposed constitutional amendments relating to taxation. They seem to me admirably adapted to your needs, and if they can be adopted will open the way for useful changes in your taxation laws such as some of the other States have recently made with great advantage.

"Progress in taxation matters is clearly impossible in Oregon, or any other State that is bound by a constitutional requirement of uniformity, until the Constitution can be amended in some such manner as you propose. Your amendment provides for a reasonable classification and by its specific authorization of an income tax opens the way for such a change as Wisconsin has recently made. It will be fortunate for your State if at the next election the voters accept both of your proposed amendments."

If tax reform in Oregon is ever to be anything more than a joke, the vote on these two amendments should be 308 X Yes and 310 X Yes.

Respectfully submitted,

LEGISLATIVE TAX COMMITTEE:

OSWALD WEST, Governor,
BEN W. OLCOTT, Secretary of State,
THOS. B. KAY, State Treasurer,
J. B. EATON, Tax Commissioner,
CHAS. V. GALLOWAY, Tax Commissioner,
GEORGE NEUNER, JR., Senator, Douglas County (Chairman).
W. W. CALKINS, Senator, Lane County,
CLAUDE MCCOLLOCH, Senator, Baker County,
GUS C. MOSER, Senator, Multnomah County,
E. E. BLANCHARD, Representative, Josephine County.
J. S. BARTON, Representative, Coos County,
THOMAS W. BRUNK, Representative, Polk and Lincoln Counties,
SAM LAUGHLIN, Representative, Yamhill County,
M. J. MURNANE, Representative, Multnomah County.
ROBERT N. STANFIELD, Representative, Morrow and Umatilla Counties.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by J. V. Tallman, President, Pendleton Commercial Association, et al., opposing the proposed Constitutional amendment designated on the official ballot as follows:

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution of Oregon, changing the existing rule for uniformity and equality of taxation, authorizing the levy of taxes on such property and in such manner as shall be prescribed by general laws, the classification of property for taxation purposes, the imposition of specific taxes and taxes on incomes, and authorizing reasonable exemptions.

Vote YES or NO

210 Yes
311 No

To confer upon the Legislature power to levy taxes on *such property and in such manner* as shall be prescribed by general laws is a most extraordinary grant of power. Under this amendment State taxes may be levied upon certain classes of property at one rate, while local taxes are levied upon other classes at a different rate. Some classes could be exempted, others partially exempted and yet others confiscated by excessive rates. If thus given the power to play favorites is it not a fair presumption that a powerful lobby representing public service corporations, timber interests, power companies, and the like would swarm to Salem in sufficient force to endanger justice? Should this amendment carry it is undoubtedly the purpose of its sponsors to select certain classes of property for exclusive State taxation. Railroads and other classes of corporations and possibly timber lands would be assessed by the State directly, the taxes thereon collected and used by the State. Counties, cities, school districts and road districts would have to raise taxes from what property the State might leave to them. Such centralization of power in the State threatens the security of local self government. Neither is it conceivable that a division of property between the State and local governments could be so made that those paying to the State would pay the same rate as those paying to local governments. Government ownership of public service utilities is a probability. In fact some of our cities now

own their water, light and power plants which the State could not tax. Furthermore we realize the cost of only what we pay for directly. We would not be conscious of a tax, however burdensome, when that tax was laid upon corporations or somebody else even though the corporations should throw the load back upon us, as they surely would through manipulation of rates. To support our State government as this amendment contemplates would disguise State expenses and thereby invite extravagance. Neither is our Constitution so restrictive as represented. Water powers are now taxed when filed on, and the State secures a large revenue from a tax on gross receipts of insurance premiums. Water power developments are assessed at their value by local governments the same as other property. This amendment has been twice defeated by the people. It is not so much the method of raising our taxes that we are suffering from as it is the stupendous amount that is demanded. Flexibility sufficient to permit adaptation of our tax laws to present needs can be provided later by an amendment more in harmony with local self government.

Vote 311 X NO.

J. V. TALLMAN,
President, Pendleton Commercial Association.

J. W. MALONEY,
County Judge, Umatilla County.

C. P. STRAIN,
County Assessor, Umatilla County.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 312 and 313)

A MEASURE

To provide for the permanent support and maintenance of the Southern Oregon State Normal School at Ashland, Jackson County, 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 3, 1914, referred to the people by the Legislative Assembly and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 25, 1913.

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

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

A BILL for an Act to levy annually a tax of one-fortieth (1-40) of a mill on the dollar on all taxable property within the State of Oregon for the construction of buildings and the support and maintenance of the Southern Oregon State Normal School at Ashland, Jackson County. Vote YES or NO

312 Yes
313 No

(CHAPTER 159, LAWS 1913)

AN ACT

To provide for the permanent support and maintenance of the Southern Oregon State Normal School at Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon.

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. For the support and maintenance of the Southern Oregon State Normal School of Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon; for the payment of salaries of its teachers and employes; to keep the buildings, grounds and other property thereof in repair; for the purchase of additional land for the campus thereof, if necessary; for the construction of buildings and additions to the same, so far as necessary; for the purchase of library books, laboratory supplies and apparatus; and for the payment of necessary incidental expenses, there is hereby levied an annual tax of one-fortieth (1-40) of a mill on the dollar upon all the taxable property within the State of Oregon. Such tax shall be levied and collected as other taxes are levied and collected, and the fund arising therefrom shall be paid into the State treasury and kept separate and apart from other funds, and shall be known as "The Southern Oregon State Normal School Fund," and shall be paid out only on warrants drawn by the Secretary of State on the State Treasurer against said fund and under the supervision and direc-

tion of the Board of Regents and their successors in office. If any portion of said fund shall not be used during any fiscal year, the balance remaining shall be carried over until the next year and added to the fund for that year, and the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to audit and allow all claims otherwise payable out of such fund, regardless of the date when contracted, but no claim or indebtedness incurred by or on behalf of said school prior to the passage of this Act shall ever be paid out of the fund hereby created.

Section 2. The Southern Oregon State Normal School at Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon, shall be controlled, managed and maintained by a Board of Regents and their successors in office, appointed by and with the authority conferred upon them pursuant to Chapter 189 of the General Laws of Oregon, filed in the office of the Secretary of State on February 25, 1907.

Section 3. This Act shall not become operative until passed upon by the people at the general election to be held in November, 1914, in the same manner as provided for the submission of proposed laws to the people under the initiative, and shall become a law at such time if approved by the majority of the legal voters voting thereon.

For affirmative argument, see pages 18-20.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 312 and 313)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by S. P. Moss, E. E. Blanchard, Wm. S. Worden, W. H. Meredith, C. C. Beekman, J. H. Booth, E. V. Carter and J. Percy Wells in behalf of the proposed law designated on the official ballot as follows:

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

A BILL for an Act to levy annually a tax of one-fortieth (1-40) of a mill on the dollar on all taxable property within the State of Oregon for the construction of buildings and the support and maintenance of the Southern Oregon State Normal School at Ashland, Jackson County.

Vote YES or NO

312 Yes

313 No

AN ESTABLISHED STATE INSTITUTION—
IDLE

LET US BE PROUD OF OREGON.—Oregon is the only state in the Union that has at any time reduced the number of its normal schools. The movement in the development of educational methods everywhere is for more normals. Other states average from three to eight and a dozen states with that number in operation are establishing more. Several states have from ten to fifteen. Compare California with eight; Washington with three; and even Idaho with two. Only five states in the Union have a smaller equipment for normal schools than Oregon. This statement includes our three schools, only one of which is open. Can we not give Oregon a position among the states, educationally, in which we can take the same pride that we do in other things?

DOES OREGON NEED MORE NORMAL SCHOOLS?—The public schools of the State employ over 5,000 teachers and the number is constantly increasing. Many teach for a short time, so that about 1,000 new teachers are needed yearly. Our one normal school at Monmouth graduates approximately one hundred each year. Where can our schools obtain qualified teachers? Eighty per cent of last year's applicants for teachers' certificates in this State had received no education above the eighth grade,—in other words, were little better qualified to teach than the older of the children they were expected to train. Many wishing to secure proper training as teachers must consider carefully the matter of expense. They can attend a school near at hand but not one at a distance. Teaching,

the most natural, honorable and safe vocation for our Oregon girls, is practically closed to them because of the lack of opportunity to secure proper training.

Normal schools are needed that Oregon teachers may have more to give to the children under their care. Why tax ourselves for schools unless the children can get from them what they ought to have?

THE SCHOOL.—The Southern Oregon State Normal School is an established institution with a plant sufficient to meet all requirements for many years to come. It was in successful operation for fourteen years under biennial appropriations from the Legislature. In the session of 1909, the appropriation bill after passing the House, failed in the Senate and the regents were without authority to continue the school. The plant consists of two main school buildings, women's dormitory, men's dormitory, gymnasium, library, heating plant and considerable equipment,—all the property of the State of Oregon and free from indebtedness or encumbrance of any kind.

UNDER STATE CONTROL.—The school is under the State Board of Normal School Regents, a board appointed from citizens of counties having no state educational institutions; hence its management in the interest of the entire state is assured. No citizen of Jackson County is on the board.

LARGE FIELD TO SERVE.—The major part of Southern Oregon consists of three great ocean-bearing watersheds—the Klamath plateau, Rogue River Valley, and Umpqua Valley. The Rogue River Valley in which this school is situated, lies in the middle of this large

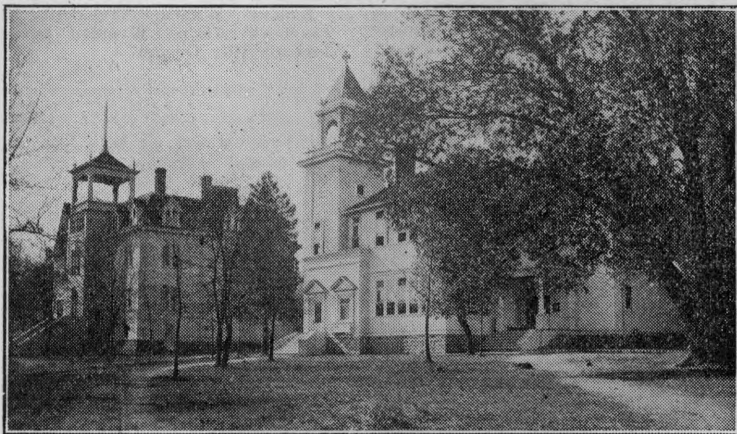
division of the State. The people of this entire section ask for the reopening of the school.

ARE WE UNFAIR?—Not one of the counties of Southern Oregon has an educational institution of any kind to which the State contributes a dollar of support.

HAVE WE BEEN FAIR? In the normal school vote in 1910, Jackson County gave the largest county majority for the normal school at Weston and the second largest (Multnomah only exceeding) for the Monmouth normal. In 1912 the Agricultural College and U. of O. millage bill received the second largest county majority from Jackson; and in 1908 and 1913 the University of Oregon appropriation bills received their third largest (Multnomah and Lane leading) county majority from Jackson. The votes of other

land, for which a new \$100,000 building has just been completed. The Southern Oregon State Normal School was never a part of the city school system. Furthermore, notwithstanding the well equipped city schools, an ample supply of grade pupils has been and will be constantly available for the normal in conducting a thorough training department in all eight grades.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.—Southern Oregon's schools had their beginning in the struggles and hardships of the earliest settlers. Their history is closely interwoven with that of the Oregon pioneers. To the constant, untiring effort of these people for home cities with educational advantages is due the reputation of those cities for good schools. They ask that this work of many years should not be even partially destroyed.



A STATE SCHOOL—IDLE

Southern Oregon counties were proportionately as strong. Their people believe in and support State schools.

ENVIRONMENT.—The school is located in an environment that is helpful, cooperative and appreciative,—exceptionally free from influences that mar character. Ashland's Chautauqua, the oldest in the State, has not missed a season since organized twenty-two years ago. A fine public library costing \$24,000 is well equipped and maintained. It followed a cooperative library maintained successfully and without interruption for over twenty years. Ashland organized the first high school in Oregon outside of Port-

CLIMATE.—The climate has occasioned special comment from many sources, especially U. S. Government reports, which have referred to Ashland as the climatic capital of the Pacific Coast. It lies in a mountain valley,—2,000 feet elevation; beautiful surroundings; no extremes of temperature; in fact, a healthy, invigorating climate. The city of Ashland has run a pipe line to the campus supplying the school with an abundance of pure mountain water.

EXPENSE.—The expense is insignificant. If you pay taxes on a valuation of \$1,000, this school will cost you 2½¢ per year. On a valuation of \$4,000, it

will amount to the price of one cigar a year. On a state-wide average,—if a man's taxes are ten dollars, this school means he will pay ten dollars *and one cent*. The appropriation cannot be made larger under this bill.

FOR OUR CHILDREN'S SAKE.—It is the sole work of the normal school to prepare, educate and train teachers. In the last analysis, the teacher is the school. Wherever you find educational efficiency you find the trained teacher. The ability to interest the child in his work; to make the most of his time; to give him an ambitious outlook on his future,—that lies with the teacher and only the trained teacher can impart it. The normal school trains her for the work,—shows her how. With her ability to do good work comes an interest in her task and a pride in the results she obtains. That makes schools worth while and a proper return for the tax-payer's money.

What consideration could be more important, more far-reaching? We tax

ourselves to protect our rights to property, our herds and farms, our business; should we not protect our children? Should their most impressionable years, those during which their characters will be formed, their careers fixed, their usefulness and happiness among their fellow citizens determined,—be entrusted to trainers not knowing how to train? Or should these trainers have the benefit of lessons learned through years of experience by the best teachers of the country?

Respectfully submitted for the people of Southern Oregon; by

S. P. MOSS, Lakeview, Oregon.

WM. S. WORDEN, Klamath Falls, Ore.

C. C. BEEKMAN, Jacksonville, Oregon.

E. V. CARTER, Ashland, Oregon.

E. E. BLANCHARD, Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. MEREDITH, Port Orford, Oregon.

J. H. BOOTH, Roseburg, Oregon.

J. PERCEY WELLS, President State Teachers' Ass'n., Western Division, Jacksonville, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 314 and 315)

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 3, 1914, to amend Section 2 of Article XI, proposed by the Legislative Assembly and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 26, 1913.

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

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AMENDMENT of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon by adding a section authorizing the enactment of a general law to enable an incorporated town, city, or municipality, by a vote of the electors interested, to surrender its charter and be merged into an adjoining city or town. Vote YES or NO

314 Yes

315 No

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 10.

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Oregon:

That the following paragraph, to be known as Section 2a, be added to Section 2, of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon:

Section 2a. The Legislative Assembly, or the people by the initiative, may enact a general law providing a method whereby an incorporated city or town or municipal corporation may surrender its charter and be merged into an adjoining city or town, provided a majority of the electors of each of the incorporated cities or towns or municipal corporations affected authorize the surrender or merger, as the case may be; and be it further

Resolved, That this proposed addition to Section 2, of Article XI of the Constitution, be submitted to the people of the State of Oregon for approval or rejection, at the general election of the year 1914; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to set aside one page in the official pamphlet containing initiative and referendum measures to be voted upon in the year 1914, in which arguments supporting this proposed amendment may be printed; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of two Representatives and one Senator be appointed to prepare and file with the Secretary of State, arguments in support of this amendment.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 316 and 317)

A MEASURE

To provide for the permanent support and maintenance of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston, Umatilla County, 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 3, 1914, referred to the people by the Legislative Assembly and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 26, 1913.

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

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

A BILL for an Act to levy annually a tax of one-fortieth (1-40) of a mill on the dollar on all taxable property within the State of Oregon for the construction of buildings and the support and maintenance of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston, Umatilla County.

Vote YES or NO

316 Yes

317 No

(CHAPTER 190, LAWS 1913)

AN ACT

Providing for the permanent support and maintenance of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston, Umatilla County, Oregon.

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. For the support and maintenance of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston, Umatilla County, Oregon, for the payment of salaries of its teachers and employes, to keep the buildings, grounds and other property thereof in repair, for the construction of buildings and additions to same so far as necessary, for the purchase of library books, laboratory supplies and apparatus, and for the payment of necessary incidental expenses, there is hereby levied an annual tax of one-fortieth (1-40) of a mill on the dollar on all taxable property within the State of Oregon. Such tax shall be levied as other taxes are levied and collected, and the fund arising therefrom shall be paid into the State treasury and kept separate and apart from other funds, and shall be known as the "Eastern Oregon State Normal School Fund," and shall be paid out only on warrants drawn by the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer against said fund and under the supervision and direction of the Board of Regents and their successors in office. If any portion

of said fund shall not be used in the fiscal year, the balance remaining shall be carried over to the next year, and added to the fund for that year, and the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to audit and allow all claims otherwise payable under such fund, regardless of the date when contracted, but no claims or indebtedness incurred by or on behalf of said school prior to the passage of this Act shall ever be paid out of the fund hereby created.

Section 2. The Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston, Umatilla County, Oregon, shall be controlled, managed and maintained by a Board of Regents and their successors in office, appointed by and with the authority conferred upon them pursuant to Chapter 89 of the General Laws of Oregon filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 25, 1907.

Section 3. This Act shall not become operative until passed upon by the people at the General Election to be held in November, 1914, in the same manner as provided for the submission of proposed laws to the people under the initiative, and shall become a law at such time if approved by a majority of the legal voters voting thereon.

For affirmative argument, see page 23.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 316 and 317)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by F. D. Watts, William MacKenzie, S. A. Barnes, E. O. DeMoss and Clark Wood, in behalf of the proposed law designated on the official ballot as follows:

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

A BILL for an Act to levy annually a tax of one-fortieth (1-40) of a mill on the dollar on all taxable property within the State of Oregon for the construction of buildings and the support and maintenance of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston, Umatilla County. Vote YES or NO

316 Yes

317 No



BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, EASTERN OREGON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The plant of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School consists of one main building, two dormitories, a cottage and ten acres of ground, and is valued at \$75,000. It was abandoned in 1909 through adverse action of the State senate, although the lower house by a large majority favored its continuance. It is located at Weston, a town of 800 people, easy of access, with six passenger trains daily; pleasant and healthful climate, beautiful surroundings and an ample gravity supply of pure mountain water. Unless it is re-established Eastern Oregon is left without a single State school, although embracing two-thirds of the State's area, and its young people who wish to become teachers must continue to go to neighboring states for their pedagogical training or attend the Monmouth Normal at heavy traveling expense. Its cost is negligible, as one-fortieth of a mill means but two and one-half cents on each thousand dollars assessed valuation. Thus to the man who pays taxes on two thousand dollars the maintenance of the school means each

year the price of a nickle cigar. However the sum to be raised by the millage tax bill initiated by the Legislature will be amply sufficient to maintain and equip the school and keep it out of politics. It will ask nothing more.

Eastern Oregon needs this school. Oregon needs it. At present this large and growing commonwealth is one of but eight states having a single normal school. Thirty-seven others maintain from two to nineteen. This school was a normal school in fact as well as in name, and not a "local high school." In 1907-8 it had an enrollment of 275 normal students, only 19 per cent of whom were from Umatilla County. The remainder came from 17 other Oregon counties.

In behalf of Eastern Oregon and the cause of education we appeal to the voters to mark their ballots "316 X Yes."

F. D. WATTS, Weston, Oregon; William MACKENZIE, Weston, Oregon; S. A. BARNES, Weston, Oregon; E. O. DE MOSS, Weston, Oregon; CLARK WOOD, Weston, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 318 and 319)

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 3, 1914, to amend Section 29 of Article IV, proposed by the Legislative Assembly and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 27, 1913.

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

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 29 of Article IV of the Constitution of Oregon, providing compensation for members of the Legislative Assembly at five dollars per day for each actual working day, and ten cents per mile in going to and returning from the seat of government by the most usual traveled route. Per diem not to exceed three hundred dollars for any regular, nor one hundred and twenty-five dollars for any extra, session. The Speaker of the House and President of the Senate each to receive five dollars per day additional.

Vote YES or NO

318 Yes

319 No

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 14.

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Oregon:

That Section 29 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 29. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) per day for each actual working day of the session but such compensation shall not exceed in the aggregate three hundred dollars (\$300.00) for per diem allowance for any one session. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive the same per diem compensation, but such compensation shall not exceed in the aggregate one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125.00) for any extra session. They shall also receive the sum of ten (10) cents per mile in going to and returning from the seat of government, by the

most usual route. The presiding officers of each branch of the Legislative Assembly shall receive an additional compensation of five dollars (\$5.00) per day for their services. And be it further

Resolved, That this proposed amendment be submitted to the people for approval or rejection at the general election to be held in the year 1914; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to set aside two pages in the official pamphlet, containing initiative and referendum measures to be voted on at the general election in the year 1914, for the publication of arguments in support of said amendments, and that a committee consisting of two Representatives and one Senator, be appointed to prepare and file said arguments with the Secretary of State.

For affirmative argument, see pages 25 and 26.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 318 and 319)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Legislative Committee, authorized under House Joint Resolution No. 14, 27th Legislative Assembly, in behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment designated on the official ballot as follows:

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 29 of Article IV of the Constitution of Oregon, providing compensation for members of the Legislative Assembly at five dollars per day for each actual working day, and ten cents per mile in going to and returning from the seat of government by the most usual traveled route. Per diem not to exceed three hundred dollars for any regular, nor one hundred and twenty-five dollars for any extra, session. The Speaker of the House and President of the Senate each to receive five dollars per day additional.

Vote YES or NO

318 Yes

319 No

The State Constitution at present provides for a biennial session of forty days with a per diem for Senators and Representatives of three dollars. The changes embodied in this amendment proposed by the last Legislature are for a biennial session of sixty actual working days at five dollars a day.

Prior to the last session of the State Legislature it had been customary to limit the session to forty calendar days, which in no case exceeded thirty actual working days. But that session, by resolution, worked forty days because of the overwhelming amount of legislation proposed and the time was then all too short in which properly to consider the questions pending. Hence this amendment was adopted and submitted to the voters of the State for their ratification that succeeding assemblies might have sufficient time to propose, study, and intelligently enact the many legislative problems affecting our rapidly growing commonwealth.

Hastily considered legislation is an expensive luxury for the State. It increases the tax burdens many times over on account of the judicial procedure necessary to unravel the errors which creep into the laws passed by an overworked Legislature. Much of the feeling against so-called "judge-made" laws would be obviated if the Legisla-

ture had sufficient time to handle the subjects of legislative enactment in such a manner that their meaning would be perfectly clear to judiciary and laity, and the constitutionality of the legislation could be more clearly thought out and unconstitutional provisions avoided. It will be real economy to lengthen the legislative sessions to permit of a reasonable consideration of the questions at issue. Other states of Oregon's importance and standing have sessions of sixty days or more as shown by the statement below.

The other change contained in the proposed amendment is an increase in the compensation stipulated for the session. Since the Constitution was originally adopted the expense of living has increased more than two-fold, so the added remuneration is really nominal in comparison with fifty years ago. In former sessions, the sum of \$120.00 was paid legislators for thirty days or less of actual service. This amendment contemplates sixty days of actual service for \$300.00, or an actual increase in pay of one dollar per day. There are but two states in the Union which pay their legislators so small a sum as Oregon pays at present, while the vast majority pay at least \$5.00 or more, as will be shown by reference to the following table:

Compensation of State Legislators and
Length of Sessions

State.	Salary.	Length of Session.	State.	Salary.	Length of Session.
Alabama	\$ 200.00	50	Vermont	* 4.00	No limit
Arizona	240.00	60	Virginia	500.00	No limit
Arkansas	360.00	60	Washington	300.00	60
California	1,000.00	No limit	West Virginia	175.00	45
Colorado	1,000.00	No limit	Wisconsin	500.00	No limit
Connecticut	300.00	No limit	Wyoming	320.00	40
Delaware	300.00	60			
Florida	360.00	60			
Georgia	200.00	50			
Idaho	300.00	60			
Illinois	1,000.00	No limit			
Indiana	360.00	60			
Iowa	1,000.00	No limit			
Kansas	150.00	50			
Kentucky	300.00	60			
Louisiana	300.00	60			
Maine	300.00	No limit			
Maryland	450.00	90			
Massachusetts	1,000.00	No limit			
Michigan	800.00	No limit			
Minnesota	500.00	90			
Mississippi	500.00	No limit			
Missouri	350.00	70			
Montana	600.00	60			
Nebraska	300.00	60			
Nevada	600.00	60			
New Hampshire	200.00	No limit			
New Jersey	500.00	No limit			
New Mexico	300.00	60			
New York	1,500.00	No limit			
North Carolina	240.00	60			
North Dakota	300.00	60			
Ohio	1,000.00	No limit			
Oklahoma	360.00	60			
Oregon	120.00	40			
Pennsylvania	1,500.00	No limit			
Rhode Island	300.00	60			
South Carolina	200.00	40			
South Dakota	300.00	60			
Tennessee	300.00	75			
Texas	300.00	60			
Utah	240.00	60			

*Per day.

That the Legislature may not be hampered in its attempt to perform its duties and that it may secure for the citizens of the State the broadest, wisest and best laws possible, we ask the voters of Oregon to ratify this amendment. The coming years will place Oregon in the front rank of her sister states and it is essential to the development and upbuilding of the State and to the prosperity and growth of her citizenship that ample time be given for the consideration and enactment of laws. That the Legislator should have enough remuneration to prevent the session becoming a financial burden to him is surely conceded by all high-minded citizens. The proposed amount of \$5.00 per day will scarcely exceed the living expenses incurred while attending the session, with no thought of payment for the time sacrificed from private business or employment for the benefit of the State.

Asking the voters for their favorable consideration of this proposed amendment, we respectfully submit the foregoing arguments in favor of its adoption.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,

W. H. HOLLIS for the Senate, and
WESLEY O. SMITH and ARTHUR W.
LAWRENCE, for the House.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 320 and 321)

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 3, 1914, to amend Section 9 of Article XV, proposed by initiative petition and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, October 30, 1913.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by authority of Mrs. Jean Bennett, 429 E. Morrison St., Portland, on behalf of Universal Eight Hour League.—UNIVERSAL CONSTITUTIONAL EIGHT HOUR DAY AMENDMENT.—Its purpose is to add Section 9 to Article XV of the Oregon Constitution prohibiting any man, woman, boy or girl, from being employed more than eight hours in any one day, or forty-eight hours in any one week, in any trade, business or profession, or on any farm, or in domestic service, or in any kind of employment whatever, skilled or unskilled, mental or physical, within the State of Oregon. This law applies to children and other relatives of the employers, and provides penalty for violation thereof. Vote YES or NO

320 Yes

321 No

Article XV, Section 9, of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

That, it shall constitute a criminal offence, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for any person, firm, company or corporation, or his, her, or their foreman, overseer, superintendent, manager or any other agent, to employ, in the State of Oregon, any man, woman, boy or girl, for more than eight hours in any one calendar day; or more than forty-eight hours in any one calendar week. By this law, employment for eight hours in any calendar day shall be confined to nine consecutive hours, allowing one hour for eating and rest. The period of nine consecutive hours with eight hours for work therein, and one hour for eating and rest, shall by the provisions of this law, be identical for each, any, and every calendar day, of each, any, and every calendar week.

This law, and the provisions thereof, shall apply, with equal force, to each,

any, and every person, man, woman, boy or girl, employed for pay, remuneration, profit, or compensation of any kind whatsoever; in, on, around, or about each, any, and every cafe, club, hotel, restaurant, farm, laundry, hospital, canning or packing plant, factory, lumber yard, logging camp, saw-mill, oil, steam, or electric railway, railroad, station, depot, roundhouse, or on the tracks, engines, cars, or other equipment of an oil, steam, or electric railway or railroad, to express, teaming, and draying concerns, to telegraph, telephone, engineering, mechanical, mercantile, mining, foundry, iron, and machine work, to laborers, domestics, artisans, mechanics and tradesmen in the building trades, to office, store, barber shop, garage, workshop, ship, wharf, warehouse and waterfront work, anywhere and everywhere within the State of Oregon. By this law neither manual labor, trades, nor the professions shall be exempted, but every form of labor, skilled or unskilled, as well as every trade and profession, and persons working therein or thereat, shall be included in, by and under this law, within the State of Oregon.

Further, Be it Enacted, that, children or relatives of employers or their agents shall not be exempt under this law, and the same shall be included, in, by, and under this law.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Labor of the State of Oregon and his assistants, to enforce, without delay, each, any, and every provision of this law; and to prosecute, to the fullest extent of the law, each, any, and every violation, of each, any, and every provision of this law.

Failure of the Labor Commissioner to enforce, without delay, each, any, and every provision of this law, and to prosecute without delay, each, any, and every violator of this law, shall make it mandatory for the Governor of the State of Oregon to dismiss said Labor Commissioner.

This law shall be in force immediately following the passage of same.

The only exemptions allowed, by, and under this law, shall be in case of accident, breakdown, fire, flood, or

storm; when in such cases, it shall be legal for any employer, his, or her agents, to employ their help for more than eight hours in one calendar day; *provided, however,* that, for each additional hour, or fraction thereof, such help shall receive twice their usual remuneration for each additional hour, or fraction thereof.

Any employer, his, or her foreman, overseer, superintendent, manager, or any other agent, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply, and have complied with, each, any, and every provision of this law, shall, for each, any, and every violation of this law, and its provisions, be punished by fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars; or not less than thirty days nor more than one year in jail, or both; for each, any, and every violation of each, any, and every provision of this law.

For negative argument, see page 29.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 320 and 321)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the Non-Partisan League, opposing the proposed UNIVERSAL CONSTITUTIONAL EIGHT-HOUR DAY AMENDMENT.

The mere fact that this bill would include in its limit of eight hours for a work day, all farm hands and household servants, shows it to be impracticable. The character of the work on a farm is of such a nature that it is impossible to limit the hours of work to eight.

The average farmer today is not amassing any fabulous fortunes and if he has to put in two shifts of men to harvest his crops it will put the farmer absolutely out of business. No matter what or how many laws we may pass, we cannot change the fact that crops ripen and have to be gathered in a

very small portion of the entire year and unless everybody works early and late without much regard to hours, the crops will be damaged, if not lost.

As it is now, the farmer finds it difficult to get enough hands in the harvest season and if he were successful in getting twice as many then, as he has now, what would these extra hands do during the rest of the year?

We don't need any additional army of unemployed to take care of during the winter.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE,
By George C. Mason,
Manager.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 322 and 323)

A MEASURE

To limit the hours of labor and require certain conditions of rest for females working for hire in certain employments and industries, etc., 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 3, 1914, proposed by initiative petition and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, November 5, 1913.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by authority of Mrs. I. B. Garriott, 290 Eugene Street, Portland, Oregon, on behalf of the Eight Hour League.—EIGHT HOUR DAY AND ROOM VENTILATION LAW FOR FEMALE WORKERS.—Its purpose is to amend Sections 5037 and 5039, Lord's Oregon Laws, so as to limit the hours of labor and require certain conditions of rest for female workers and make eight hours a day's labor, not to extend over more than ten consecutive hours in any day, in all manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and cannery establishments, and places of amusement, and laundries, hotels, rooming houses, apartment houses and restaurants, and telegraph, telephone, express and transportation businesses, and office employments, and providing penalty for violation of the Act. Vote YES or NO

322 Yes

323 No

A BILL

For a law to amend Sections 5037 and 5039 of Lord's Oregon Laws to limit the hours of labor and require certain conditions of rest for females working for hire in certain employments and industries; to require forced ventilation in certain classes of occupations, industries and business, and to provide for enforcement of Section 5038 of Lord's Oregon Laws and of this law with penalties for their violation.

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That Section 5037 of Lord's Oregon Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 5037. No female shall be required or permitted by any employer or employers, or by his or their agent or agents, to work more than eight hours in any period of twenty-four consecutive hours, nor more than forty-eight hours in one week in any manufacturing, mechan-

ical, mercantile or cannery establishment, nor in any place of amusement, laundry, hotel, rooming house, apartment house or restaurant, nor in any branch or department of any telegraph, telephone, express or transportation company or business, nor in any office employment, nor in any sanitarium or hospital, save only that graduate nurses in such hospitals or sanitariums are excluded from the operation of this law. Such working day of eight hours shall not be extended over more than ten consecutive hours of any day of twenty-four hours. Every person, firm or corporation employing three or more females in any business or occupation subject to this law, shall ventilate all their working rooms by exhaust fans or other power of sufficient capacity and driven at such a rate of speed as to change completely the air therein for fresh air at least as often as every three minutes during working hours, when the temperature in such rooms or any of them is more than 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

Section 2. Section 5039 of Lord's Oregon Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 5039. Any employer who shall violate any provision of this law, or who shall permit or suffer his manager, overseer, superintendent, foreman, or other agent to violate any provision of this law, and also any manager, overseer, superintendent, foreman, or other agent who shall violate any provision of this law, with or without the knowledge or permission of his employer, and any employer who shall fail, neglect or refuse to provide suitable seats and rest as required by Section 5038 of Lord's Oregon Laws, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof for the first offense shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars; for the second offense he shall be fined not

less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than five days nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court; for the third and each succeeding offense he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five days. In the case of any corporation, the president or other chief officer of such corporation residing in Oregon, shall be responsible under this law and punished personally for every such misdemeanor of the corporation. It is hereby made the especial duty of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops to enforce all provisions of this law.

For affirmative argument see page 32.
For negative argument see page 33.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 322 and 323)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by Eight-Hour League in behalf of the proposed EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND ROOM VENTILATION LAW FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

If American women are to be mothers of a winning race they must have time for education and development of the mind; they must not be drudges in factory and shop; they must have fresh air, recreation, the association of other women; they must have opportunity to enjoy organization in clubs and societies in efforts to understand the problems which their children will be called upon to solve.

American women cannot work from dawn to dark every day and live the lives which the times demand they should live. Men have regulated their own day's work, and year after year the hours have been lessened until about one-third of the average day's time in industry has been cut off, with chances that further reductions in working time will be forced through legislation during the coming years.

While men have demanded and secured recognition in factory and workshop women have been denied the right to share in the benefits gained. In many cases women have to work much longer hours than men doing practically the same work, and for much less pay. This we submit, is unfair, unjust, and should not be tolerated in this progressive country.

Human effort is limited; human life can be sacrificed on the altar of haste, carelessness, shortsightedness and greed. Society must protect itself against the evils which will surely sap the vitality of the race, decrease the earning power of the individual and add burdens to coming generations through wreckage in the struggle for existence. Society must demand that woman as a worker in industry shall have a square deal, shall have time as a citizen, as well as labor as a worker.

If the American people are to maintain a position of prominence in the progress of the world American women must be given opportunity in education, in industry, in civic activity. If women are to be given the rights and powers of citizenship, and are to be forced into shop, mill and factory with men, they must be given the rights now held by men to have leisure as a means to maintaining health, and to develop bodies equal to the demands made upon them.

The purpose of this measure is to give to the women of the State of Oregon who must needs spend their lives in factory, shop and mill, nearly the same opportunity that men now enjoy as to hours of toil and conditions of ventilation. The measure does not touch the women whose work is not of the grinding, killing kind; it is not intended to offer aid to those who do not need aid. But it is intended to regulate the employment of women where their lives might be blighted, where the right to proper hours of labor are denied, where the interests of society are being trampled upon.

The demands of the race, the rights of the individual, the rights of society, the rights of unborn children, the hope of true greatness for the State of Oregon, all are wrapped up in the success of this measure.

In California and other states where the eight-hour law for women is in operation, the results have been altogether gratifying to the people, and nowhere would an effort to repeal the law find support.

The people of the State of Oregon pride themselves on their progressiveness, on their purpose to lead the nation in liberal citizenship. The voters of the State have given themselves rights which mean much in the development of perfect government. The men finally gave women the ballot. Women have earned a place in industry. Now the mothers, sisters and daughters of the men of Oregon ask the right to do a fair day's work—a right which men have claimed and secured for themselves—with the right to have brief periods of leisure for rest, for development, for building up the health necessary to withstand the strain of toil in these days of tremendous activity.

Men of Oregon, women of Oregon, the issue is clearly before you in this measure. Will you prove equal to the emergency, or will you admit that women have no rights in industry when profits and dividends are demanded?

EIGHT HOUR LEAGUE.

By MARIE D. EQUI, M. D., President;
MAME T. OATMAN, Secretary; MRS.
A. J. LOVE, Treasurer.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 322 and 323)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by The Non-Partisan League, opposing the proposed EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND ROOM VENTILATION LAW FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

We all approve the splendid work of the Industrial Welfare Commission in shortening the hours for women. But to arbitrarily take the matter out of the hands of these good people who have been giving a vast deal of intelligent and energetic thought to this problem, is without sense or reason.

We are opposed to this bill because it does just this.

The Industrial Welfare Commission, composed of Edwin V. O'Hara, Bertha Moores and Amedee M. Smith, investigates all matters relative to the hours of employment, minimum wage, etc., for women workers. They have already put into effect the following laws, viz.:

(a) Limiting work for girls under eighteen years of age in any manufacturing, mercantile, millinery, laundry, hotel, telephone, telegraph establishments, etc., to eight hours and twenty minutes.

(b) Limiting hours of work in above lines for all women, regardless of age to eight hours and twenty minutes in some cases and nine hours in others.

(c) Establishing a minimum wage for women in each of the above classifications.

(d) Limiting office work for women to fifty-one hours per week.

We contend these laws alone indicate the necessity for classification of women workers and further show that the present commission is giving due consideration to the circumstances surrounding each employment.

There may be conditions in specific lines of work, owing to the character of the work itself, which would make impracticable any general law. When we discover that the present Industrial Welfare Commission is not properly handling this matter, it will be time to get a new one appointed.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE,

By George C. Mason,
Manager.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 324 and 325)

A MEASURE

To provide the manner of nominating and electing Judicial officers, etc., 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 3, 1914, proposed by initiative petition and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, May 14, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by authority of W. M. Davis, 623 Lumbermen's Building, Portland, Oregon.—NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY BILL PROHIBITING PARTY NOMINATIONS FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.—Its purpose is to prohibit nominations for judicial offices including county judges, justices of the peace or district judges, circuit and supreme court judges, and permitting any person desiring any such office to be a candidate by filing with the proper officer, a petition signed by one per cent of the legal voters of the State or district in which such officer is to be elected. No nominations to be made at primary elections; no name to be placed on the ballot at general election except those filing petitions.

Vote YES or NO

324	Yes
325	No

A BILL

For an Act to provide for a non-partisan Judiciary, to provide the manner of nominating and electing Judicial officers, to define the term Judicial officer within the meaning of this act, to prohibit the nomination at any primary election of any Judicial officer by any political party, association, person or persons, and to provide a penalty for violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. A Judicial officer within the meaning of this act shall include Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Court, Judges of the County Court, Justices of the Peace and Judges of District Courts.

Section 2. The nomination of any Judicial officer, as defined in this act, by any political party, body or association is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. Not more than one hundred days nor less than sixty days prior to the time fixed by law for holding a general election in this state any qualified person may become a candidate for any Judicial office as defined in this act, to be filled by elec-

tion at such general election by filing, as hereinafter provided in this act, his notice of intention to become such candidate together with a petition therefor signed by qualified electors as hereinafter provided in this act.

Section 4. The notice of intention to become a candidate shall give the name of the candidate, the office for which such person is a candidate, the place of the candidate's residence, and such other facts that are necessary to show that such person is qualified under the law to hold such office if elected; and shall be subscribed and verified under oath by such candidate before any person qualified by law to administer an oath.

Section 5. The petition for nomination shall give the name of the candidate, his place of residence, and the office for which such person is a candidate. If such petition for nomination be for a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, it shall be signed by at least one per cent of the legal voters of this state. If such petition for nomination be for a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, it shall be signed by at least one per cent of the legal voters of the district in which such Circuit Judge is to be elected.

If such petition for nomination be for a candidate for County Judge, it shall be signed by at least one per cent of the legal voters of the county in which such County Judge is to be elected. If such petition for nomination be for a candidate for Justice of the Peace or District Judge it shall be signed by at least one per cent of the legal voters of the district in which such Justice of the Peace or District Judge is to be elected. In estimating the percentage of the legal voters necessary under this section, such percentage shall be sufficient and shall be computed upon the basis of the total vote cast for all candidates for Governor at the general election held next preceding the filing of such petition respectively within the state, circuit court, district, county, or justice of the peace district. Each sheet of a petition for nomination shall be signed and verified under oath by an officer qualified to administer an oath by some one who believes that each person's name on such sheet was signed by such persons respectively and that they are all legal voters and qualified to sign such petition for such candidate.

Section 6. All notices of intention to become candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court or Circuit Court together with the petitions for nominations shall be filed with the Secretary of State within the time specified in Section 3 of this act. All notices of intention to become candidates for County Judges, Justices of the Peace or District Judges, together with the petitions for nominations shall be filed with the County Clerk of the respective counties, in which such offices are to be filled by election, within the time specified in Section 3 of this act.

Section 7. The Secretary of State shall, with respect to all candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Court, who have complied with the provisions of this act, place the names of such candidates, respectively,

under the proper heading of the office, on the general election ballot; but there shall be no designation on such ballot of the political party, political or other affiliation of any such candidate. The County Clerks shall with respect to all candidates for County Judges, Justices of the Peace and District Judges, within their respective counties, who have complied with the provisions of this act, place the names of such candidates, under the proper heading of the office, on the general election ballot; but there shall be no designation on such ballot of the political party, political or other affiliation of any of such candidates.

Section 8. No person who is a candidate for any Judicial office shall while he is such candidate by any card, circular or printed or written notice designate the political party, political or other affiliation to which he belongs.

Section 9. The printing on the general election ballot of the name of any person as a candidate for any Judicial office as defined in this act, who has not complied with the terms of this act is hereby prohibited.

Section 10. It shall be unlawful for any political party, political association, body, persons or person to nominate any person at any primary election for any Judicial office as defined in this act.

Section 11. The manner of the election of Judicial officers, as defined in this act, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be conducted in the same manner as now provided by law.

Section 12. A failure on the part of any candidate to comply with the provisions of this act, or a violation of any of the provisions thereof by a candidate, shall render his election null and void.

Section 13. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed so far as they conflict.

For affirmative argument see page 36.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 324 and 325)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by W. M. Davis in behalf of the proposed NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY BILL PROHIBITING PARTY NOMINATIONS FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Number 324 on the ballot is the Non-Partisan Judiciary Bill, which provides for the nomination of all judicial officers in the State of Oregon, from the highest to the lowest. This Act provides that persons eligible to a judicial office, after getting the proper number of signatures, can have their names placed upon the ballot at the regular election without the necessity of entering the primaries, and there is to be no political designation after their names; in other words, no political party or organization can nomi-

nate or suggest the name of any one for a judicial office.

This measure has been endorsed by the State Bar Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Federation of Labor at their last annual meetings. The state of Washington has had a similar act in that state for a number of years, which has given great satisfaction.

Let us remove the judiciary as far as possible from politics. This is taking a step in the right direction.

W. M. DAVIS.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 326 and 327)

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 3, 1914, to amend Article IX by inserting after Section 1a and before Section 2 a section to be designated as Section 1b of Article IX, proposed by initiative petition and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, May 23, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by W. S. U'Ren, Oregon City, Oregon, G. M. Orton, 82 1/2 Front Street, Portland, Oregon, W. H. Daly, City Hall, Portland, Oregon, H. D. Wagon, Worcester Block, Portland, Oregon, A. D. Cridge, 954 E. 22d Street, Portland, Oregon, Fred Peterson, Klamath Falls, Oregon, E. J. Stack, 162 Second Street, Portland, Oregon, C. Schuebel, Oregon City, Oregon.—\$1500 TAX EXEMPTION AMENDMENT.— Its purpose is to exempt from assessment and taxation, dwelling houses, household furniture, live stock, machinery, orchard trees, vines, bushes, shrubs, nursery stock, merchandise, buildings and other improvements on, in and under lands made by clearing, ditching and draining, but not to exempt the land; it is intended to exempt up to \$1,500, all kinds of personal property and land improvements of all kinds, but the land itself shall be assessed. Vote YES or NO

- 326 Yes
- 327 No

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be, and hereby is, amended by inserting the following section in said Article IX, after Section 1a and before Section 2, and it shall be designated as Section 1b of Article IX.

ARTICLE IX

Section 1b. Every person is exempt from tax on fifteen hundred dollars of the total assessed value of his or her dwelling house, household furniture, live stock, machinery, orchard trees, vines, bushes, shrubs, nursery stock, merchandise, buildings and other improvements on, in and under his or her lands made by clearing, ditching and draining.

It is especially intended to include within this fifteen hundred dollar exemption all kinds of personal property and all said land improvements made for the greater convenience and attractiveness of the home or the gaining of a livelihood.

The assessed value of each tract of land and of each lot shall be listed in the assessment roll separately from the assessed value of any personal property and of any improvements on, in or under the tract or lot.

The Secretary of State is hereby directed to resubmit this section for repeal or reapproval by the people at the regular general November election in 1916 and again in 1918 under a ballot title to be furnished by the attorney general, and this exemption section shall be repealed if a majority of those voting on the question vote "No" at either of said elections.

All provisions of the Constitution and laws of Oregon in conflict with this section are hereby abrogated and repealed in so far as they conflict herewith, and this section is self executing.

For affirmative argument see page 38.

For negative arguments see pages 39-41, 62 and 63.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 326 and 327)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by W. S. U'Ren, Alfred D. Cridge and G. M. Orton in behalf of proposed \$1,500 TAX EXEMPTION AMENDMENT.

This measure is endorsed by the State Federation of Labor, Farmers' Society of Equity, Central Labor Council of Portland, and other labor organizations.

Argument for the \$1,500 Home Tax Exemption.

Partly by law and partly by custom of the assessors and property owners, the following property is now exempt from tax in Oregon:

Nearly all money, accounts, notes, mortgages, and city, county, district and government bonds and warrants; all household furniture, fixtures, clothes, diamonds, jewelry and similar personal property in actual use. Water powers are very lightly assessed and taxed. To the extent that this property is exempt from tax, the owners enjoy an advantage over other taxpayers. Some people and estates in Oregon own many hundred thousand dollars of this exempt property. They are the ones for the most part who are bitterly fighting the proposal to give small farmers and home owners the benefit of not more than fifteen hundred dollars tax exemption of such property as working people use with which to make a living and live.

This amendment would give the little homemaker a little of the relief now enjoyed by the owners of money, bonds and diamonds. It would repeal the exemption of more than \$1,500 of household furniture and jewelry for any person.

This amendment will compel the assessors to itemize the value of clearing lands, raising orchards and other land improvements. This will give the farmers facts on which to compare the tax they pay on money invested in making farm homes, with the tax paid on money invested in skyscrapers and mansions.

Every person will save a little by this exemption so long as he has not more than \$5 of land value for one dollar of the kind of land improvement, and personal property that is exempt. No corporation gets any exemption. No land value is exempt. The larger his proportion of exempt property, up to \$1,500, the more he will save. What the homemakers save will be made good by those whose assessment is greater than \$6,000.

It is possible for a man to deed half his property to his wife and thereby get a double exemption. This would be good for the wife and no harm to the community. He could also deed his property away to avoid paying any tax, but he can do that without this amendment.

If this amendment is approved this year, the Secretary of State must submit it to the people at the general elec-

tion in 1916 without the filing of a petition or any action of the Legislature. The title for submission would be something like this: "Shall the \$1,500 Homes Tax Exemption be continued in force?" If a majority then vote "No," it will be repealed, but if a majority then vote "Yes," the Secretary must submit the same question again in 1918 without any petition or action by the Legislature.

The reason the large property owners and speculators are so bitter against this \$1,500 exemption is that they are afraid it will be so good for the small home owners that after one year's trial it will never be repealed.

If the small farmers and home owners and other workers find that the effects of \$1,500 tax exemption is not good for them, it will certainly be repealed at the second submission, if not at the first. Its supporters respectfully ask you to vote for \$1,500 exemption for the home makers.

Against this measure statements are made by opponents for the most part in such publications and under such circumstances as give no opportunity for reply. They are in brief: (1) Would exempt an e-n-o-r-m-o-u-s proportion of the assessed property of the State. (2) Would increase taxes on the man just starting a home. (3) Would de-patriotize the workingman, because leaving him no taxes to pay.

(1) No facts or official figures are given with this statement. Just an indefinite appeal to imagination and prejudice. This measure might exempt one-sixth, probably much less.

(2) No man within a year who starts a home but will have more than one-sixth of its total assessed values in property this measure would exempt. This measure would encourage and justify him in improving, beautifying and adorning it, thereby creating a demand for building materials and all kinds of labor and products of labor.

(3) How touching is the solicitude of our great land owners and beneficiaries of special privileges lest the workingman be de-patriotized! If Oregon will encourage, instead of penalizing homes, our workingmen will be able to secure and retain and own more homes and thereby in greatly increased numbers become direct taxpayers on lots and fields. Now too many of them are wanderers on the face of the earth, and "aliens in the land of their birth." Let us make Oregon a great Commonwealth, where every man shall build him a home and rest beneath "his own vine and fig tree."

W. S. U'REN,
ALFRED D. CRIDGE,
G. M. ORTON.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 326 and 327)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by The Non-Partisan League opposing the proposed \$1,500 TAX EXEMPTION AMENDMENT.

How many times must the people of Oregon say they don't want Single Tax? They have been saying it for six years and yet again Mr. U'Ren, "champion of the people's rights" refuses to obey the will of the people, expressed by the ballot in 1908 and 1912.

Never forget that tax exemption does not reduce the cost of running the government, which is what determines the amount of taxation. Taking a tax off one thing places an increased tax on another. Exempting personal property means increasing the tax on real property—land.

This should be sufficient to show the end in view, viz: take off \$1,500 from personal property this year, then make it \$3,000 two years from now and then take it all off everything but land—tax land so high nobody can pay it, then the State takes the land and the single taxer has his final wish—the end has been achieved.

Mr. U'Ren has promised us if we will only elect him Governor, he will for the time being restrain his single tax tendencies and will agree to urge NO OTHER single tax measure than this \$1,500 exemption.

But what of the bill itself? It tends to take part of the burden of the expense of government off the shoulders of some people and put it on others. If it does this, it pauperizes some of us to that extent. We certainly do not wish others to pay our just debts.

As a matter of fact, the bill actually reduces nobody's tax, for we will pay

taxes whether we know it or not. We pay rent or board bills, we buy food and clothing, we ride on cars, we do the thousand and one things of life, for all of which we have to pay the price—and that price depends upon the expense of production which always includes taxes.

Such is the case relative to the indirect tax we all pay. How will this exemption affect some of us in our direct tax? How many of us have bought a small piece of land, hoping some day to build on it? What is to be the increase on our lot when we exclude from personal tax \$150,000,000 worth of taxable property? Don't we pay enough taxes now on that lot?

Remember, this bill does not exempt \$1,500 on land—only on improvements, so that if you own a farm you will pay probably no tax on the house and barn, but a whole lot more tax on the land, because some other fellow is making you pay his proper share of the total sum needed.

One of the worst features of this deceptive bill, is that while it doesn't actually reduce anybody's taxes, it does create a large body of voters who THINK THEY PAY NO TAXES and who will consequently be ready to vote for free lunches and feather beds, because they think the other fellow has to pay the bill.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE,

By GEORGE C. MASON,
Manager.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 326 and 327)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by Geo. E. Frost and T. J. Fording opposing proposed \$1,500.00 TAX EXEMPTION AMENDMENT.

Everybody knows \$1,500.00 cut from the tax roll means \$3,000.00 worth of property. Household furniture is not assessed now.

With the rank and file who patronize our public schools, a \$1,500.00 exemption is not needed as a relief. To those willing to avail themselves of the tax dodging device by which wife, husband, adult sons and daughters may each share in the tax roll, the bill permits a family exemption of many thousands of dollars. Not one dollar of the \$1,500.00 applies to land. Those owning land, whether poor or rich, have their taxes increased in each case where another assessment is decreased. Under the rule of equality, unfairness is traced either to the incompetent or dishonest official, not to the rule itself. Change the law to inequality, either of value or of rate, and you license officials to do worse than now, and shift the blame to the law. No system of tax can be more just than the percentage system, where the poor pay little, and the rich pay much, and each in proportion to what he or she owns.

One acre highly cultivated is better than ten acres neglected. Our undeveloped acres will be of use as time brings dense population. Now, the large and small farm, the cottage and the mansion, pay less tax than if our forests and our vacant lots belonged to the State. If the proposed exemption applied to all property, the effect would be to relieve from taxation all persons worth less than \$3,000.00, and these persons would still have the power to vote taxes. Personal property requires more protection from police and fire departments than real estate. Land with buildings yields in income a greater per cent of its value than does vacant land, and can more easily meet the taxes. Were the vacant lots occupied by buildings, the over-supply would make cheaper rents and reduce

the value of present buildings. The owners of buildings can stand a penalty rather than force new buildings beyond demand.

This proposed exemption carefully avoids exempting the land, and is an appeal to selfish impulse at the expense of patriotism. For ages cooperation has been suggested as the panacea for all ills, but the cooperators refuse to cooperate without the aid of wealth. It is necessary to treat wealth fairly to secure its cooperation with labor. The demand that stump land shall pay as much taxes as highly cultivated farms means that single tax and government ownership are sought. In this country that means revolution, and revolution means worse conditions before better. Business ever was and ever will be done for profit or not at all. Costly improvements will go where title to the ground is not threatened with unjust and unequal taxation. This \$1,500.00 scheme, if carried, demands a place on the ballot in 1916, and again in 1918, thus prolonging agitation, doubt and unsettled conditions, and postponing the resumption of business. If the Panama Exposition is to draw men and money to Oregon, this measure must be defeated, and the safe and sane policy of equal rights to all and special privileges to none be re-enacted and guarded by a two-thirds vote. Constitutional protection to small business and large business, to varied industries, to all industries, is the one way to see prosperity in 1915. Give us steady work, and taxes will be the least of our troubles.

Signed by:

GEO. E. FROST,
545 E. 15th St. N.,
Portland, Oregon
T. J. FORDING,
573 Hawthorne Terrace
Portland, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 326 and 327)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the Oregon Rational Tax Reform Association opposing the proposed \$1,500 TAX EXEMPTION AMENDMENT.

U'Ren's \$1,500 Exemption Bill exempts over \$150,000,000 worth of property from taxation.

No farm land or city lots will be exempt under this law. If \$150,000,000 worth of property is exempt then the land owners must pay higher taxes on what is left.

Just another attempt to buffalo the voters into voting for single tax.

OREGON RATIONAL TAX
REFORM ASSOCIATION

By Robt. E. Smith, Secretary.

Mr. City Voter:

The \$1,500 exemption bill is "single tax" in disguise. It exempts over \$150,000,000 worth of property from taxation. Who will make up this deficit? The land owner will because this bill does not exempt any land. This means greatly increased taxes for the farmer.

We, the farmers of the State, through our tax association, ask you to help us defeat this vicious and deceptive measure. Its unfairness to us must be apparent to you. Its adoption will ultimately cause many of us to lose our farms.

OREGON RATIONAL TAX
REFORM ASSOCIATION

By Robt. E. Smith, Secretary.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 328 and 329)

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 3, 1914, to amend Article XI by inserting two sections in said Article XI, after Section 8 and before Section 9, to be designated as Sections 8a and 8b of Article XI, proposed by initiative petition and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, June 19, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by authority of C. S. Jackson, Journal Building, Portland, Oregon, and F. W. Mulkey, Room 21 Mulkey Building, corner Second and Morrison Streets, Portland, Oregon.—PUBLIC DOCKS AND WATER FRONTAGE AMENDMENT.—The purpose of this amendment is to prohibit the sale of the beds of navigable waters (at bank full stage), and subjecting the same to public use for water commerce, navigation, and improvements in aid thereof; authorizing the construction of municipal docks on such lands within the municipality, or within five miles from its corporate limits, and authorizing the leasing of such lands for the construction of private docks, when not needed by the public or municipality, giving one moiety of the rents to the municipality and one to the common school fund. Vote YES or NO

328 Yes

329 No

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

That Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the following two sections in said Article XI, after Section 8 and before Section 9 thereof, and they shall be and are hereby designated as Sections 8a and b of Article XI:

Section 8a. The beds of the navigable waters of the State of Oregon at bank full stage are hereby declared subject to public use for water commerce, navigation and improvements in aid thereof; the State's title thereto is in trust for the benefit of the people, and is hereby declared to be perpetual and forever inalienable and any grant thereof interfering with public commerce, navigation or improvements in aid thereof is hereby forbidden; nor shall the State, by any claim based upon the filling or reclamation of sub-

merged lands, or by any grant, license, franchise, permit, equitable estoppel, adverse possession, judgment or decree of any Court, act of omission or commission of any governmental agency, or otherwise, ever be divested or absolved of its trust to maintain said beds of said navigable waters at bank full stage subject to public use for the benefit of said water commerce, navigation or improvements in aid thereof; but cities and towns may construct and maintain municipal docks on the submerged lands of said waters within their limits or within five miles from their limits, except that no city or town shall construct municipal docks within the corporate limits of another city or town without the consent of the latter, or upon submerged lands upon which docks have been heretofore built under the terms of Sections 5201 and 5202, Lord's Oregon Laws, without compensation given in the manner required by law. It is hereby made the duty of the Governor of the State to see that the State's trust for the

benefit of the people as in this section provided is faithfully exercised, observed and performed; and all of this section of this Article shall be self-executing.

Section 8b. The legislative power of the State may provide for the leasing of the submerged lands of the State upon its navigable waters not needed by cities or towns for municipal docks up to harbor lines, or in case of no harbor lines, then up to navigable water for the construction and maintenance of private owned docks thereon, but such leases shall be authorized only upon payment of a fair rental value to be ascertained every five years by disinterested appraisers; in providing for such leasing preference shall be given to adjacent owners. In no case shall the terms of any lease exceed twenty-five years; one-half of the rental value derived from such leases,

if from submerged lands within cities or towns, shall inure to said cities or towns for the benefit of its municipal dock system, or if none, then for the benefit of its general fund. And provided, further, that any lease of such lands within the corporate limits of a city or town or within five miles of the limits of such city or town may be terminated any time after ten years from the date of its execution if desired by such city or town for municipal docks, upon payment of the fair value of the physical improvements erected by the lessee. And provided, further, that all lessees shall be deemed engaged in a public service business in aid of commerce and navigation to be performed without discrimination and subject to public regulation.

For affirmative arguments see pages 46 and 47.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 330 and 331)

A MEASURE

To authorize cities and towns to construct, operate and maintain municipal wharves, docks, etc., 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 3, 1914, proposed by initiative petition and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, June 23, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by authority of C. S. Jackson, Journal Building, Portland, Oregon, and F. W. Mulkey, Room 21 Mulkey Building, corner Second and Morrison Streets, Portland, Oregon.—MUNICIPAL WHARVES AND DOCKS BILL.—The purpose of this Act is to authorize cities and towns to construct, operate and maintain wharves, docks, piers, etc., for the use of boats and vessels of all kinds, the said wharves, piers, docks, or other like utility to be constructed within the city or town, or within five miles from its corporate limits, and also authorizing the leasing of submerged lands for the construction of private wharves, etc., when said lands are not needed for such municipal wharves, docks, etc. Vote YES or NO

330 Yes

331 No

A BILL FOR AN INITIATIVE LAW

To authorize cities and towns to construct, operate and maintain municipal wharves, docks, etc., within their limits or adjacent thereto, and within five miles of the limits thereof on the submerged lands of the navigable streams or other like water of the State beyond low water mark to the harbor lines established or to be established by the United States or the State of Oregon, except in cases where adjacent owners have constructed wharves as provided for in Sections 521 and 522, Lord's Oregon Laws, in which cases said cities and towns shall not construct such municipal wharves, etc., without payment of compensation to said adjacent land owners in the manner provided by law, and except, further, that no city or town shall by this law be authorized to occupy the submerged lands within the corporate limits of another city or town without the consent of the latter;

And to authorize corporate authorities and the State Land Board to lease any such lands not needed for mu-

nicipal docks, for the benefit of such cities and towns and the common school fund of the State, such leases not to exceed the term of twenty-five years, with the right of such cities and towns to terminate such leases after ten years if required for municipal docks, etc., upon the payment of compensation for the physical improvements erected under such leases; the rental to be determined after the first five years by five-year periodical appraisements, and preference being given to adjacent owners in leasing such lands, and providing that such lessees shall be deemed as engaging in a public service business and shall not discriminate as to service performed, and to repeal Sections 521 and 522, Lord's Oregon Laws, and as much of Section 6079, Lord's Oregon Laws, as seeks to grant a title to new land to adjoining owners where it shall be necessary for the Port of Portland to create artificial banks to narrow the general channel of the river within the corporate limits of any incorporated city or town, or within five miles of the limits thereof.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That the right to construct, operate and maintain municipal wharves, docks, piers, basins, slips, water terminals and other structures of a like kind, is hereby authorized and granted the several incorporated cities and towns of the State of Oregon, upon submerged lands of any navigable stream or other like water within the corporate limits of said incorporated city or town, or adjacent thereto and within five miles from the limits thereof, and to extend such wharves, docks, piers, basins, slips, water terminals and other structures of a like kind into such stream or other like water, beyond low water mark, so far as may be necessary and convenient for the use and accommodation of any ships or other boats or vessels that may or can navigate such streams or other like waters; provided, however, that in case adjacent land owners have constructed a wharf or wharves as provided for in Sections 5201 and 5202, Lord's Oregon Laws, such adjacent land owners shall not be deprived of their rights as given by said Sections 5201 and 5202, Lord's Oregon Laws, without just compensation given in the manner provided by law; and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall authorize any incorporated city or town to construct wharves, docks, piers, slips, basins, water terminals or other like structures, beyond any harbor or pier head line established or to be established by the Government of the United States or the State of Oregon, or within the corporate limits of another incorporated city or town, without the consent of said incorporated city or town given by the corporate authorities exercising municipal legislative power.

Section 2. That the corporate authorities exercising jurisdiction over the construction and control of municipal docks (or in case of no municipal docks, then the proper corporate authorities) of a city or town lying upon any navigable stream or other like water, may, with the acquiescence of the State Land Board of the State of Oregon, or its legal successor in office, lease, for the purpose of constructing private owned wharves, docks, piers, basins, slips, water terminals or other structures of like kind, any of the land described in Section 1 of this act not required for municipal wharves, docks, piers, basins, slips, water terminals or other structures of like kind, and such a lease shall not exceed the term of twenty-five years and shall be based upon a fair rental value to be determined for the first five years of such term by said corporate authorities and said State Land Board or its legal successor, the rental

for the remainder of said term to be determined by periodical five-year appraisements to be ascertained by three disinterested appraisers to be chosen at each five-year period by said corporate authorities and said State Land Board or its successor and said lessee; provided, however, if at any time after ten years a city or town shall desire for its municipal dock system any submerged lands so leased by its corporate authorities and said State Land Board or its successor, it may acquire the same upon just compensation paid to said lessee for the fair value of physical improvements erected under any such lease, but no such fair value shall ever include a franchise, lease or other intangible element of value of a like or different kind, or damages for loss of profits or business, direct or indirect, or other damage of a like or different kind. Said rentals shall be annually paid by the said lessee to the said corporate authorities and when collected shall be divided by the remittance and payment of one-half thereof to the treasurer of said city or town for the benefit of its municipal dock system, or, if it has no such system, then for the benefit of its general fund, the other half to be paid the State Treasurer of the State of Oregon for the benefit of the common school fund of said State, provided that in leasing any such lands, preference shall be given the adjacent land owner if such land owner agrees to pay a rental equal to the best obtainable rental offered, and provided further, that any such lessee shall be deemed a person engaged in a public service business and shall not discriminate as to service performed, which said proviso shall be inserted in all leases as a covenant thereof, a breach of which shall operate as a forfeiture of said lease.

Section 3. That Sections 5201 and 5202, Lord's Oregon Laws, as far as the same have not been availed of, and that portion of Section 6079, Lord's Oregon Laws, which reads as follows: "And that in all cases of adjoining owners, where it shall be necessary to create artificial banks to narrow the general channel of the river, all new land made shall belong to said adjoining owner and his right shall extend to the new channel, the same as the old, save where by reason of his refusal to consent to the erection of the works necessary, it may have been necessary to condemn or take his land or rights under the exercise of the right of eminent domain as herein provided to be done," in so far as the same has not been acted upon and applies to channels, artificial banks or new lands made, and adjoining owners within the corporate limits of any incorporated city or town, or within five miles of the limits thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed.

For affirmative argument see pages 46 and 47.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 328 and 329, and 330 and 331)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by C. S. Jackson and F. W. Mulkey in behalf of the proposed PUBLIC DOCKS AND WATER FRONTAGE AMENDMENT, and the proposed MUNICIPAL WHARVES AND DOCKS BILL.

The State of Oregon owns the beds of the navigable waters of the State up to low water mark. Between low water mark and high water mark the title is in the adjacent upland owners or their assigns, subject to the rights of commerce and navigation.

In 1862 the State Legislature passed an Act giving adjacent upland owners the right to construct wharves on the State's lands between low water mark and navigable water. This Act appears as Sections 5201 and 5202 Lord's Oregon Laws. The Supreme Court of the State has said in a number of cases that this wharfing Act of 1862 is a license or franchise which until put to beneficial use is revocable at any time by the Legislative power of the State.

The purpose of the proposed Constitutional amendment and initiative bill designated on the ballot as the "Public Docks and Water Frontage Amendment" and the "Municipal Wharves and Docks Bill" is to prohibit the State from selling or disposing of the beds of its navigable waters and subjecting the same to use for water commerce, navigation and improvements in aid thereof, and giving municipalities the right to construct public docks thereon. If these measures pass adjoining upland owners who have never built wharves upon State lands under the wharf Act of 1862 will lose their right to do so, and municipalities may build public docks on such lands within their limits or within five miles of their limits. If municipalities do not desire to use such lands they may be leased under periodic valuation at fair rental with a privilege to lease given to upland owners if they meet the best bid offered. Any time after ten years if the municipalities need any of the State lands within their limits or five miles adjacent thereto leased to private interests they may take over the same by paying a fair value for the private improvements erected thereon. The revenue derived from leases is to be divided equally between the city where such lands are situated for the benefit of its dock system or, if none, for its general fund and the State of Oregon for its common school fund. It thus appears that where an upland owner, or his assigns, have put the license given under the wharfing Act of 1862 to a

beneficial use these measures in no way deprive them of their license to build wharves in front of their land even though the submerged lands in front of their land be not at the present time improved. The fact that they have once improved their lands even though such improvements have been destroyed protects their license from revocation under the proposed measures. These measures are also revenue producing, in as much as leases of these State lands can only be given upon payment of rents based upon fair values.

Water front owners who have never built wharves adjacent to their lands claim these measures confiscate their property rights; but this is not true, all they ever had was a license or franchise which they have not put to beneficial use; although they have had over fifty years in which to do so. Nor are they being deprived of notice for they will have from the time these measures go on the ballot in July, 1914, to the election in November, 1914, to use their license privilege. Their situation is the same as if a franchise had been given to construct a railroad on public property in 1862 and in 1914 the State seeks to revoke the franchise because the same had never been used.

Oregon is a marine State. She must use her harbors. What she needs is to be able to market her products at the least possible cost for transportation; to develop a transportation system by water that will open up to her world markets for her natural resources and farm products. The Panama Canal brings her eight thousand miles nearer to the Atlantic seaports. Whether she will profit by this splendid opening depends upon her ability to develop and maintain harbors and deep sea water terminals. Oregon cannot long hope to have the general Government appropriate money for harbor improvements unless she can show that each harbor developed attracts water commerce.

Unless Oregon builds up a marine business in every harbor along her coast line and inland water ways by the cheapest of water transportation she will be at a decided disadvantage in the fight with her competitors enjoying a shorter rail haul in continental business. The decision of the Supreme

Court of the United States in the long and short haul Spokane rate case makes this so clear that it is beyond dispute.

In the city of Portland and in most other seaports of the State the railroads own or control a large portion of the water front property and hold the same mostly in an undeveloped state. Naturally it is their policy to so manipulate this property as to prevent water competition. Water transportation cannot be successfully developed without modern docks offering quick and cheap terminal facilities. The history of all the world is to the effect that such water terminals can best be attained under public authority; hence, public owned docks. The seaports of the Pacific Coast in their competition for the Panama business have not overlooked this point. Those of them that can offer the best and cheapest water terminals will get the business; hence, we see San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Astoria, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver, B. C., all constructing modern municipal docks free from railroad control. Of these cities the ones that have to spend the least for dock sites hold the point of vantage. At the present time the cities of California have the advantage, for the State controls water front lands and allows her cities to construct municipal docks thereon free of cost, while in Oregon at the present time private interests control water front lands under the wharfing Act of 1862, refusing to improve their property, and when the cities attempt to improve it, then demand and obtain exorbitant speculative prices. A city under such a handicap cannot hope to develop water commerce as against more fortunate competition. Fortunately, for the people of the State of Oregon these water front measures, if passed, will place the cities of this State in the same advantageous po-

sition now enjoyed by its most favored competitors. We, therefore, contend that it is neither morally nor legally wrong to revoke a franchise for non-use when the holder thereof has had fifty years in which to speculate with the franchise right. The only justification that the State has in granting such a high privilege as a franchise right over a domain, i. e., its navigable waters, which it is supposed to hold in trust for the benefit of all its people, is that the use of the franchise conferred by its development will result in an added benefit to all the people. Let a franchise remain unused and the consideration that induced its granting fails.

In criticism of these measures it has been said that they will remove land upon which taxes are now paid from the tax rolls. This objection has been advanced under cover by water front interests affected thereby. In Portland waterfront property has been assessed at about one-third of its selling value. The city of Portland was compelled to pay about three times the assessed value for its dock sites. Of its two million five hundred thousand dollars available for municipal dock development, one million three hundred thousand dollars had to go for the purchase of sites.

Against the contention that the pending measures may take assessable property from the tax roll is the fact that the increased value of private adjoining property caused by harbor development under municipal docks will more than compensate for any alleged tax loss. In addition there will be further compensation in the revenue the State will get for its common school fund from the rentals on such of the revoked lands as may be leased to private use.

C. S. JACKSON,
F. W. MULKEY.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 332 and 333)

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 3, 1914, to amend Article I by adding thereto a Section to be designated Section 36 of Article I, of the Constitution of Oregon, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of Secretary of State, July 1, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by Joseph H. Albert, 245 N. Winter St., Salem, Oregon; G. H. Billings, Ashland, Oregon; P. J. Brix, 152 Exchange St., Astoria, Oregon; Leslie Butler, Hood River, Oregon; R. C. Coffey, M. D., 789 Glisan St., Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Frederick Eggert, 265 14th St., Portland, Oregon; William T. Foster, Reed College, Portland, Oregon; Lois P. Myers, 515 Hancock St., Portland, Oregon; Alfred C. Schmitt, 726 W. 5th St., Albany, Oregon; J. R. Wilson, 524 E. 24th St., N., Portland, Oregon.—PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Its purpose is to prohibit after January first, 1916, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the State of Oregon, except upon prescription of a physician, or for scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes.

Vote YES or NO

332 Yes

333 No

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Article I of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be and hereby is amended by adding thereto the following section, which shall be designated Section 36 of Article I:

Section 36. From and after January first, 1916, no intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured, or sold within this State, except for medicinal purposes upon prescription of a licensed physician, or for scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes.

This section is self-executing, and all provisions of the Constitution and laws of this State and of the charters and ordinances of all cities, towns and other municipalities therein, in conflict with the provisions of this section, are hereby repealed.

For affirmative argument see pages 49-52.

For negative argument see pages 53-57.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 332 and 333)

(ARGUMENT (Affirmative))

Submitted by Joseph H. Albert, P. J. Brix, R. C. Coffey, M. D., William T. Foster, Alfred C. Schmitt, Lois P. Myers, Mrs. Frederick Eggert, and G. H. Billings, in behalf of "PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT."

THE FACTS ABOUT PROHIBITION

What is the effect of the Prohibition Amendment?

It prohibits the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the State of Oregon, except for medical, sacramental and mechanical purposes.

When does it go into effect?

If passed by the people it goes into effect January 1, 1916, thus allowing over one year for the saloonmen to readjust their business affairs.

What effect will the passage of this amendment have on business in Oregon?

There is every reason to believe that it will stimulate all business to a marked degree, as prohibition has done in Kansas and other Prohibition states. The abolishment of the sale of liquor will release a large sum of money daily which will be free for investment; for purchases from merchants and tradespeople.

It is certain it will reduce the number of "bad" debts.

What effect would the amendment have on labor?

There is every reason to believe the stimulation of business would provide more jobs and better jobs. Only 272 persons, including managers and salaried people, are employed in breweries in Oregon, divided among eighteen establishments. (U. S. Census, 1910.)

With the sale of liquor abolished there would be money available for great development that would provide them all with jobs.

The saloonmen say the Prohibition Amendment would destroy the hop industry, throw 50,000 hop-pickers out of work, and reduce the value of the hop-growers' land by 60 per cent. Is this true?

It is simply rubbish.

Hops, like apples or anything else are bought where they are best and cheapest.

The hop-growers brag proudly that 95 to 98 per cent of the hop crop is sold outside of Oregon, most of it abroad.

The Oregon State Almanac says:

"There is no other industry in the state that can compare with the hop industry for putting FOREIGN MONEY into general circulation." It also says:

"The standard of quality is so high that the Oregon hop is in great demand

in the English market, where the great bulk of the Oregon crop is disposed of and consumed."

The English brewer will not worry about Prohibition in Oregon. He does not care where he gets his hops so long as he gets them. There is no sentiment in business; price and quality are the considerations.

As England will still want the Oregon hop, the 50,000 Oregon hop-pickers will still have their jobs and their usual fall vacations.

As a matter of fact, the great majority of hop-growers themselves absolutely PROHIBIT THE SALE AND USE of intoxicants on their property while hop picking is in progress.

The revenue from hops in Oregon is said by reliable information to be about \$5,000,000 a year. This will not be affected in anyway.

Of course with hops still being sold hop lands will not be affected in value at all. And, as a matter of fact, only one-half of one per cent of the cultivated land in Oregon is used for hops. The fact that hops are being grown does not make that land any more valuable.

It is quite true that the hop grower has been "scared," but the scare has been cleverly applied by the liquor people.

Advocates of the saloon say the Prohibition Amendment will hurt business. Can this be true?

It is a malicious untruth.

Money spent on liquor is an economic waste. The man who does not spend money on liquor has far more to spend on other products. The farmer will sell more fruit, more garden stuff, and all lines of business will benefit accordingly.

Why do they say the suppression of the sale of liquor will hurt business?

The only way to answer that question is to recall that advocates of gambling said its abolishment would hurt business. The friends of the lottery said the abolishment of the lottery would hurt business.

The reverse was the case.

The abolishment of gambling and lotteries gave a tremendous stimulus to trade.

The saloonman tells us Prohibition does not prohibit. Is that true?

There is only one way to answer that question:

If Prohibition does not prohibit why are the liquor interests fighting Prohibition?

If Prohibition adds to the consumption of alcoholic beverages why do not the breweries and distilleries welcome it?

There is less than one-seventh the amount of liquor consumed in Kansas, according to Kansas state official figures, of the average per capita consumption in the United States as a whole.

The average person in the United States spends \$21 a year for liquor.

At this rate Kansas would pay \$34,509,929.

But all Kansas does pay is \$5,303,666.

Thus Prohibition saves Kansas \$29,206,263.

Think of it: Over twenty-nine million dollars a year.

We have Prohibition in Oregon now on Sunday; there are fewer arrests for drunkenness on Sunday than any other day. So there is every reason to believe the law would be observed in Oregon.

How should the working man feel toward Prohibition?

The Pasadena Board of Labor has come out strongly in favor of Prohibition. It says:

"Our wives and children are better fed, clothed, housed and educated and in all respects our men are better sons, fathers and citizens.

"It is argued against National Prohibition that many thousands of men will be thrown out of work, but we honestly believe that these men will be better employed in the manufacture of the many household necessities and the building of better homes.

"It is also argued that drunkenness is greater in prohibited territory. This is not the fact in Pasadena."

The Board of Labor also says:

"Our wages are not big enough to go around, even without WASTING any of it for drink."

You see the Pasadena Labor Council emphasizes that the use of liquor and money spent for it are WASTE.

The Pasadena Board of Labor concludes:

"Organized labor needs clear heads, strong bodies and a reserved dollar to meet the enemy in the conflict between capital and labor, and none of these are to be had if we spend the money of our wives and children for drink."

What about the farmer?

The Oregon State Grange has come out unquestionably in favor of Prohibition. The Grange at its meeting at Monmouth, Oregon, May 19-22, made the following a part of the report, which was unanimously adopted:

"We recognize the liquor traffic as the enemy of good government and the home, and place ourselves on record as favoring any law, either initiative or legislative, which, when enforced, would eliminate the liquor traffic."

Is Prohibition an invasion of personal liberty?

We make laws against murder. Is that an invasion of the murderer's personal liberty?

We make laws against stealing. Is that an invasion of personal liberty?

Anyone can answer these three questions for himself.

Will Prohibition increase taxes in Oregon?

Prohibition reduced the number of paupers in Kansas. It reduced the number of insane. It reduced the number of convicts.

If there is any increase in taxation it will be but very slight, and it will not last.

Against this we know that the man who does not drink liquor is more efficient.

In 1909 Multnomah County received from saloons, \$1.34 per capita, a total of \$334,000.

To get this the people had to spend \$4,800,000 or \$19.22 each.

In other words everyone paid \$19 to get one dollar back.

Kansas now is a Prohibition state. Missouri is not. Yet Missouri state taxes are 50 per cent higher than they are in Kansas.

What percentage of Oregon is Prohibition now?

Almost exactly one-half. So this amendment will only affect the remaining one-half.

At present most of the railroads absolutely prohibit the use of intoxicants at any time by their employes.

Most of the lumbermen of Oregon dismiss a drinking man. A large percentage of other manufacturers do likewise.

Prohibition will help Oregon men to hold their jobs.

Vote YES to the Prohibition Amendment Number 332.

This argument is endorsed by the Committee of One Hundred, the membership of which is represented all over Oregon. The Committee of One Hundred includes:

COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

J. E. WHEELER, Chairman

AMEDEE M. SMITH, Vice Chairman ROBERT LIVINGSTONE, Vice Chair-
 R. C. COFFEY, Secretary man
 JOHN S. BRADLEY, Treasurer

PORTLAND

- L. R. ALDERMAN, Supt. Portland Schools
- JOHN BAIN, Financial Agent
- A. J. BALE, Mgr. Pacific Coast Bis-cuit Co.
- JOHN S. BRADLEY, Bradley Logging Co.
- EARL C. BRONAUGH, Lawyer
- H. C. CAMPBELL, Pres. Pacific Coast Bridge Co.
- ARTHUR CHURCHILL, Lawyer
- R. C. COFFEY, Physician
- SAMUEL CONNELL, Pres. Northwest Door Co.
- JAMES N. DAVIS, Lawyer
- MRS. FREDERICK EGGERT
- W. T. FOSTER, President Reed College
- A. M. GRILLEY, Physical Director Y. M. C. A.
- J. E. HAZELTINE, Hazeltine & Co., Wagon Materials
- G. F. JOHNSON, Pres. Provident Trust Co.
- G. S. JOHNSTON, Principal Bus. Dept. Behnke-Walker College
- JACOB KANZLER, Sales Mgr. Central Ore. Irr. Co.
- ELLIS F. LAWRENCE, Architect
- ROBERT LIVINGSTONE, Mgr. The Oregon Mortgage Co.
- W. R. MACKENZIE, Certified Public Accountant
- MILLER MURDOCH, Lawyer
- A. C. NEWILL, Teacher
- D. A. PATTULLO, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
- ANDREW PORTER, Porter Bros., Contractors
- SIDNEY RASMUSSEN, Rasmussen & Co., Paint Manufacturers
- EDDIE C. SAMMONS, Mazamas Rowing Club, Multnomah Club
- AMEDEE M. SMITH, Realty Associates
- H. C. THOMPSON, Real Estate
- A. L. VEAZIE, Lawyer
- JOHN E. WHEELER, Pres. McCormick Lumber Co.
- J. T. WILSON, Wilson Auction House
- A. H. AVERILL, Pres. A. H. Averill Mach. Co.
- G. EVERETT BAKER, Lawyer
- J. A. BELL, Bell & Co., Wholesale Products
- D. W. BRIGGS, Hill, Briggs & Co., Timber Lands
- THEODORE B. BROWN, Brown & Brown, Timber Lands
- C. H. CHAPMAN, Editorial Writer on The Oregonian
- H. C. CLAIR, Sec'y-Treas. Twin Falls Logging Co.
- H. P. COFFIN, Baldwin Heating Co. of Oregon
- C. E. DANT, Dant & Russell, Lumber
- GRACE DEGRAFF, Teacher Portland Public Schools
- H. M. ESTERLY, Lawyer
- J. K. GILL, J. K. Gill Co., Booksellers
- J. ALLEN HARRISON, V.-Pres. Vancouver Trans. Co.
- B. S. HUNTINGTON, Lawyer
- FRED JOHNSTON, Adv. Mgr. Evening Telegram
- W. N. JONES, Timber Lands
- F. C. KNAPP, Sec'y Peninsula Lumber Co.
- FLETCHER LINN, Sec'y Beaver Portland Cement Co.
- S. P. LOCKWOOD, V.-Pres. Col. Life & Trust Co.
- H. H. MOORE, Sec'y Ore. Social Hygiene Society
- MRS. F. S. MYERS
- A. S. NICHOLS, Physician
- JOHN PEARSON, Mgr. Western Timber Co.
- JOHNSTON P. PORTER, Porter Bros., Contractors
- J. P. RASMUSSEN, Rasmussen & Co., Paint Manufacturers.
- MRS. MATTIE SLEETH
- H. W. STONE, Sec'y Y. M. C. A.
- M. E. THOMPSON, Real Estate
- I. M. WALKER, Pres. Behnke-Walker College.
- R. A. WILKINS, Wilkins Realty Co.
- EMMA WOLD

ALBANY

- H. M. CROOKS, Pres. Albany College
- A. C. SCHMITT, Banker

ASHLAND

- G. H. BILLINGS

ASTORIA

P. J. BRIX, Brix Bros. Logging Co.

CORVALLIS

VICTOR P. MOSES, Ex-County Judge

COTTAGE GROVE

C. H. BURKHOLDER, Burkholder Woods Co.

EUGENE

W. KUYKENDALL, Physician

JOHN O'HARA

A. C. DIXON, Mgr. Booth-Kelly Lumber Co.

FOREST GROVE

C. J. BUSHNELL, Pres. Pacific University

GRANTS PASS

GEORGE H. PARKER

GRESHAM

GEORGE F. HONEY, Farmer

HILLSBORO

FERD GRONER, Farmer

HOOD RIVER

LESLIE BUTLER, Banker

O. M. SCOTT

McMINNVILLE

DR. LEONARD W. RILEY, Pres. McMinnville College

MEDFORD

R. W. STEARNS, Physician

JOHN ARNELL

NEWBERG

LEVI T. PENNINGTON, Pres. Pacific College

JESSE F. EDWARDS, Pacific Face Brick Co.

OREGON CITY

C. E. SPENCE, Master State Grange

PENDLETON

J. W. MALONEY, County Judge; Grand Master Exchequer Knights of Pythias

JAMES A. FEE, Lawyer

STEPHEN A. LOWELL, Lawyer

ROSEBURG

O. P. COSHOW, Lawyer

SALEM

JOSEPH H. ALBERT, Banker

THE DALLES

J. E. ANDERSON, Mayor

WOODBURN

J. M. POORMAN, Banker

The initiators of the petition for the Prohibition Amendment were: Joseph H. Albert, Salem; P. J. Brix, Astoria; R. C. Coffey, M. D., Portland; Mrs. Frederick Eggert, Portland; William T. Foster, Portland; Leslie Butler, Hood River; Lois P. Myers, Portland; A. C. Schmitt, Albany; J. R. Wilson, Portland; G. H. Billings, Ashland.

This argument is filed on their behalf by the following of their number:

JOSEPH H. ALBERT, Salem, Oregon

P. J. BRIX, Astoria, Oregon

R. C. COFFEY, M. D., Portland, Oregon

WILLIAM T. FOSTER, Portland, Oregon

ALFRED C. SCHMITT, Albany, Oregon

LOIS P. MYERS, Portland, Oregon

MRS. FREDERICK EGGERT, Portland, Oregon

G. H. BILLINGS, Ashland, Oregon

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 332 and 333)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the Oregon State Brewers' Association, opposing the proposed PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On November 3d the voters of Oregon will be called upon to decide for or against Constitutional Prohibition.

That this is a question of very grave importance all must admit. It is a question of too great importance to be dealt with lightly and fraught with too many dangers to be decided by emotional appeals to either passion or prejudice.

Today prohibition is no longer a theory, it has been tested in the crucible of experience and in the majority of cases repealed, and, where still in force practically nullified except during periods of excitement which are generally short lived.

The prohibitionists in their arguments use Kansas as the banner prohibition state. They have selected the grounds upon which they desire to battle—we accept their selection.

Their argument does not contain a single statistical fact to back their claim "that prohibition reduces crime" and "increases wealth." This is not because of lack of ability on the part of the prohibition managers but because government statistics, (the only reliable data available to anyone) gives the lie to their claims.

It must strike the careful reader as very strange that with all the information contained in the United States Census reports for 1910 the only reference made to it by the prohibitionists in their argument was to show the number of brewery employes in Oregon.

Why do they make the following assertions without producing a single item of proof to back them?

"There is every reason to believe that it will stimulate all business to a marked degree, as prohibition has done in Kansas and other prohibition states."

"Advocates of the saloon say the prohibition amendment will hurt business. Can this be true? It is a malicious untruth."

"This prohibition saves Kansas \$29,206,263. Think of it: Over twenty-nine million dollars a year."

Here are purposely brought together three separate assertions from the prohibition argument, all purporting to show that prohibition increases wealth and stimulates business.

Kansas has been a prohibition state for thirty-three years. Give them the first thirteen years to get started. Then twenty times \$29,206,263 is over five hundred and eight-four millions. Yet the entire banking resources of Kansas, June 4, 1913, was only \$261,320,351.22 according to the last report of the Comptroller of Currency, page 48.

The "blind pig" must have eaten the difference.

The banking resources of Nebraska, an adjoining license state with over half a million less population, was on the same day \$277,671,838.35, or over sixteen millions more than Kansas and mind you with over half a million less population in Nebraska.

The per capita individual deposits in Kansas on June 4, 1913, was \$100; Nebraska \$143; Oregon \$145.

If Kansas saves over twenty-nine million dollars a year through prohibition, how does it happen that she has less per capita individual banking deposits and less per capita banking resources than any state in the Union except the thirteen states that seceded during the Civil War, Oklahoma, another prohibition state, New Mexico whose population is largely made up of Mexican peons, and Idaho?

Thirty-one states have greater banking resources per capita than Kansas and Oregon is one of the 31.

Thirty-one states have greater per capita individual banking deposits than Kansas and Oregon is one of the 31.

Forty-two states have greater savings bank deposits per capita than Kansas and the five that have less are North Dakota and Oklahoma, both prohibition states—Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico.

The above facts are taken from the 1913 report of the Comptroller of Currency, pages 47 to 50. Anyone can obtain the report and verify the truth of the statements. This should effectively dispose of the Anti-Saloon League rot about Kansas saving over twenty-nine million dollars annually through prohibition.

It proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that prohibition has a paralyzing effect on business.

On the first page of the prohibition argument these two expressions occur: "It is simply rubbish." And again, "It is a malicious untruth."

Their whole article is described in the first quotation and it reeks with the last.

"Money spent on liquor is an economic waste," says the prohibition official argument. Let us briefly examine the logic of this statement and see where it will lead us.

Some people maintain that liquor is a luxury, others that it is a necessity, but for the sake of making the argument brief we will class it as a luxury.

Therefore if the money spent for liquor is an economic waste, then the money spent for every other luxury is an economic waste.

It therefore follows as naturally as night follows day or as business depression follows prohibition that if

liquor is to be prohibited on the grounds of economic waste, then all luxuries must be prohibited.

Tea and coffee are both luxuries, therefore the money spent for them is an economic waste and a far greater than that of liquor since we produce most of our liquor in the United States and we import our tea and coffee.

Tobacco is a luxury, therefore money spent for tobacco is an economic waste.

Jewelry is a luxury, therefore the money spent for this class of ornament is an economic waste.

Any woman can dress from head to feet, warm and respectable for \$10.00 and any man can do the same, therefore when either one decorates themselves in from \$50.00 to \$300.00 worth of clothing it is an economic waste of from \$40.00 to \$290.00.

We can worship God in a plain frame building just as devoutly as in the most expensive church edifice, therefore the ornate brick and stone structures with stained glass windows, ornamental pulpits and upholstered opera seats is an economic waste and according to the theory of the prohibitionists should be prohibited.

The fact that men and women enjoy the luxury of attending service in one of these beautiful structures, just as other men and women enjoy the luxury of a glass of wine or beer can make no difference to the true prohibitionist. If he does not enjoy the luxury himself no one else has a right to and it is an economic waste, and morally bad.

Shall we enact laws prohibiting the use of tea, coffee, tobacco and jewelry and limiting the amount that each individual may spend for clothing because of the economic waste?

The theory of prohibition says: Yes.

The economic waste doctrine of the prohibitionists carried to its logical conclusion would clothe us in the skins of animals and put us back to cave, wickie-up and tepee as dwelling places. Mankind striving for the luxuries of life is what has given to us our present civilization. Eliminate the luxuries or the desire for luxuries and a return to barbarism is inevitable.

That nation is richest and most prosperous wherein the people have the greatest range of luxuries.

As a concrete illustration of the shallowness of the prohibition claim about economic waste, France, the greatest wine drinking nation in the world, has the most prosperous people.

No, my dear prohibitionist, it don't make a man rich to drink but ninety-five per cent of the men with brains enough to make money and keep it do take a drink occasionally.

They have even had the effrontery to try and palm off Pasadena, California, as a "dry" town. As a matter of fact, liquor is sold legally in forty-one places in Pasadena. Three hotels, nineteen restaurants and nineteen drug stores.

Pasadena never was a "dry" town, but until two years ago permits to sell

liquor were only issued to the large tourists' hotels. About two years ago the common people of Pasadena decided that they wanted an opportunity to drink occasionally at a public house, so an election was held and since that time permits have been issued to drug stores and restaurants where the ordinary citizen can afford to indulge.

The prohibition cause like every other is sure to put forward the strongest endorsement it can get from any source. How hard pushed the prohibition cause is for a labor union endorsement is beautifully illustrated by the fact that they had to resort to a local union in a small town like Pasadena.

Against this is the ringing protest from the labor unions of Los Angeles condemning prohibition, also the official declarations of the state labor conventions in Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, West Virginia, California, Arkansas, Rhode Island and our own state of Oregon.

The following resolution adopted by the Baltimore Federation of Labor, which is along the same line as those adopted by the states above mentioned, shows that labor as a rule thoroughly understands the result of this continuous prohibition agitation:

"We believe that the incessant agitation by paid agitators of the Anti-Saloon League is largely responsible for the unsatisfactory conditions of business. We desire to record our unqualified opposition to the Anti-Saloon League and its efforts to force prohibition upon this state."

The official prohibition argument in attempting to show that prohibition is not an invasion of personal liberty insults the intelligence of its readers. It says: "We make laws against murder. Is that an invasion of personal liberty?" "We make laws against stealing. Is that an invasion of personal liberty?"

Since the earliest dawn of civilization mankind has recognized murder and theft as natural wrongs and the customs of society long before written laws had come into existence held human life and property sacred.

God also forbade murder and theft in His commandments.

On the other hand the use by mankind of alcoholic beverages has been sanctioned by the customs of society since the earliest history of the human race.

The use of alcoholic beverages are not forbidden in the Ten Commandments.

All law is based on the customs of society, therefore any law that interferes with an established custom or that attempts to take away from mankind a natural right is an invasion of personal liberty, and to class such a law with laws against murder and theft is equivalent to saying that there is no difference between "natural wrongs"

and "natural rights" which is the indefensible position assumed by the prohibitionists.

The backers of the prohibition movement claim to be highly moral, yet we find in their argument a very brazen attempt to raise the presumption that only the 272 men employed in breweries would be thrown out of work by the adoption of prohibition. Strange, isn't it, that they forget the 4,000 other men who are now either saloon owners, bartenders, porters or waiters that would be thrown on the labor market, to say nothing of the men in other lines of work that would be indirectly affected.

It is unthinkable that the people of Oregon will adopt this amendment which simply prohibits the "manufacture and sale" of liquor in Oregon.

Let us examine candidly just what the adoption of this amendment would mean.

State wide prohibition would destroy millions of dollars' worth of taxable property.

It would wipe out an annual payroll of approximately \$6,000,000.

It would destroy or cripple the hop crop, worth \$6,000,000 annually.

It would depreciate the value of thousands of acres of land now devoted to the raising of hops fully 60 per cent.

It would throw 4,000 persons out of work.

It would affect 15,000 women and children dependent on the earnings of men now employed in the liquor traffic and kindred industries for their bread and butter.

It would reduce the revenues of the State \$900,000 annually.

It would increase taxes.

It would cause a commercial loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

It would cut off a large revenue to the business interests of the State now received from exports.

It would ruin the tourist travel.

It would destroy police supervision and control of the liquor traffic.

It would be an infringement of personal liberty and destroy self government.

The prohibitionists claim that the adoption of the prohibition amendment would not affect the great hop industry. The hop men themselves are best able to answer that assertion and they have answered it by organizing to defeat prohibition and protect their financial interests.

It is to be presumed that the advocates of prohibition, made the very strongest showing they possibly could in their official argument.

Why did they fail to produce a single fact deduced from statistics to back their claims about Kansas?

They expect to win this fight by boldly asserting that prohibition has made Kansas the "richest" state in the Union and the "most moral."

By assuming an air of devout christianity they expect that many voters will believe their statements and refuse to investigate as to the truth of their claims.

Here are some real facts about Kansas, every one of them taken from government statistics:

Before reciting the facts, however, let us call the reader's attention to a well understood sociological theory in regard to crime, insanity, pauperism and wealth. Large cities are generally understood to be a breeding place for crime and insanity and the home of poverty. Kansas has no large cities, therefore because of her largely rural population that state should not rank below tenth in either crime, insanity, pauperism or feeble minded, and in banking resources and per capita individual banking deposits. Kansas should rank very close to the top.

Remember that no statistics purporting to show facts about any state amounts to a "hill of beans" unless compared with other states for the same year, therefore it is absolutely impossible to use any but census years.

Study the following summary carefully, it shows the exact truth about Kansas and no advocate of prohibition can dispute it and produce evidence to back his word:

Twenty-four states, including Oregon, have fewer prisoners in penitentiaries in proportion to population than Kansas.

Twenty-six states have fewer juvenile delinquents in proportion to population than Kansas and Oregon is one of the 26.

Twenty-four states had fewer prisoners in penitentiaries and jails for homicide than Kansas January 1, 1910, and the only states that were worse were the southern states, the mining states of the Rocky Mountain section and California—Oregon, Washington, Utah and Idaho in the west each had a much lower homicide rate than Kansas.

Consult table 1, pages 8 to 112, table 6, page 113 and table 13, page 130, Bulletin 121, United States Census 1910.

Fourteen states have fewer paupers than Kansas in proportion to population.

Table 2, page 44, Bulletin 120, United States Census 1910.

Twenty-four states have fewer insane in proportion to population than Kansas.

Thirty-one states have fewer feeble minded than Kansas and Oregon is one of the 31.

Table 6, page 28 and table 14, page 99, Bulletin 119 United States Census 1910.

Twenty-two states have greater per capita wealth than Kansas and Oregon is one of the 22.

Page 44, United States Census report on wealth, debt and taxation, 1904.

The following can be verified on pages 47 to 50, Report of the Comptroller of Currency for 1913.

Thirty-one states, including Oregon, have greater per capita banking resources than Kansas and the only states that have less are Idaho, the 13 southern states that seceded during the Civil War and Oklahoma, another prohibition states, and New Mexico whose population is largely Mexican.

Thirty-one states, including Oregon, have greater per capita individual bank deposits than Kansas.

Forty-two states have greater per capita savings bank deposits than Kansas and the only states that have less are prohibition North Dakota and Oklahoma—Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico.

Both Kansas and Maine outlawed the saloon as the enemy of religion and an obstacle to the progress of the church. What, then, is responsible for the alarming falling off in church membership in Maine, in Kansas and in other "dry" states? According to the United States census report of church statistics, but 28.4 per cent of the people of Kansas are church members, placing Kansas at the bottom of the North Central division of states, 12 in number. Maine occupies a similar position at the bottom of the North Atlantic division, with an average of 29.8 per cent. Just by way of comparison "wet" Rhode Island in the North Atlantic division has a church membership of 54. per cent and Wisconsin, the great beer state, in the North Central division has a church membership of 44.3 per cent.

The dry argument says that taxes in Missouri are higher than taxes in Kansas, but they forgot to compare Kansas and Oregon. According to the World's Almanac for 1914, Kansas has a \$1.20 rate on a 90-100 per cent actual valuation. Oregon has a \$1.20 rate on a 68 per cent valuation. This means that taxes in Kansas are about a third higher than in Oregon, but of course the prohibitionists wouldn't show any thing that might be construed as a boost to Oregon.

Every statement made by the prohibitionists thus far in the present campaign has been a left hand knock at Oregon, financially and morally, and in order to back their knocks they have generally been forced to resort to mis-statements.

These are COLD, HARD FACTS given to the voters of Oregon, with the source from which they are computed, this early in the campaign in order that those who may desire can verify them.

What facts have the prohibitionists placed before you? Not one.

They are strong in belief but short on facts.

Prohibition is a form of intolerance that substitutes enmities and hatreds for peace and good will, the foundation of Christian morality. It is an enemy to labor, inimical to the industrial, agricultural and commercial development of the State, an economic mistake and a moral fallacy.

Vote against state wide prohibition
333 X No.

OREGON STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

By F. G. DECKEBACH,
President.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 332 and 333)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the Hop Growers' and Dealers' Association of Oregon, opposing the PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Hop Industry has brought \$63,194,700.00 into Oregon in the past 24 years, and has extended, through quality of product, to supremacy in all markets. This supremacy has only been gained after years of labor, and active competition with other states. From small beginnings this industry has been built up until today there are nearly 30,000 acres under cultivation in our State, representing many millions of dollars invested by over 1,300 scientific growers of hops, who presumed their interests guarded against confiscation by their rights under the United States Constitution.

The Prohibition agitator says his amendment will not affect our industry, that "such talk is absolutely rubbish." He should be ashamed of such deception, faced with the certainty of the wanton destruction of an industry representing Oregon's richest investment, and the confiscation of millions of hop growers vines.

He says but 2% of Oregon's hops are used in Oregon. Then why put Oregon dry? He would cloud the issue by telling our voters that the great bulk of the hop crop is sold in Europe and therefore the manufacturer would continue to buy Oregon hops. This statement is false, as is shown by export records that only 16½% of the American hop crop is sold in Europe.

The fact is these agitators want their fad to carry so that other states shall be influenced by the "example" of Hop producing Oregon. Then, one by one the markets of the East will be closed down, and—where will Oregon sell this 98% of her hops not used in Oregon? Remember that Six Millions

annually is the return of our Hop Crop. This vast sum goes to labor, and is placed in circulation with Oregon's tradesmen and manufacturers through improvements and expansion. Ninety-eight per cent of \$6,000,000 is new money brought into Oregon. This is hard fact, not prohibition theory. The Prohibitionist is free with his beliefs, but does not give any reasons. He promises and prophecies, but guarantees nothing in exchange. They have NOTHING to lose. Oregon hop growers have \$6,000,000 a year to lose.

With Oregon "conquered," her hop industry repudiated, the thousands dependent thereon deprived of their living and their property rights, these moral crusaders will leave our State to get along as best it can, our plight will not worry them, for these paid disturbers of our prosperity will be far away, demonstrating in other "depraved" states the moral chastisement they have forced on Oregon.

Local option guarantees the rights of majority rule. State-wide prohibition is an imposition on a peaceful people, and laws embodying it cannot be enforced, because a free and industrious people will always abhor oppression, confiscation, and the curtailment of the rights for which their country has always stood.

The Hop Industry is Oregon's own, and it will be Oregon which will lose with prohibition, not the prohibitionist. VOTE NO against the destruction and confiscation of a thriving industry.

HOP GROWERS' AND DEALERS'
ASSOCIATION OF OREGON,

HAL V. BOLAM,
Asst. Secretary.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 334 and 335)

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 3, 1914, to amend Article I by adding thereto a Section to be designated Section 36 of Article I, of the Constitution of Oregon, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Constitutional Amendment initiated by Paul Turner, 563 Fourth Street, Portland, Oregon.—ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY.—Its purpose is to abolish the death penalty for murder committed in the State of Oregon and fixing life imprisonment as the maximum punishment for any crime. It repeals all provisions of the Constitution and laws in conflict with the same.

Vote YES or NO

334 Yes

335 No

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT

Article I of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be, and hereby is, amended by the addition of a Section to said Article I, and it shall be designated as Section 36 of Article I.

ARTICLE I

Section 36. The death penalty shall not be inflicted upon any person under

the laws of Oregon. The maximum punishment which may be inflicted shall be life imprisonment.

All provisions of the Constitution and laws of Oregon in conflict with this section are hereby abrogated and repealed in so far as they conflict herewith, and this section is self executing.

For affirmative argument, see page 59.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 334 and 335)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by Paul Turner in behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment **ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY.**

IT DOES NOT PREVENT CRIME AND DOES BRUTALIZE SOCIETY.—Wisconsin never had an execution. Maine restored the death penalty and again abolished it as worse than useless. Capital punishment does not exist in Washington, Michigan, Rhode Island, Kansas, Colorado, nor in Italy, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, or Switzerland.

This practical proof should be sufficient.

INNOCENT MEN ARE HANGED.—It is inevitable.

SEVERITY OF PUNISHMENT HAS NO EFFECT IN PREVENTING CRIME.—This is admitted by every writer on crime. Burglary, robbery, larceny above the value of five shillings, and many other crimes used to be punishable with

death. 'Society is better for the abolishment of the death penalty in these cases. Murder alone remains and is supported by, First, Fear and the belief that hanging will prevent murder. It never has. Second, Revenge—which is barbarous. The state knows no hatred. Better turn the prisoner over to his victim's family to be killed, if it is to be revenge. Abolish this last relic of a barbarous age.

If you believe in hanging for the good of society, look at Wisconsin. If you believe in it to kill another man, would you be willing to have it in the public square and you yourself spring the trap? If not, why not?

PAUL TURNER.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 336 and 337)

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 3, 1914, to amend Article IX by inserting therein a Section to be designated Section 2 of Article IX, of the Constitution of Oregon, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Constitutional Amendment initiated by H. D. Wagnon, 603 Sixth Street, Portland, Oregon, G. M. Orton, 82½ Front Street, Portland, Oregon, H. A. Rice, 442 Third Street, Portland, Oregon, C. S. Goldberg, 1026 E. Ninth St. N., Portland, Oregon, F. E. Coulter, Room 300 Labbe Bldg., Portland, Oregon.—SPECIFIC PERSONAL GRADUATED EXTRA-TAX AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE IX, OREGON CONSTITUTION.—Purpose places extra tax on owners of realty, assessed value over \$25,000, to-wit: On each \$100 over \$25,000 and under \$50,000, 50c; over \$50,000 and below \$75,000, \$1.00; over \$75,000 and below \$100,000, \$2.00; over \$100,000, \$3.00; said personal tax not exempting the realty from regular taxes; application of funds so raised to—First, County's share state revenues; Second, County general school and library fund; Third, County road and bridge fund; Fourth, other expenses of the county. Vote YES or NO

336 Yes

337 No

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be, and hereby is, amended by inserting the following section in said Article IX, and it shall be designated as Section 2 of Article IX.

ARTICLE IX

Section 2. Provision shall be made by law for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the State for each fiscal year, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the State debt, if there be any. The word person as used in this section includes natural persons, trustees, agents, receivers, companies, partnerships and other associations for profit, estates, joint tenants, corporations and collective assessments to the heirs of deceased persons.

(a) To provide a part of such revenue the following annual graduated specific taxes are hereby levied on the assessed values of land and natural resources:

First, upon every person owning land and natural resources and interest therein the total assessed value of which is greater than twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars,

50 cents on each \$100 above \$25,000 and not above \$50,000; and in addition thereto:

\$1.00 on each \$100 above \$50,000 and not above \$75,000; and in addition thereto:

\$2.00 on each \$100 above \$75,000 and not above \$100,000; and in addition thereto:

\$3.00 on each \$100 on all above \$100,000.

(b) The amount of said specific tax collected in each county shall be applied by the county in the following order:

First, for the county's share of State revenues;

Second, for the county general school and library fund;

Third, for the county road and bridge fund;

Fourth, for other expenses of the county.

(c) The said specific tax upon the owners does not exempt any of the aforesaid land values from the regular general and special tax levies of the taxing districts in which the property is located. Said specific taxes shall be collected by the tax collector at the same time and in the same manner that other taxes are collected. Any and all the assessed property of an owner is subject to sale for his unpaid taxes.

(d) The assessed value of all personal property and of all improvements on land shall be listed by the county assessor in the assessment rolls separately from the assessed values of the land.

Natural growths, deposits and other natural resources not expressly provided for herein shall be assessed as a part of the land on, in or under which the same are situated.

(e) If any person or corporation shall at any time in any manner acquire, transfer or convey any land or any interest therein or any part thereof by, to or through any natural person or corporation as trustee, agent or dummy with intent to evade or hinder the levy or collection of any tax, the said land shall be thereby forfeited to the State of Oregon for the benefit of the irreducible school fund.

(f) All provisions of the Constitution and laws in conflict herewith or with any part hereof are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict herewith. This section is self-executing.

For negative arguments, see pages 62-64.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 326-327 and 336-337)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by F. W. Mulkey opposing the \$1,500 TAX EXEMPTION AMENDMENT, and the SPECIFIC PERSONAL GRADUATED EXTRA-TAX AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE IX, OREGON CONSTITUTION.

The fifteen hundred dollar tax exemption and graduated sur-tax amendments are measures proposed by well-known single taxers, and are steps in a scheme to bring about a single tax on land. As proposed, both the fifteen hundred dollar exemption and the sur-tax, will result in an increase of the tax burden on land. The sur-tax lays a progressive tax from fifty cents to two (\$2.00) dollars on one hundred dollars of assessed land value above \$25,000 up to \$100,000, above which amount the rate for all assessed land values becomes constant at a tax of \$3.00 per hundred.

The advocates of the fifteen hundred dollar tax exemption designate this measure as an exemption on homes, livestock and tools used in earning a living. The measure, however, is an exemption of the home from taxation only in the sense that it exempts a dwelling-house as personal property. The land upon which such a dwelling-house stands is not exempted from taxation at all under the measure. Indeed, the tax on the land upon which the home stands would be increased. This is so because the fifteen hundred dollar exemption of the personal property, as provided by the measure, would release about \$150,000,000 of property, now upon the tax rolls, from taxation, resulting in an increased levy on all land. This is caused by the fact that a given amount of revenue must be derived to defray the expenses of public business, and if the assessed value of property is reduced, the levy must be increased, so that while a home owner, or a farmer, would find his dwelling-house, livestock and tools and certain other personal property exempted up to \$1,500.00, he would also find his land subject to a higher tax levy. The increased tax on land would probably fall heavier on the farmer than on any other class, for there are more holdings in number of the above mentioned personal property up to the value of \$1,500.00 in cities and towns than in the country; while in the country the relative value of the land to personal property is greater. The result is that an increased tax on land is an increase of taxation on the farmer.

The sur-tax, as proposed, approaches even nearer to a single tax on land. Yet, land up to \$25,000 in assessed valuation is exempted under it. The men who advocate this measure believe in a single tax on all land value. The exemption of any land value violates the tenets of their belief. If it is an economic crime to retain land in private ownership, to say that same land should be taxed heavily because of that ownership while other land is exempt from such taxation, of course, cannot be justified under any circumstances. The men who advocate the sur-tax measure believe in a single tax on all land value irrespective of great or small holding, but, inasmuch as that scheme received a death blow in the 1912 State election, they advance the sur-tax as a plan to get the votes of those who want the other fellow to pay all the taxes. If these people can get this tax through on the big land holders they, of course, figure that next time they can isolate the small land holder and crush him easily.

Two years ago we heard much of what the single tax on land was doing to build up Canada. They still have single tax there, yet a business depression exists in single tax Vancouver. Of the single tax in Canada, Mr. Adam Shortt, a resident of that country, said at the 1913 conference of national tax association: "I have noticed, in a good many American publications, reference to the experiences of Canada in the way of single tax, particularly laws adopted in our western provinces, and it occurs to me that a word might be put in here with reference to the actual results in that part of the country.

"Now, if any of you care to go up to any of our typical western cities—Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw or even Winnipeg—what you will find is this: That the people who were there before the land speculations started did not raise the values of land so suddenly as they have been raised within the last six or eight years. People have flocked into those cities because certain men were there and systematically organized land booms. The single taxers tell us that men are entitled to what

they create, but they are not entitled to take what other people created.

"Now, a certain group of land speculators have created nine-tenths of the land values out there and have sold them to other people, but what the other people are going to take with them in the end remains to be seen. . .

"But here is the point: they say taxation will get after the speculator—that the single tax will catch him. Go to those same cities, analyze the process, ascertain who the people are who took hundreds of acres, converted them into city lots, sold within the next twelve or thirteen months to other people and then went out from there and took in more land and sold it again—find out whether the single tax got after them. No, they got in and they got out and some of them are multi-millionaires today. . . .

"When it comes to an absolutely solid basis, all these cities will come to

a point at which they will have to worry along and have to get their industries and learn all over again and then, and then only, I would look to them as an example for your older cities and older countries, and I am perfectly confident from what I have seen and heard out there that there will be a terrible sweep the other way, because no man is going to pay a high tax for a lot which he intends to convert into a garden with perhaps a small house on it—not if he is taxed up to the limit and all these multi-millionaires go scot free with their fine buildings in the cities."

In conclusion, it is suggested that the best solution of the tax problem is to keep the amount raised from taxes down to the lowest possible sum, rather than follow Mr. U'Ren and other single taxers in the doubtful experiment of single tax on land.

F. W. MULKEY.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 336 and 337)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by The Non-Partisan League opposing the proposed SPECIFIC PERSONAL GRADUATED EXTRA-TAX AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE IX, OREGON CONSTITUTION.

We oppose the "Twenty-five-Thousand Dollar Sur-Tax" because it is unjust, impracticable, and ruinous in its results. The first principle in taxation should be justice and this can only be obtained where each individual in a community pays his proper proportion of the expense of government. It makes no difference in its effect upon humanity where the unfair burden is thrown—the result is always the same; consequently, any attempt like this one to make some pay proportionately more than others, is nothing but Socialistic and like other schemes of the Socialist will not succeed.

The bill is impracticable because it would increase the taxes on city property to such an extent that the rents would be prohibitive and no small merchant could afford to pay his rent and stay in business.

It is ruinous because the railroads would have to increase their rates or go into bankruptcy; lighting companies could not exist and pay the tax; no logger, no mill man, no farmer could make any money under its operation.

The theory advanced by the advocates of this bill, that no one should have more than Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars worth of land, would put out

of business practically every enterprise in the State that employs over a dozen men.

Think what it would mean to the thousands on the pay-roll today.

The real purpose of the bill is another attempt to confiscate all land and make it the property of the State. The president of the Single Tax League, (one of those initiating this bill) has stated, "it does not go far enough." He is in a hurry and thinks we should not wait a year or so to be robbed of the land we own, but that we should stand and deliver at once. Needless to state, this man doesn't own any land himself. Have you never noticed that the fellow who has nothing is always wanting those who have to divide with him?

Oregon is one of the greatest states in the Union in natural resources—what it needs, is to invite capital that will open up and develop these resources and provide the pay-roll to take care of the population. We need laws which will protect everyone in his just ownership of property, whatever it is, and not laws which drive away capital and kill the industries of the State.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE,

By GEORGE C. MASON,

Manager.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 338 and 339)

A MEASURE

To consolidate the corporation and insurance departments, 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 3, 1914**, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by Ernst Kroner, Worcester Bldg., Portland, Oregon, E. A. Newby, Salem, Oregon, Geo. G. Paterson, Forest Grove, Oregon, John A. Jeffery, Lafayette Bldg., Portland, Oregon, Douglas Lawson, McKay Bldg., Portland, Oregon.—**CONSOLIDATING CORPORATION AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.**—Its purpose is to consolidate the office of the Corporation Commissioner with the office of Insurance Commissioner, the latter officer to transact the business of both departments and making the office of Insurance Commissioner elective, the first one to be elected at the regular biennial election in 1916; the Insurance Commissioner also to be Fire Marshal of State of Oregon. Repeals all acts in conflict. **Vote YES or NO**

338 Yes

339 No

BILL

To consolidate the office of Corporation Commissioner of the State of Oregon with that of the State Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, providing that the powers and duties of the Corporation Commissioner shall be vested in and performed by the State Insurance Commissioner, creating the State Insurance Commissioner Fire Marshal of the State of Oregon, and providing for the election of an Insurance Commissioner in 1916, and regularly thereafter.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. The office of Corporation Commissioner is hereby consolidated with that of State Insurance Commissioner. The State Insurance Commissioner shall hereafter exercise all of the rights, powers and duties now conferred by law upon and exercised by the Corporation Commissioner; and there is hereby transferred to and vested in the State Insurance Department of the State of Oregon, the Corporation Department of the State of Oregon, which department shall be in charge of the State Insurance Commissioner.

Section 2. On the taking effect of this Act, the office of Corporation Commissioner, as it now exists, shall cease to exist. The incumbent of the office of State Insurance Commissioner, or his successor in office, to be appointed as now provided by law, shall continue in

office, exercising all of the powers and duties now conferred by law, or herein transferred to and conferred upon him, until his successor is elected and chosen as herein provided. In 1916, at the same time, and in the same manner as other State officers are nominated and elected, there shall be nominated and elected a State Insurance Commissioner, for the State of Oregon, for the term of four years, whose term of office shall begin on the first Monday in January, 1917. In like manner a State Insurance Commissioner shall be elected every four years thereafter. Any vacancy occurring in the office shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the Governor. The said Insurance Commissioner to be elected as herein provided shall be the successor of, and have and exercise all of the rights and powers of the State Insurance Commissioner, and shall take the same oath, file a like bond, and receive the same salary as now provided by law for the State Insurance Commissioner. He shall also have and exercise all of the rights and powers now conferred upon the State Corporation Commissioner. The State Insurance Commissioner shall be Fire Marshal of the State of Oregon, having such powers as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 3. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. This Act shall take effect and be in force thirty days after its passage.

For negative argument, see page 66.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 338 and 339)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by The Non-Partisan League, opposing the proposed measure, CONSOLIDATING CORPORATION AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

We believe in the consolidation of any boards, commissions and departments where such consolidation can be effected without detriment to the work each has to perform. In this case we consider the matter is ill-advised and from the knowledge which we or the voters have on the subject, we are not in a position to say that the work would be performed as effectually under the consolidation as it is at present. The cost of operating the Corporation Department last year was about \$21,000, which will drop next year, it is expected, to \$16,000. The money taken in by this department from licenses and corporation fees amounted to \$221,000, netting the State approximately \$200,000 a year.

We are further led to this conclusion from the fact that the bill is initiated primarily to satisfy a personal grudge and we do not believe the initiative should be perverted in any such manner.

To inform the public on the subject, we would explain that the bill is initiated by Ernest Kroner and H. D. Wagnon, although the latter name does not appear. Mr. Kroner is president of the Mutual Fire Company, which corporation, through Mr. Wagnon, tried to get the Corporation Department to permit the sale of \$100,000 of bonds

which this department upon investigation found to be unwarranted. Upon refusal of the Corporation Department to accede to this request, Mr. Wagnon threatened to legislate the Corporation Department out of existence and this bill is the result.

We do not believe in any such method of using the initiative and we ask you to vote NO on this measure.

The Corporation Department has succeeded in driving out of Oregon a large number of fake salesmen and questionable corporations, and has saved the public generally a large amount of money. If we are going to permit the initiative to be used as a club to make the Corporation Department grant any and all demands made upon it, the usefulness of this department will be absolutely worthless.

Incidentally it might be remarked that the idea of having the State provide a fire marshal for the benefit of the insurance companies, is hardly in keeping with our idea of reducing taxation. In Portland, the fire marshal is paid by the insurance companies and we do not see why these companies should not pay for a State fire marshal, if they want one.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE,

By GEORGE C. MASON,
Manager.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 340 and 341)

A MEASURE

Relating to the practice of dentistry 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 3, 1914, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Measure initiated by John T. Corcoran, 232 East 78th St. N., Portland, Oregon.—DENTISTRY BILL.—Its purpose is to allow persons who have graduated from any reputable dental college, requiring at least two years' course of study of six months each year, and persons who have been licensed to practice dentistry under the laws of any other state, to practice dentistry in the State of Oregon and requiring applicants to file diploma or previous license with affidavit of at least two citizens attesting to applicant's good moral character with Secretary of State and repealing all laws in conflict. Prescribes penalty for violation. Vote YES or NO

- 340 Yes
- 341 No

A BILL FOR AN INITIATIVE LAW
AN ACT

To regulate the practice of dentistry and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith and therewith.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. The following persons shall be entitled to practice dentistry in the State of Oregon:

First: A graduate of any reputable dental college in good standing which requires a course of study of at least two school years, having a yearly course of study of not less than six months.

Second: A person licensed to practice dentistry under the laws of any state of the United States.

Section 2. Any person desiring to practice dentistry shall file his or her

name with the Secretary of State, together with a copy of his or her diploma or previous license and an affidavit of at least two citizens of the State of Oregon attesting to the applicant's good moral character.

Section 3. Any person attempting to practice dentistry without having complied with the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not greater than one hundred dollars or imprisonment not longer than three months in the county jail. Prosecutions under this Act shall originate in the Justice or District Courts. The county attorney shall enforce the provisions of this Act.

All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby expressly repealed.

For affirmative argument, see page 68.
For negative argument, see page 69.

(On Official Ballot Nos. 340 and 341)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by John T. Corcoran in behalf of a proposed DENTISTRY BILL.

This proposed law is intended, and if voted for by the people, will regulate the practice of dentistry on such a basis as to be a protection to the public, more fully than under the law as it now stands, and at the same time let enough licensed dentists come into the State to practice, so that the prices for professional work will not be so high, and in this way let the poor man have his teeth taken care of, which at this time is out of the reach of his pocketbook. The evil of the old law is that it permits any clique or organization of dentists now in the State to get control of the State Board of Dental Examiners, as is now the condition, and prevent dentists who are declared competent in other states from coming to Oregon and practicing.

This proposed law will abolish the old board of dental examiners completely, and provides that any person who is a graduate of any dental college of good standing in the United States, with a two year course of study, may file his or her diploma, or a copy of same, with the Secretary of State, and thereby be permitted to practice dentistry. It also provides that any person who shall file with the Secretary of State a license from any other State showing the holder had been declared competent to practice in that state, shall be permitted to practice dentistry in Oregon. In both cases an affidavit of two citizens of Oregon must also be filed with the Secretary of State, showing the applicant to be of good moral character.

Under the old law, there has grown up in Oregon what is practically a dental trust, and new dentists can be kept out of the State by the trust by simply declaring them incompetent when examined by the dental board of

examiners. There are cases on record where dentists have been denied licenses in Oregon who were regular graduates of well-known dental colleges of high standing, had practiced dentistry for many years and had been licensed to practice by as many as five different states. Yet such were declared to be incompetent by the Oregon board of examiners.

The great need of our State at present is more people. This new law holds out a welcome to persons from other states who are good citizens and want to come here to make their homes, engage in legitimate business and rear their families here. They will become both producers and consumers and add to the wealth, intelligence and stability of communities in which they locate.

There should be no laws in our State that can be used by special interests. It is a cardinal American principle that all men are equal before the law, and that citizens look with suspicion on any law that gives special favors to special interests or classes of citizens. This proposed law will bust the dental trust of Oregon and is a measure of reform that has long been needed in our State.

The purpose of this law is to allow persons who are graduates of any reputable dental college, requiring at least two years course of study, of six months each, each year, and persons licensed to practice dentistry under the laws of any other state, to practice dentistry in the State of Oregon, and requires applicant to file diploma or copy of previous license, with affidavit of at least two citizens as to applicant's good moral character. All laws or parts of laws to conflict, to be repealed.

JNO. T. CORCORAN.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 340 and 341.)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by William T. Foster, President of Reed College, et. al., opposing a proposed DENISTRY BILL.

Shall persons licensed to practice dentistry by the most notoriously lax states in the Union be permitted to practice in Oregon, without being required to furnish us any evidence whatever of ability? Shall the people of Oregon declare that in vital matters of public health they are willing to lower their standards to the very lowest that can be found anywhere in the United States? Shall the people of Oregon vote to relinquish all rights, either directly or indirectly, to pass upon the qualifications of persons seeking to practice dentistry in Oregon? These are the issues—and the only issues—in the proposed act to regulate the practice of dentistry. If your answer is NO, vote 341 X NO.

This act a person by the name of Parker seeks to foist upon the people of Oregon. He is not even a citizen of Oregon. Having twice failed to pass the regular examinations of the State Board of Dental Examiners of Oregon, he thinks he has a grievance against the State.

This man naturally objects to the high ethical requirements in Oregon of the profession he seeks to enter. What is meant by ethical conduct is defined in Section Five of the Dental Law of Oregon. This provides that the license of a dentist may be revoked in case of conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or in case he rents or loans his diploma or license, or for unprofessional conduct, or gross ignorance. Unprofessional conduct means (in the words of the present law) "employing what are known as cappers, or steers to obtain business; the obtaining of any fee by fraud or misrepresentation; wilfully betraying professional secrets; employing directly or indirectly any student or any suspended or unlicensed dentist to perform operations of any kind, or to treat lesions of the human teeth or jaws, or correct malimposed formations thereof; the advertisement of dental business or treatment or devices in which untruthful and misleading improbable or impossible statements are made; or habitual intemperance or gross immorality."

This law is expressly repealed by the proposal of E. R. Parker. Under the present law the people of Oregon are protected by a Board of Dental Examiners, appointed by the Governor, who is elected by the people. The people thereby control the licensing of dentists and, therefore, are not liable to the dangerous practices upon themselves of any persons who may have

obtained the right to practice under the most disreputable conditions in the Union, wherever they may exist. Upon this Board, during the past eight years, only two men have been appointed who were recommended by the dental societies. *The Board is of no expense whatever to the State.*

There is no evidence that the State Board is unduly rigid in its requirements. During the past eight years it has admitted over three hundred dentists to practice in Oregon.

If any person feels that he has been treated unjustly by the Oregon Board of Dental Examiners, he has recourse to the courts, even though not a citizen of the State.

The so-called "dental trust" is a group of men organized for the purpose of keeping abreast of their profession, elevating its standards, and providing free education in dental hygiene for the people. Its meetings are not secret; there is no agreement whatever among its members concerning prices for service and no uniformity in prices. This society does not object to advertising in itself, but only to certain kinds of advertising—including such scurrilous and misleading statements as have appeared in recent public prints.

The real initiator of this proposed law, a resident of California, has slandered a body of reputable and valued citizens of Oregon and made charges which cannot be supported. He has produced no evidence whatever to show that there is a dental trust in this State or to prove that he has reduced the charges for dental services. On the contrary, he it is who has organized a group of men in other states, accumulated a fortune, and who now invades Oregon pretending to be a friend of the poor people.

Any citizen who believes that the people of Oregon should themselves retain some control over matters of public health in Oregon—regardless of lax practices elsewhere—will

"VOTE 341 X NO."

WILLIAM T. FOSTER,
President of Reed College.

H. W. STONE,
Secretary, Y. M. C. A.

FLETCHER HOMAN,
President, Willamette University.

EVA EMERY DYE,
Author of "The Conquest."

JOHN W. McDOUGALL,
Superintendent Portland District of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 342 and 343)

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 3, 1914, to amend Section 6, of Article VI, of the Constitution of Oregon, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Constitutional Amendment initiated by R. P. Rasmussen, Corbett, Oregon, W. M. Davis, 138 Laurelhurst Avenue, Portland, Oregon.—COUNTY OFFICERS' TERM AMENDMENT.—Its purpose is to amend Section 6 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, so as to make the terms of county clerks, treasurers, sheriffs, coroners and surveyors, four years each instead of two years, including those which may be elected at the regular November, 1914, election.

Vote YES or NO

342 Yes

343 No

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT

Section 6, of Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be and hereby is amended to read as follows:

Section 6. County Officers:

There shall be elected in each county by the qualified electors there-

of at the time of holding general elections, a county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner and surveyor, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of four years, and the term of all such county officers elected at the regular November, 1914, election shall be four years.

For affirmative argument, see page 71.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 342 and 343)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by R. P. Rasmussen, Corbett, Oregon, and W. M. Davis, Portland, Oregon, in behalf of COUNTY OFFICERS' TERM AMENDMENT.

The County Officers' Term Amendment was favored by the State Grange at its meeting held in Monmouth, Oregon, in May of this year, and was initiated by the undersigned who are members respectively of Columbia and Winona Granges. When this section of the Constitution was originally adopted we did not have the recall in Oregon, but as the same is now a law it seems useless and expensive to have a multiplicity of elections. At present, one-

half of the county officers are elected for four years, and it is only equitable that the other half should have like terms. If this amendment is adopted, the Legislature at its coming session can adjust matters so that in alternate biennial years the expense of elections will be reduced at least one-half over the present cost.

R. P. RASMUSSEN, Corbett, Oregon.
W. M. DAVIS, Portland, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 344 and 345)

A MEASURE

To provide for a Commission to draft a tax code 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 3, 1914, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Measure initiated by The Non-Partisan League, Fletcher Linn, President, Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Ore., Geo. Lawrence, Jr., Treasurer, 82 First St., Portland, Oregon, Arthur C. Callan, Secretary, Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon, Geo. C. Mason, Manager, Northwestern Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.—A TAX CODE COMMISSION BILL.—Its purpose is to require the Governor to appoint a commission of five members to prepare a new tax code and present the same to the Legislature first meeting after the appointment of the commission, and appropriating \$2,500 to pay clerk hire and other expenses of the commissioners but no salaries to be paid members of the commission. Vote YES or NO

344 Yes

345 No

A BILL

To propose by initiative petition that the Governor of the State of Oregon, between January 15, 1915, and February 15, 1915, appoint a commission of five persons, citizens of the State of Oregon, for the purpose of studying the tax laws of the State of Oregon and of other states and countries, with the purpose of preparing a law to govern the revenue, and the manner of assessing, levying and collecting of taxes within the State of Oregon, and for the sale of property for delinquent taxes, and making a report to the Legislature meeting next after the appointment of said commission, and to prepare a comprehensive and complete tax code or law to be presented to said Legislature meeting next after the said appointment of this Commission, for its consideration; and to provide funds necessary for the paying of the expenses of said commission, but not for salaries of any members of said commission.

Whereas, The tax laws now in force in the State of Oregon are insufficient

for the needs of the people and are unsatisfactory to the citizens and taxpayers, and it is recognized that the prosperity of the citizens of the State of Oregon depends largely upon a just and comprehensive tax law which will distribute equitably between the citizens the burden of maintaining the State and its various subdivisions, and also provide proper methods for assessments, levies, times and manner of payments, penalties for delinquencies, and proper methods of sale; and

Whereas, Many bills have already been presented, and others will be presented to the people and the Legislature of the State of Oregon for the purpose of having the same made into laws, which prepared bills are crude and imperfect and inequitable, and many of them inconsistent with each other, and under the system of making laws within the State of Oregon more than one of said laws (perhaps inconsistent with each other) may be passed by the people, throwing the whole system of taxation into uncertainty and chaos, which would be expensive and disastrous to the citizens and taxpayers of the State of Oregon; and in order

that a broad, comprehensive and carefully studied and prepared tax law may be prepared, which will be for the best interests of our citizens as a whole and for the State of Oregon:

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That the Governor of the State of Oregon, between January 15, 1915, and February 15, 1915, appoint a commission consisting of five persons, citizens and taxpayers of the State of Oregon, who shall at the times and places required by the Chairman of said commission, meet for the purposes of investigating and inquiring concerning the revenue and tax laws of the State of Oregon, and of other states and countries.

Section 2. That thereafter, and before the session of the Legislature next following, said Commission shall draft a tax code or law, such as in their opinion shall be best fitted for the uses of the citizens of the State as a whole, and present said law or code to the Legislature which meets next after the appointment of said commission.

Section 3. That said law or code, so prepared, shall be complete, and provide for proper, just and equitable assessments for the levying of said taxes, the collection thereof, including the time and manner of payment, penalties for delinquent payments, and the sale of property for delinquencies, together with such other provisions as may be proper or expedient in order to make a complete and comprehensive tax law or code for the State of Oregon; and said law or code shall be presented to said Legislature meeting next there-

after, together with such recommendations as said commission may see fit to make.

Section 4. That said commissioners shall serve without compensation.

Section 5. That said board of commissioners shall, at the first meeting after their appointment, elect a chairman and appoint a clerk, who need not be a member of the commission, and be empowered to hire such other assistance of a clerical nature and incur such other expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act as may be proper; but no member of said board shall receive any compensation, and shall only be reimbursed for actual traveling expenses paid out in the performance of his duties as a member of said commission. The clerical help so employed shall be paid a reasonable compensation for services performed, as shall be determined by the commissioners; but the total allowance for the expense of said commissioners, traveling expenses, clerk hire, printing, etc., shall not exceed \$2,500.00. There is hereby appropriated out of the general funds of the State of Oregon not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$2,500.00 to pay the expenses of said commissioners, and the bills of said commission, as is hereinabove provided, and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and empowered to audit all claims of said commission and approved by a majority thereof which have been incurred in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in payment thereof.

For affirmative argument, see page 74.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 344 and 345)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by The Non-Partisan League by Geo. C. Mason, manager, in behalf of a TAX CODE COMMISSION BILL.

Oregon is in grievous need of a reform in its tax laws.

The tax burden has become so heavy in these days that even slight inequalities in its adjustment are keenly felt. We labor under laws of taxation which years ago distributed the tax load fairly, but because of modern conditions are now intolerable in their results.

Therefore, we are swamped at each election with tax-reform measures. This year there are seven on the ballot.

The Non-Partisan League presents one (No. 344-345 on the ballot) and the State Tax Commission presents two (Numbers 308-309 and 310-311 on the ballot). These measures must be passed before Oregon can have reform in its tax laws. We believe in reform, and therefore recommend these measures.

Four measures which are also submitted this year show an entire lack in the spirit of fairness and in sound knowledge of proper taxation. Among them the Single Taxer, Mr. U'Ren, presents a sugar-coated pill, known as the \$1,500 Tax Exemption. There is an ill-thought-out proposition for an inheritance tax which would result in driving capital from Oregon; there is a graduated surtax that would, if passed, bankrupt the State; and there is finally, a standpat proposition that no change in the present tax laws should be made except by a two-thirds vote.

The public is bound to be confused and disgusted by the mixture of these propositions, and the tendency will be to vote No on all measures. We hope the voter will support Numbers 344-345, 308-309 and 310-311 on the ballot, but we advise him to vote No on all other tax measures.

As a measure offering relief in our present situation, with safety for our future, The Non-Partisan League has proposed (No. 344-345 on the ballot) that the public by its action at the polls shall order the Governor of the State, whoever he may be, to appoint a Commission of five men serving without pay, to make an exhaustive examination of our entire tax code and of the tax laws of other states where progressive and sound methods of taxation have been put into effect. The result of this study and comparison, this Commission shall give to the public. They shall propose a revised tax law to be voted on. They shall give us their reasons. They shall tell the public what the results of similar tax laws in other states have been, in order that we may reasonably arrive at a safe, sane and progressive tax law. Then let us pass it and stop this swamping of our initiative ballot each year with hasty and ill-thought-out tax measures.

Each year Oregon has progressed in commerce, government, science and in farming. For fifty years Oregon has stood still in the principles of taxation.

It is as necessary to have progress in taxation as in agriculture or in commerce.

One of the remedies suggested for all our troubles is the acceptance of Single Tax. Mr. U'Ren tried to fool the people with it in 1908, but was beaten 2 to 1. In 1912 he was beaten 3 to 1. This year he is working the same old shell game. He has coated the pill with sugar, but the \$1,500 Exemption Bill, the Graduated Sur-Tax Bill and the model Inheritance Bill will taste just as bitter inside. We have watched Single Tax fail in too many other places to wish to see it inflicted on Oregon.

We do not object to people believing in Single Tax if they honestly believe in it, but we do object to any underhanded methods being employed to ram Single Tax down our throats, when for six years we have said that we don't want it, and when it has never yet succeeded any place in the world.

We admit the present laws are faulty. We do not believe that we should have to pay all our year's taxes at one time, when the money lies idle in the county vaults, for there it does no one any good.

We believe the laws should be changed to correct this and that they should be changed in other respects, but not without thought—not without an effort to find out what good laws other states have.

Why should we spend money tinkering with our laws, only to find the results are not what we thought they would be?

Other states have modern up-to-date tax laws that work and are fair to all classes of people.

Under the hit-or-miss system of passing tax laws which we have in this State we spend our money blindly, only to find that our property is less saleable than last year—that it is less valuable than it used to be—that new enterprises stay away from Oregon—that old enterprises leave it—that Oregon is like the leper of Japan, no one will touch it or visit it and no one will invest or loan money in it.

Is it not better to have a wise Commission study the situation and then recommend to the Legislature what their study of the matter tells them is the best tax law now in use in the United States?

This is the way we would all do in business. Why not use the same business principles in making laws?

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE.

By GEORGE C. MASON, Mgr.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 346 and 347)

A MEASURE

To abolish the Desert Land Board and transfer its powers and duties to the State Land Board, etc., 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 3, 1914, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Measure initiated by W. P. George, Salem, Oregon.—ABOLISHING DESERT LAND BOARD AND REORGANIZING CERTAIN STATE OFFICES.—Abolishing the Desert Land Board and vesting its Powers and Duties in the State Land Board. Making State Engineer appointive, by the State Land Board instead of elective as at present; the Engineer in charge of Tumalo Irrigation Project shall act as State Engineer until 1916. Abolishing State Water Board and Office of Superintendents of Water Divisions and substituting therefor a State Water Commissioner to be appointed by the State Land Board; making all officers affected appointive instead of elective as at present.
Vote YES or NO

- 346 Yes
- 347 No

A BILL

For an Act to abolish the Desert Land Board and to vest the powers and duties heretofore imposed upon the said board in the State Land Board; to abolish the office of State Engineer, as now constituted, and to provide for the appointment of a hydraulic engineer to perform the duties heretofore performed by said State Engineer; to abolish the State Water Board and the offices of Superintendents of Water Divisions and to provide for the appointment of a State Water Commissioner who shall perform any and all duties heretofore performed by the said Superintendents of Water Divisions and the State Water Board; to amend Sections 3861, 3862 and 6615 of Lord's Oregon Laws and to repeal Sections 6590, 6597, 6598, 6602, 6603, 6607, 6609, 6610, 6612, 6613 and 6614 of Lord's Oregon Laws and Chapters 71 and 239 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1911 and Chapter 82 and Section 6 of Chapter 86 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1913.

Section 1. The Desert Land Board is hereby abolished and Section 3861 of Lord's Oregon Laws amended to read as follows:

Section 3861. The selection, control and disposal of said (Carey Act) lands shall be vested in the State Land Board. The board is hereby authorized to employ necessary assistance, purchase material and supplies, and shall have charge and control of all reclamation work heretofore undertaken, contracted for, or initiated by the state and of the reclamation companies operating thereunder, prior to the passage of this act.

Section 2. Section 3862 of Lord's Oregon Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 3862. The Clerk of the State Land Board, or other authorized assistant, shall have custody of all records and files covering Carey Act projects and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board. The records shall be open to inspection by the public at all times during office hours.

Section 3. The office of State Engineer as now constituted is hereby

abolished and sections 6597 and 6598 of Lord's Oregon Laws are hereby repealed.

Section 4. The State Land Board shall appoint an hydraulic engineer at a salary not exceeding \$2,400.00 per annum, who shall be known as, and perform any and all duties now imposed by law upon, the State Engineer. Provided, however, that until the year 1916 the Engineer now or hereafter in charge of the Tumalo, or Columbia Southern Irrigation Project, as authorized by Chapter 119 General Laws of Oregon for the year 1913, shall perform the duties of State Engineer and at the salary as now fixed by the Board; the salary of the said engineer to be paid one-half from the Tumalo (Columbia Southern) Reclamation Fund and one-half from such appropriation as is provided by law for the support of the office of State Engineer.

Section 5. The State Water Board consisting of the State Engineer and the Superintendents of the two Water Divisions of the State is hereby abolished and Sections 6603, 6609, 6610, 6612, 6613 and 6614 of Lord's Oregon Laws and Chapter 82 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1913 are hereby repealed.

Section 6. The State Land Board shall as soon as this act becomes effective appoint a State Water Commissioner who shall exercise any and all powers now conferred, and perform any and all duties now imposed, by law upon the State Water Board or the Superintendents of the two water divisions of the state. Whenever the words "Board of Control," "State Water Board," "Board," "Division Superintendent," "Superintendent," or "Superintendents of Water Divisions" are used or appear in any provision of Chapter 216 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1909 or any acts supplemental to or amendatory thereof or acts referring to said Board of Control, State Water Board or Water

Division Superintendents the same shall be deemed and construed to mean State Water Commissioner.

Section 7. The State Water Commissioner shall receive a salary of \$2,400.00 per annum and such actual and necessary traveling expenses as may be incurred in the performance of the duties of his office; said salary and expenses to be paid in the same manner as those of other state offices are paid. He shall before entering upon the performance of his duties file with the Secretary of State a bond in the sum of \$5,000.00 conditioned upon the faithful performance of his official duties, said bond to be such as will meet with the approval of the State Land Board. He shall maintain his office at the Capitol in Salem, Oregon, and shall devote his time exclusively to the performance of the duties of his office.

Section 8. Section 6615 of Lord's Oregon Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 6615. The State Water Commissioner shall whenever the necessity for same exists create Water Districts; said districts to be so constituted as to secure the best protection to water claimants and the most economical supervision upon the part of the state.

Section 9. Sections 6590, 6602, 6607 of Lord's Oregon Laws and Chapters 71 and 239 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1911 and Section 6 of Chapter 86 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1913, whereby the sum of \$59,400.00 is appropriated annually for the support of the offices of State Engineer and State Water Board are hereby repealed and the needs of these departments left for the consideration and action of future legislatures.

Section 10. This Act shall become effective and be in full force from and after the first day of January, 1915.

For negative argument, see page 77.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 346 and 347)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Medford Commercial Club, the Vale Chamber of Commerce, et. al, opposing the proposed law RE-ORGANIZING CERTAIN STATE OFFICES.

The George Bill should be defeated:

First: Because it is not as would be implied a measure of economy. It deals with the very complicated subject of the administration of the water code of the State. Laws in the nature of codes ought not to be struck off in a single heat of the initiative. A law dealing with such an important and intricate subject and affecting all people and localities of the State should only be enacted after careful consideration of all details, a hearing of experts or those well informed and general discussion and public hearings before the legislature.

Second: Because it is certain to result in crippling the administration of the present water code which is conceded to be one of the best among water codes of the West. It is working admirably in plan and giving great satisfaction in practice, the only limit being the smallness of appropriations. This bill cuts off appropriations. The present law is bringing order out of chaos in respect to the use of water for irrigation and power purposes. It depends for its continued success upon its administration by a single executive head who can be held responsible,—the State Engineer. The abolition of this office destroys the effectiveness of the code. The substitution of a board or any man appointed by a board divides responsibility and is a step backward to the old discarded plan. It would place Oregon in the list of backward and non-progressive states.

The development of the State's irrigation and water power resources depends upon security of water titles. Determination of rights along the streams is in progress and, as an executive matter, must be pushed forward by some one man who is responsible, and, as a judicial matter, should be handled by a body of the nature of a court. This is the present law, but the proposed bill puts the sole power of adjudication into the hands of one man appointed by the board. Farmers would suffer from this practice.

Third: This bill would stop the highly necessary work of making water resource investigations, stream-flow measurements, and topographic and geologic maps. The Federal Government pays for half of this work, dollar for dollar, and if Oregon fails to appropriate, the Federal funds allotted on a cooperative basis also stop automatically and are spent in other states. Only one-fourth of Oregon has been accurately mapped, other states being far ahead in this respect. No one who favors progress wants to stop this work, for the maps and records are the basis of early state development. The maps can be purchased for a few cents, and gives the homesteader, prospector, farmer, road-builder, miner, irrigationist, drainer, surveyor, railroad-builder, and engineer accurate and reliable information that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Oregon needs the maps and records badly.

Fourth: The apparent reason for amendment of the code is economy. In this instance the term is misapplied, as the office of State Engineer is now largely if not entirely self-sustaining through fees collected by the office for work performed. In any event the duties must be performed by someone who can be held responsible and the work must be adequately paid for and this bill merely substitutes one man for another.

We therefore earnestly urge all voters of the State who wish to see the development of the land and water resources continue to vote NO on the "George" bill.

PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEDFORD COMMERCIAL CLUB.

VALE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE CITY OF ASHLAND, OREGON.

OREGON SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

PORTLAND (ORE.) ASSOCIATION OF
MEMBERS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H. B. MILLER, Chairman Oregon
Hydro-Electric Commission.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 348 and 349)

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 3, 1914, to amend Article II by inserting therein after Section 16 and before Section 17, a section to be designated as Section 16a of Article II, of the Constitution of Oregon, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by the following officers of the Oregon State Federation of Labor: T. H. Burchard, President, Portland, Oregon, E. J. Stack, Secretary, Portland, Oregon, Phillip R. Pollock, Executive Committee, Portland, Oregon, H. M. Lornsten, Executive Committee, Astoria, Oregon; and the following officers of Farmers' Union: T. A. Logsdon, Vice-President, Corvallis, Oregon, A. R. Shumway, Legislative Committee, Milton, Oregon, F. A. Sikes, Secretary-Treasurer, Milton, Oregon; and the following officers of the Farmers' Society of Equity: W. Grisenthwaite, State President, R. F. D., Oregon City, Oregon, F. G. Buchanan, State Secretary, Oregon City, Oregon; and the following officers of the Proportional Representation Bureau: W. J. Smith, President, Portland, Oregon, Nettie Mae Rankin, Secretary-Treasurer, Portland, Oregon; and the following officers of the People's Power League: C. E. S. Wood, President, Portland, Oregon, Geo. M. Orton, Vice-President, Portland, Oregon, B. Lee Paget, Treasurer, Portland, Oregon, W. S. U'Ren, Secretary, Oregon City, Oregon; and the following officers of Oregon State Grange: C. E. Spence, Worthy Master, Carus, Oregon, C. L. Shaw, Executive Committee, Albany, Oregon, B. G. Leedy, Executive Committee, Corvallis, Oregon, E. A. Bond, Legislative Committee, Creswell, Oregon, C. D. Huffman, Legislative Committee, La Grande, Oregon.—PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION AMENDMENT TO OREGON CONSTITUTION.—
To provide a method by which proportional representation in the Legislative Assembly of Oregon may be secured for all political parties and other voting organizations, in accordance with the number of votes controlled by each political party or voting organization respectively; by amending the Constitution of Oregon, by adding to Section 16 of Article II thereof a new Section numbered 16a, prescribing that Representatives shall be elected at large and not by districts; that each voter may vote for only one candidate for Representative and that the sixty candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. Vote YES or NO

348 Yes

349 No

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT

Article II of the Constitution of Oregon shall be, and hereby is amended by inserting therein after Section 16 and before Section 17, the following section which shall be designated in the Constitution as Section 16a of Article II.

ARTICLE II.

Section 16a. Every legal voter may vote for any one candidate in the State for representative in the Legislative Assembly and no more. The voter may write or stick on the ballot the name of the candidate he or she votes for when it is not printed on the ballot. The sixty candidates who receive the highest number of votes throughout the State shall be thereby elected.

A candidate's name shall be printed on the official ballot only in the district in which he or she resides. Every

candidate nominated for representative may have not more than twenty words printed with his or her name on the official ballot giving the name of the industrial, commercial or political organization or party by which the candidate is nominated, and his or her pledges to the people.

The votes for the election of representative in the Legislative Assembly shall be counted, canvassed and returned, and certificates of election issued, in like manner as heretofore in the election of joint representatives from districts of two or more counties.

All provisions of the Constitution and laws of Oregon in conflict herewith are hereby abrogated and repealed in so far as they conflict with this section. This section is in all respects self executing.

For affirmative argument, see page 80.
For negative argument, see page 81.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 348 and 349)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by T. H. Burchard, President, and E. J. Stack, Secretary, Oregon State Federation of Labor; C. E. S. Wood, President, W. S. U'Ren, Secretary, and B. Lee Paget, Treasurer, People's Power League; and C. E. Spence, Master State Grange, in behalf of **PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION AMENDMENT OF OREGON CONSTITUTION.**

This amendment is proposed by the Oregon State Federation of Labor, the State Grange, the Farmers' Society of Equity, the officers of the Farmers' Union, the People's Power League, and the Bureau of Proportional Representation.

Proportional Representation methods are used for electing legislative bodies in Denmark, Belgium, Japan, Finland, Sweden, Wurtemberg, Tasmania and nearly half the cantons or states of Switzerland.

After from five to sixty years of trial, the following are the results: 1. The proportion of members elected to represent any political party or cause is practically the same as the proportion of all the voters who support that party or cause. 2. The majority of the voters actually control and govern, because it requires an actual majority of the voters to elect a majority of the members; but all considerable minorities are represented and heard in the legislature by members of their own choice. 3. Every elector has a wider freedom in the choice of a legislator who clearly and directly represents his personal convictions on public questions. 4. Every member has greater independence and freedom from financial and other pressure by small, but active and selfish sections of the voters. 5. Every party elects its ablest and most trusted members to the legislature. 6. Race, religious and party bitterness has largely disappeared, since all voters are fairly represented in their legislative bodies. 7. Strong and useful men are commonly re-elected as long as they are willing to serve.

At least as good results are expected in Oregon from this amendment, if it is adopted by the people. This proposed amendment does not change the boundaries of the present districts for nominating candidates for representatives, nor the laws for making such nominations. It will correct, so far as the legislative ticket is concerned, the defect of numerous self-seeking candidates in the primaries.

This amendment gives equal power to all voters in Oregon for choosing representatives in the Legislature, no matter where the voter lives, instead of the present unjust plan of allowing a voter in one county to vote for 13 representatives, while in all other counties he is allowed to vote for only one, two, or three, except in Marion County, where he may vote for five. The elector may vote for any one candidate in the State for representative, and no more; but if he votes for one

living in another representative district, he must write or stick that candidate's name on the ballot.

It insures election of every candidate who is supported by so many as one-sixtieth of the voters of the whole State, and the sixty candidates who receive the highest number of votes will be elected.

No county can possibly get more than its exact proportion of representatives unless the name of a candidate who lives in that county is written or stuck on the ballot by practically one-sixtieth of the voters in other sections of the State. A representative must live in the county or district in which he is nominated.

It is not possible under this amendment for any political party or organization to elect more or less than its fair proportion of the representatives according to the proportion of the whole number of the voters in the State who vote for the candidates of the party or organization. This amendment will reduce the number of candidates on the ballot, because as a rule only men and women who are generally and well known to be able and honest can be elected, and they will be elected in numbers fairly and proportionately representing all opinions, interests and parties; therefore elections will be cheaper, the legislature will be less costly and more efficient, and the members will not tolerate the "steam-roller" organization, or any other plan of wasting the taxpayer's money.

It will eliminate, to a large degree, the necessity for using the initiative and referendum because there must, and always will be a fair discussion in the legislative assembly of minority party measures. Such debate will be led by representatives of the minorities who believe in the principles they advocate. Because of this publicity of the merits and demerits of bills offered by the minority members favorable action cannot then be long delayed on their good measures. It is certain that the way to a short initiative and referendum ballot is by proportional representation in the legislative assembly.

In the interest of justice of fair representation of all people in the Legislative Assembly, and of better government, we ask your vote for this measure. Respectfully submitted,
OREGON STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, T. H. BURCHARD, President;
E. J. STACK, Secretary.
PEOPLE'S POWER LEAGUE, C. E. S. WOOD, President; W. S. U'REN, Secretary; B. LEE PAGET, Treasurer.
STATE GRANGE, C. E. SPENCE, Master.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 348 and 349)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by The Non-Partisan League opposing the proposed PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION AMENDMENT TO OREGON CONSTITUTION.

ANOTHER U'RENISM—

Still another Revolutionary U'Ren Theorism--will we never have done with them? It ought not to be necessary to waste words in opposing this. But, its high-sounding title has won over some very good men and strong organizations to help Mr. U'Ren initiate this measure and the plausible assertions, (by no means facts, in most instances), made above in this pamphlet, may win votes if people do not stop to think how this scheme will work.

DANGEROUS, BECAUSE MULTNOMAH COUNTY WILL ELECT MOST OF THE LEGISLATURE—

Every county outside of Portland should vote unanimously against this measure, because under it Portland can elect anywhere from 35 to 80% of the Legislature instead of 20%, as under the present law. And every patriotic citizen of Portland should vote the same way for the same reason. Because, it is always bad for a State if one big party has an overwhelming voice in its control.

STILL ANOTHER U'REN THEORY—

It should not be necessary to advise voting "No" on anything so revolutionary as this. Unfortunately, however, even the State Grange and Federation of Labor have been so misled by its high-sounding title as to allow their names to be used to support it. We believe they, themselves, will be the first to condemn this measure if they were ever put into operation.

EASY FOR THE POLITICAL BOSS AND MANIPULATOR—

In Multnomah County ordinarily we would have 40 or 50 candidates for the assembly on a ticket. Suppose three of these are well-known and very popular, each voter under this scheme could vote for only one. You and I know these three popular men—we do not know the others. Naturally, we cast our vote for one of these three. They might easily monopolize 50,000 out of 60,000 votes cast, leaving 10,000 votes divided among 40 or 50 other candidates, an average of 200 votes each.

Any man who could manage to secure a few votes more than the next fellow, would be elected. Any political boss who could shrewdly divide his vote among say nine men, giving each just enough to "put him over," without wasting any good votes on

popular favorites, would elect nine out of twelve of Multnomah's delegation. So it would go throughout the State. The palmiest days of rotten politics and bossism never saw anything like this.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY UNDER THIS SCHEME MIGHT EASILY RULE THE STATE—

Multnomah County today has 33% of the total registered votes of the State, but only 21% of the Legislature. Under this U'Ren system, other things being equal, Multnomah would immediately obtain 33% of the representation.

But, suppose that in the rest of the State, the vote was badly split up and if Multnomah, by shrewd manipulation, was able to concentrate its vote on 40 men, giving them about 1,500 each, it might easily thus elect 40 out of the entire 60 members of the assembly.

Surely, nobody in Multnomah or any other county, wants any such system as that.

THE FACTS MISREPRESENTED—

Mr. U'Ren says that Proportional Representation has been tried—in Europe. He does not stop to explain that there are many kinds of Proportional Representation. He cites Sweden. He does not stop to tell you that the Swedish system is utterly unlike the one he proposes here. If his assertions as to Tasmania and Switzerland are equally misleading, they are far from the truth.

CAN'T JUDGE BY EUROPE—

But even suppose Europe did have the same scheme as Mr. U'Ren proposes, how would that help us?

It would take too long to explain that the Swedish Government, with its responsible *Ministry* and its group of recognized parties, is as different from our *two-party* system of *party responsibility*, as Sweden's monarchy is different from our republic. Ask your neighbor from Sweden or Belgium about it—he will tell you.

To take part of Sweden's system and not the rest and transfer it bodily by a surgical operation into ours will be most dangerous. You might as well say, that because a cactus grows well in the desert, you could graft it on a tidewater spruce in Tillamook County with 100 inches of rain-fall.

If you still have any doubt left, vote "No" on general principles.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE,

By GEORGE C. MASON,
Manager.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 350 and 351)

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 3, 1914, to amend Article IV by adding thereto a section to be designated as Section 32 of Article IV, of the Constitution of Oregon, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition.

Constitutional Amendment initiated by the following officers of Oregon State Grange: C. E. Spence, Worthy Master, Carus, Oregon, C. L. Shaw, Executive Committee, Albany, B. G. Leedy, Executive Committee, Corvallis, Oregon, E. A. Bond, Legislative Committee, Creswell, Oregon, C. D. Huffman, Legislative Committee, La Grande, Oregon; the following officers of the Oregon State Federation of Labor: T. H. Burchard, President, Portland, Oregon, E. J. Stack, Secretary, Portland, Oregon, Phillip R. Pollock, Executive Committee, Portland, Oregon, H. M. Lornsten, Executive Committee, Astoria, Oregon; the following officers of the People's Power League: C. E. S. Wood, President, Portland, Oregon, Geo. M. Orton, Vice-President, Portland, Oregon, B. Lee Paget, Treasurer, Portland, Oregon, W. S. U'Ren, Secretary, Oregon City, Oregon; the following officers of Farmers' Union: T. A. Logsdon, Vice-President, Corvallis, Oregon, A. R. Shumway, Legislative Committee, Milton, Oregon, F. A. Sikes, Secretary-Treasurer, Milton, Oregon; the following officers of the Farmers' Society of Equity: W. Grisenthwaite, State President, R. F. D., Oregon City, Oregon, F. G. Buchanan, State Secretary, Oregon City, Oregon; the following officers of Proportional Representation Bureau: W. J. Smith, President, Portland, Oregon, Nettie Mae Rankin, Secretary-Treasurer, Portland, Oregon.—STATE SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Its purpose is to abolish the State Senate and have a legislative assembly consisting of but one house.

Vote YES or NO

350 Yes

351 No

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Article IV of the constitution of Oregon shall be and hereby is amended by adding the following section to said Article IV, and it shall be designated in the constitution as Section 32 of Article IV.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 32. The senate and the office of senator in the Legislative

Assembly of Oregon are hereby abolished. All provisions of the constitution and laws of Oregon in conflict with this section are hereby abrogated and repealed in so far as they conflict herewith. This section is in all respects self executing and immediately operative.

For affirmative argument, see page 83.
For negative argument, see page 84.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 350 and 351)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by C. E. Spence, Master, Oregon State Grange; T. H. Burchard, President, and E. J. Stack, Secretary, Oregon State Federation of Labor; C. E. S. Wood, President, W. S. U'Ren, Secretary, and B. Lee Paget, Treasurer, People's Power League, in behalf of STATE SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

This amendment is proposed by the State Grange, the Oregon State Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Society of Equity, the People's Power League, the Bureau of Proportional Representation and the officers of the Farmers' Union.

The State Senate is an imitation of the British House of Lords which represents the hereditary nobility. The British have recently taken from the House of Lords its power to reject any bill passed by the House of Commons, and only permit the Lords to delay the bill. We do not have hereditary nobles in Oregon and that reason for a State Senate does not exist.

It is claimed that the two Houses in the legislature are a check on hasty and ill considered legislation. But the Senate checks and kills good measures oftener than bad ones.

The demand of this age is for efficiency. The people of Oregon want to *know how to do*, instead of how *NOT* to do. The Governor's veto, the people's referendum, and the Supreme Court veto by declaring laws unconstitutional, are checks enough without the State Senate.

The legislature of two Houses doubles the opportunity and temptation for trading and log-rolling, for legislative delay, fraud, failure, extravagant appropriations, and general inefficiency, and at the same time reduces by one-half all chances to fix responsibility.

The abolition of the State Senate will make an end of passing bills in one House and killing them in another. In a One House legislative assembly the greater responsibility devolving on each member would expose bad and weak men and at the same time more quickly reveal the useful and strong men.

The present secret methods of legislation would be largely abolished, and candid, open, honest legislative methods must take their place.

A Two House legislature greatly increases the cost for clerk hire and all

other expenses. The legislature of Oregon in 1909 spent almost ten times as much for clerk hire alone as the One House legislature of British Columbia did in 1908.

The enormous cost of litigation to find out in the courts what so many of our laws mean would be greatly lessened if there was only One House. In a One House legislature each member can be held more nearly responsible for his own acts and the legislature is much more likely to be organized as a representative business body, rather than a political institution organized for selfish purposes.

Norway has had a single house legislature for a hundred years. All but two of the Canadian Provinces, and all but six of the Swiss cantons or states have legislatures of only One House.

Nearly all the cities of the United States copied the Two House plan in making their city council, and all but half a dozen have abolished the body corresponding to the Senate, and established a One House city council. London, and most of the other great cities of England are governed by a single legislative body known as the County Council.

Even if two Houses are better for Congress, it does not follow that they are for the state, because a state is much more like a city than it is like a nation; it has no foreign relations and policies and nothing to do but look after its local business and the liberty and property of its citizens.

With this statement we respectfully submit the amendment to abolish the State Senate, and hope it may be approved by our fellow citizens.

OREGON STATE GRANGE,
C. E. SPENCE, Master.

OREGON STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,

T. H. BURCHARD, President,
E. J. STACK, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S POWER LEAGUE,
C. E. S. WOOD, President,

W. S. U'REN, Secretary,
B. LEE PAGET, Treasurer.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 350-351)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by The Non-Partisan League, opposing the proposed STATE SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The division of the Legislature into two separate and independent branches is founded upon such obvious principles of good policy, and is so strongly recommended by the testimony of experience, that it has obtained the general approbation of the people of this country. One great object of this separation of the Legislature into two houses is to destroy the evil effects of sudden and strong excitement, and of hasty measures arising out of passion, trickery, personal influence and party intrigue, which have been found, by experience, to exercise a potent and dangerous sway in single-chamber assemblies. A hasty piece of legislation is not so likely to be enacted into law when it is to be arrested in its course and made to undergo the scrutiny, revision and deliberation of another body of men who are better qualified to judge of its merits than those who first introduced and passed it.

The Legislature of Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Vermont originally consisted of but single houses, but the instability and passion which marked their proceedings were so apparent that the people of each of these states caused their constitution to be revised and the dual-chamber system established and maintained as it is in all other states of the Union. No portion of the political history of mankind is more full of instructive lessons on this subject or contains more striking proof of the folly of the single, unchecked assembly, than that of the Italian republics of the middle ages, all of which failed miserably, and ended in disgrace. France also adopted the single chamber-legislative system in 1791, much to her sorrow, but abandoned it four years later, and restored the dual-chamber system. The whole history of civilization is replete with

proofs that a one-chamber legislature is a mistake and that another chamber is needed as a check or balance.

The Oregon State Senate has always stood between the taxpayers and the extravagance of the House. At each session of the Legislature, for years past, the Senate has killed many appropriation bills which had been rushed through the House and has thereby saved many thousands of dollars to the public treasury.

State Senators, as a rule, are older and more experienced than are members of the House and their wisdom and judgment have played a more important part in the shaping of constructive legislation. Many State Senators serve one or two terms in the House before going to the Senate, and, as a consequence, are better qualified for legislative work than are the younger and less experienced House members.

One-half of the membership of the Senate is chosen every two years, the other half being hold-overs. This makes the Senate a continuous body whose members naturally have a better knowledge of the State's affairs and its needed legislation than do men without legislative experience. Out of the thirty men who composed the Oregon State Senate of 1913, seventeen had served previously in the Senate and the same number had served one or more terms in the House. Legislative mistakes are largely due to the incompetence and inexperience of our lawmakers, but conditions will not be improved by abolishing the more competent and experienced branch of the Legislature.

We believe that this proposed amendment is dangerous to the welfare of the citizens and taxpayers of Oregon and earnestly request that you vote "No."

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE,

By GEORGE C. MASON,

Manager.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 352 and 353)

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 3, 1914**, to amend the Constitution of Oregon by adding thereto an Article to be designated as **Article XIX**, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Constitutional Amendment initiated by the Socialist Party of Oregon, B. F. Ramp, Chairman, Brooks, Oregon, E. L. Cannon, Secretary-Treasurer, Salem, Oregon.—**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC WORKS AMENDMENT.**—Its purpose is to establish, by adding Article XIX to the State Constitution, a department of industry and public works, under control of the State Labor Commissioner providing for the employment of the unemployed citizens of the State of Oregon. The funds therefor to be derived from imposing a tax of not less than ten per cent on all estates of deceased persons of value of \$50,000 or over. Vote YES or NO

352 Yes

353 No

**PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT**

The Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be, and hereby is, amended by the addition of the following Article to said Constitution, and it shall be designated in the Constitution as Article XIX.

ARTICLE XIX.

Section 1. There is hereby created and established a Department of Industry and Public Works, which shall be under the supervision and control of the State Labor Commissioner. Such Department shall establish Industries, Systems of Transportation, Distributing Stations, and Public Works for the employment of the unemployed citizens of the State of Oregon and for the distribution and sale of their products.

Section 2. Funds for the operation and development of this Department shall be derived from a tax upon the estates of deceased persons appraised at Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) or more, in value, and from appro-

priations that may be made for such purpose. Said tax on estates of deceased persons shall not be less than ten per cent and may be graduated above that percentage by law. Such tax shall be paid and collected in the manner now provided for the payment and collection of the Inheritance Tax in Chapter IV, of Title XVI, of Lord's Oregon Laws. All income from the operating of industries under this Department shall be used in further development of this Department.

Section 3. All funds collected and appropriated for this Department shall immediately, upon collection, be available for use by the Department. All expenditures of these funds by the State Labor Commissioner shall be subject to the approval of the Oregon State Board of Control.

Section 4. All provisions of the State Constitution and Laws of Oregon in conflict herewith are hereby abrogated and repealed in so far as they conflict with this Article. This Article is in all respects self executing.

For affirmative argument, see page 86.
For negative argument, see page 87.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 352 and 353)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Socialist Party of Oregon favoring DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC WORKS AMENDMENT.

To the People of the State of Oregon:

This measure is commonly and properly known as the proposed "Right to Work Law." The purpose of government is the protection of its citizens to LIFE, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The first and greatest of these is life. It means nothing to proclaim the protection of life unless the government at the same time guarantees the opportunity of sustaining life. The prime necessities of life are food, clothing and shelter. These are produced by labor, and should be enjoyed to the fullest by those who do productive labor; and no adult, able-bodied citizen should be entitled to these without having assisted in their production. Therefore, the only logical plan of a just and practical government is to guarantee to every citizen the RIGHT to WORK and earn these necessities. Thoughtful people are fast coming to understand that failure to do this is failure of the primary motive of our social compact, prefaced in the Declaration of Independence by solemn proclamation of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Our state does not guarantee this unalienable right. It only guarantees the right of the strong to exploit the weak. The means of producing and distributing the necessities of life are now privately owned, and as a result, vast resources of Oregon are undeveloped, while thousands are annually unemployed and other thousands are necessarily engaged in non-productive pursuits. This is because private industries are conducted for profit and not for use,—for the exploitation of our citizens instead of for their protection.

By the adoption of this measure there will be created a department similar, in administration, to our school system. It is rightly conceded that the education of our youth, intellectually, morally and industrially is an asset of greatest importance. The public school attends especially to the first named (intellectual) and to the others incidentally. Equally important with the school is a department for the application of this school training, for the conserving of human energy and creating public wealth through

universal employment. Few correctly measure the loss through non-employment in productive labor. Like a waterfall whose unharnessed power falls to engage the natural forces about us for the benefit of mankind, just so does non-employment lose to the state untold wealth, which, if properly conserved, would add unrealized happiness to the human family, instead of creating, as it does, through want and misery, a menace to our civil institutions.

This law would not increase taxation, neither by creating new salaried officials, nor by a direct tax on any living person. This inheritance tax would be no hardship on anyone. The state assisted and protected the rich in accumulating these large fortunes at the expense of the bowed many. The dead cannot take their millions with them, and their children, who generally have not assisted in creating these fortunes, would be better off not hampered by the responsibilities and temptations of unearned wealth. Such would only be a just remuneration to the state for its protection of the rich in their accumulation of huge fortunes.

The six months' residence qualification for citizenship will preclude all possibility of Oregon becoming a dumping ground for the unemployed of other states, as only citizens can be employed in this department.

We believe that this law will, without question, forever solve the unemployed problem. The unemployed could be used to do big state jobs, that are now either undone, or handled by political contractors at double cost to the taxpayers. The state owes every citizen the chance to work and earn a decent living. Oregon has untold resources to be transformed into human comforts for the enjoyment of many more people than we now have. This law will provide a safe, logical method for the state itself, by use of our unemployed, to develop its own water power, reclaim its own arid lands, mill its own timber, distribute its agricultural and other products, and do other public work for the benefit of its every citizen.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF OREGON,
B. F. Ramp, Chairman.
E. L. Cannon, Secretary-Treasurer.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 352 and 353)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by The Non-Partisan League, opposing the proposed DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC WORKS AMENDMENT.

This bill is a Socialistic measure, endorsed by a few theorists who have never come into personal contact with the unemployed. We regret that conditions at any time make it impossible for anyone to find work, who wants it, but we think it better to correct these conditions than it is to offer any inducements to be idle.

The way to correct these conditions, is to make laws such as to offer inducements for more manufacturers, more farmers to come here—we want men who will create employment by utilizing the natural resources of this State.

Although we believe this law is not in any sense for the good of Oregon, we would like to find any conceivable reason for the State of Oregon creating an employment bureau for the unemployed of all the other States of the Union. The winter climate of this State is so much better than that found in many other places, that we feel the added inducement of an easy

job at three dollars per day of eight hours is quite unnecessary for us to offer as an inducement to the idle hordes of other States.

The farmer today has great difficulty in getting enough men to harvest his crops—what will he do when the State offers these men employment at three dollars for eight hours?

Incidentally, the method of getting the money to pay all who want work is indicative of the source of the bill. The very modest suggestion that the tax start with a minimum of ten per cent, indicates the intention of taking the whole thing before they get through with it.

Instead of passing laws like this, which drive money away from the State, let us do all we can to get it here and protect it after it is here, so that all lines of industry may thrive—then we will not have any unemployed for which to provide.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE,

By GEORGE C. MASON,

Manager.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 354 and 355)

A MEASURE

For a proposed law "For an Act to authorize primary elections of delegates to any convention of any political party to recommend candidates for the general primary election, and to authorize State and district conventions to be held to recommend to the primary elections candidates for public office in 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 3, 1914, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Measure initiated by David M. Dunne, 40 17th St. N., Portland, Oregon, Henry Hahn, 235 Cornell Road, Portland, Oregon.—PRIMARY DELEGATE ELECTION BILL.—Its purpose is to authorize a primary election of delegates to recommend names of persons to be voted for at the primary nominating elections. Vote YES or NO

354 Yes

355 No

PREAMBLE

Majority rule should be the aim of rule by the people. A primary law which precludes or even tends to prevent party harmony is wrong. Party is essential to majority rule, and no party can endure except when united on some common cause. Discussion, conference, agreement, are as necessary to party success as to successful government. Political gatherings for such purpose, whether under the name of "convention" or any other name, are indispensable to the perpetuity of party, hence should be combined with and made a part of the primary system. As now existing, with no plan of harmonizing discordant factions, the primary cannot endure; hence, the object of this supplementary law is to preserve the primary and at the same time make the law, in fact, what its preamble claims for it: "To preserve and perpetuate party."

A BILL

For an Act to authorize primary elections of delegates to any convention of any political party to recommend candidates for the general primary election, and to authorize state and district conventions to be held to recommend to the primary elections candidates for public office in the State of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That from and after the adoption of this act by a vote of the people at the next regular election to be held in said state on November 3, 1914, it shall be lawful to hold, and elections may thereafter and shall be held, in every election precinct of the state, by any voluntary political association or party, for the purpose of selecting delegates to any convention to recommend candidates for public office, and to select delegates to represent said political association or party in any state or district convention with like authority to recommend candidates for public office, and to authorize said state or district conventions to recommend candidates for delegates to any national convention, and to recommend candidates for presidential electors, and such elections may and shall be held under the provisions of this act and shall be styled "Delegate Primary Elections," but this act shall not be construed to affect direct nominations made by petition under existing laws, or without conventions or nominations by assemblages of electors, as may be otherwise provided by law.

Section 2. Ninety days before any general primary nominating election shall be held under existing laws, or

any amendments thereof, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to designate a day which shall be known as "Delegate Primary Day," which day shall not be more than sixty days or less than forty days before the date of holding such general primary nominating election. The Secretary of State shall forthwith give public notice of the same by publication in some newspaper of general circulation in each county, and by mailing notice to the County Clerk of each county.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the County Clerk ten days before any delegate primary day to prepare printed notices of such election, and mail two of such notices to each judge and clerk of election of each precinct, and it shall be the duty of the several judges and clerks immediately to post said notices in public places in their respective precincts. Said notices shall be substantially in the following form:

DELEGATE PRIMARY ELECTION NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that on _____, the _____ day of _____, 19____, at the polling place in the precinct of _____, in the County of _____, Oregon, a Delegate Primary Election will be held at which the (insert the names of the political parties subject to the law) will choose their delegates to their conventions to recommend their candidates for state, district, county, precinct and other offices, viz: (Here state the offices to be filled, delegates to any constitutional convention then called, and candidates for county central committeemen to be elected), which election will be held at one o'clock p. m. and will continue until seven o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

County Clerk.

Section 4. All political parties or associations shall be entitled to vote at such delegate primary election for the election of delegates to their particular conventions respectively, and no nominations recommended by any convention of delegates for candidates for any office shall be printed upon the sample or official ballot by the County Clerk under the general election laws of this state for use in any general primary election unless the delegates attending such convention have been selected at a delegate primary election held in accordance with this act, but this provision shall not preclude nominations by assemblages of electors or by the direct primary method, or other-

wise as may be provided by law. Persons nominated as delegates at any such primary election shall be qualified electors for the precinct for which they are nominated and shall be nominated only in the following manner: The number of delegates for each election precinct shall be determined by the county or city central committee of such political party or association desiring to participate in such delegate primary election, and the same shall be determined on the basis of the vote cast by such political party or association in such precinct at the last preceding general election. Delegates from any precinct shall be nominated by petition signed by not less than ten electors of such party, residents of such precinct, and one or more delegates may be nominated by one petition. The petition shall contain the name, place of residence and postoffice address of each delegate nominated thereby, and an acceptance of the nomination signed by each delegate. All petitions shall be filed with County Clerk at least ten days before the holding of such delegate primary election. Should any vacancy occur in any nomination by reason of death, resignation or removal from the precinct, the legal electors of such political party or association residing in such precinct may on the day of holding such delegate primary election fill such vacancy by writing in the name of any qualified elector, resident of such precinct. Vacancies in the delegation caused after election by death, resignation or removal from the precinct, or inability to attend the convention, may be filled by the remaining delegates choosing by a majority vote some qualified elector from such precinct.

Section 5. Not less than ten days and not more than twenty days before such delegate primary election is to be held, the county or city central committee of the political party or association desiring to hold any such convention of delegates shall cause a notice to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the county or city in which the election is to be held, and such notice shall be signed by the secretary of such committee calling the convention, and shall state the date of such convention, the office for which candidates shall be recommended by the convention, the number of delegates to be elected to such convention from each precinct, and the apportionment of such dele-

gates to each election precinct, ward or district, and such other information as may be deemed proper, and such notice shall be published at least twice before the said delegate primary day in some newspaper of general circulation in each county.

Section 6. Not more than ten days and not less than five days before the day fixed for the delegate primary day the County Clerk of each county shall prepare a list of the names of each party or association which shall have filed nominating petitions, and also a list of all the names, and other information, concerning all of the delegates named in the valid petitions for nominations which have been filed with him, and he shall forthwith certify the same under the seal of the County Clerk and file the same in his office, and make and post a duplicate thereof in a conspicuous place in his office, and keep the same posted until the delegate primary election has taken place, and he shall forthwith proceed and cause to be printed, separately for each such political party or association, the ballots required for the delegate primary elections in each election precinct, containing the names, post-office address and residence of each person who may be a candidate for election as such delegate, and such list shall be mailed forthwith to the chairman of the county or city central committee of such political party or association, and it shall be the duty of such chairman to bring the same to the attention of the convention so to be held, and particularly to its committee on credentials.

Section 7. Each ballot shall have along the top thereof a stub one and one-half inches wide, perforated along the lower edge thereof. On the left hand of the stub shall be printed the words: "Stub to be torn off by the chairman," and on the right half: "Stub to be torn off by the first clerk." The sample ballots need not be perforated. Immediately below the perforated line shall be printed in capitals these words: "Delegate primary election—party ticket. Official ballot for—precinct, in the city of— or county of—," as the case may be, with the date. Under this caption shall be printed in bold-faced type the words: "The voter may vote for— delegates, but shall vote for each delegate separately by marking 'X' before each name voted for." The name of the person and the date and number of delegates to be voted for in the

said precinct shall be inserted and printed on the ballot in the caption above set forth. No vote shall be counted if more than the number of delegates assigned to the ward or precinct in which the vote is cast are marked or designated thereon by the voter, but the judges shall disregard informal or slight defects in the marking of ballots and shall ascertain, if possible, and give effect to the intention of the voter.

Section 8. Ballots other than those furnished by the respective County Clerks, according to the provisions of this act, shall not be used or circulated or cast or counted in any delegate primary election provided for in this act. The ballots designed to be voted shall be shown as "official ballots" and the other ballots shall be known as "sample ballots." All official ballots shall be printed upon good quality of white or tinted paper and shall be alike and of the same size for the same political party or association in the same city at the same election. The official ballots of each party or association participating in the election shall be different in tint or color from those of the other parties or associations, so as to be readily distinguishable therefrom. Duplicate impressions of the same shall be printed upon cheaper, colored paper so as to be readily distinguishable from the official ballot. These sample ballots shall be uniform in color for all political parties and associations, and shall be used solely as sample ballots for the information and convenience of voters and shall not be voted, and if voted shall not be counted.

Section 9. The delegates thus to be chosen, as aforesaid, shall meet thereafter in convention at such time and place as may be convenient and as prescribed by the county or city central committee of such party or association, and shall organize in accordance with usual parliamentary regulations governing such bodies, and shall conduct their proceedings openly and without secrecy, and shall have power and authority, by the action of a majority thereof, to recommend to the electors at the general primary election to be held under the laws in relation thereto, one candidate and not exceeding two candidates for each office to be filled by the electors at the next election to be held according to law, and such candidate or candidates so recommended by such convention shall be placed on the ballots to be used at such general primary election, with the follow-

ing words after the name of each candidate so recommended, printed thereon: "Recommended by _____ convention held on the _____ day of _____, at _____," naming the political party or association, the place and time of holding such convention. Any person desiring to become a candidate at such general primary election shall have his name placed thereon under the political party or association as named in his petition for nomination under the laws directing the holding of primary elections, and in arranging said ballot the name of any such person desired to be so nominated by petition shall be arranged in the same column or place where the names of candidates who may be recommended by such convention may be placed, but there shall be placed opposite his name the words: "_____ nominated by petition," inserting name of the political party to which such person belongs, as shown by his nominating petition, it being the intention to permit any person desiring to be nominated by petition instead of recommendation by a convention, to be placed on the ballot to be voted at such general primary election, and to maintain the integrity of the direct primary law in all of its salient and important features, and also to permit political parties or associations, by their regularly chosen and authorized delegates, to recommend one or more candidates for office.

Section 10. Such convention so chosen shall, by majority vote, elect delegates to any state or district convention of such party, which said state or district convention shall be called by the state central committee or district committee of such party, at such time, before the date of holding the general primary election, as may be convenient and as may be fixed by such committee, and such state or district convention may recommend one candidate and not exceeding two candidates for each office to be filled for each state or district office to be filled, as the case may be, and the names of such candidates so recommended by such state or district convention shall be placed upon the ballot to be voted at such general primary election in the same way and manner as candidates recommended for county offices, except that there shall be placed opposite their names the words: "_____ recommended by _____ convention, held on the _____ day of _____, at _____," inserting the name of the party, convention, date and place of holding same. Any person desiring to

be nominated by petition instead of being recommended by a convention may have his name placed on the ballot to be voted at such general primary election, it being the intention to maintain the integrity of the direct primary law in all of its salient and important features, and also to permit political parties or associations, by their regularly chosen and authorized delegates, to recommend one or more candidates for office.

It shall be the duty of any state convention of any political party or association held in any year in which a presidential election shall be held, to recommend delegates to any national convention of such political party to be called for the nomination of any candidates for President and Vice-President of such party, and such state convention shall also recommend the necessary number of candidates for presidential electors to be elected at such presidential election. In recommending presidential electors and delegates, such state convention shall be required to recommend such delegates from each congressional district, giving to each congressional district the proportion of delegates to which the votes cast by such party at the last general election would entitle such district to have, giving to each district its fair proportion of the total delegates to which the state may be entitled. The same rule should be followed as far as may be in the recommendation of presidential electors.

Section 11. The judges and clerks of the general election, as selected by law, shall serve as the judges and clerks of the delegate primary elections held under the provisions of this act, and for their services shall be paid by the county or city, if a city election, in which they act, at the same rate and as allowed by law for similar services at general elections, and the judges and clerks shall meet at their respective polling places designated in said notices at the time prescribed for holding the delegate primary election, to act as judges and clerks of said election. The judge appointed chairman by the county court shall act as chairman, if he be present, and if not, the judges shall elect one of their number as chairman.

Section 12. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, the said judges and clerks shall each take and subscribe the following oath in each of the poll books, which oath shall be administered by any officer authorized to administer oaths, or, the chairman, if

he be present, and if not, then by one of the judges: "I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will perform the duties of judge of election (or clerk, as the case may be) according to law; that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, and abuse in conducting the election." In case one or more of said judges of election shall not be present at the time prescribed for opening the polls, the electors present may elect a qualified person from their number to act as such judge of election.

Section 13. All delegate elections held under this act shall be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. and shall continue open until 7 o'clock p. m. of the same day, at which time the polls shall be closed. Proclamation shall be made prior to the opening and closing of the polls in the same manner as at general elections. The judges and clerks shall keep together and at no time shall more than one of them be out of the presence of the others. The ballot boxes, poll books, ballot stubs, and tally sheets shall be constantly kept together in the presence and view of at least four of the said officers, from the opening of the polls until the count is completed, and the returns signed and sealed, as hereinafter provided; and after the count has once begun, it shall continue until fully completed, without any adjournment, and in the presence of all judges and clerks, and at the same place where the voting took place.

Section 14. It shall be the duty of each judge or clerk of election, or any elector present, to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be qualified to vote the ticket he desires to vote. If a person offering to vote is challenged as unqualified, the chairman of the said judges shall administer to him the following oath or affirmation: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will truly and fully answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence and qualifications as an elector at this election." The chairman shall then propound such questions to the person challenged as may be necessary to test his qualifications as an elector at that election, and as a member of the political party or association whose ticket he desires to vote. The judges may examine the registry books and may hear other testimony and consider such other evidence as is proper upon the question. If all the judges cannot agree, the majority of the judges shall decide the matter.

Section 15. If the person so challenged shall refuse to answer fully any question touching his qualifications as an elector which may be put to him, the judges shall reject his vote. If the challenge be not withdrawn after the person offering the vote shall have answered the questions put to him as aforesaid, the chairman of such judges shall administer to him the following oath: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States, or have declared your intention to become such one year next preceding this election; that you are of the age of twenty-one years; that you have been a resident of the state for six months next preceding this election; that you now reside in this precinct; that you have not yet voted at this election, and that your true name is as you represent it to be, and that you either voted at the last general election for the majority of the candidates of the party (as the case may be) or intend to do so at the next general election."

Section 16. The judges of election, in determining the residence and qualifications of persons offering to vote, shall be governed by the same rules, so far as they may be applicable, as in general elections, but no person shall be entitled to vote a ticket of any political party or association, or for a delegate of any political party or association, unless he resides in the precinct where he offers to vote and shall have complied with the requirements of law relating to registration of electors, or can qualify under the registry law as entitled to vote, and shall be entitled to vote at the next ensuing general election under existing laws; nor unless, if challenged, he shall swear or affirm that he voted for a majority of the candidates of such party or association at the last election, or intends to do so at the next election; and no person shall vote more than once at such delegate primary election or for delegates of more than one party or association.

Section 17. The powers and duties of the judges in elections under this act shall be the same as in general elections, and the provisions of the general laws relating to elections, including the law providing for the registration of electors, shall govern delegate primary elections, except in so far as they may be altered by the express terms of this act, or except so

far as they are manifestly inapplicable to such delegate primary elections; and the provisions of law relating to the conduct of persons at the polls, and the means of preserving order at the polls, and the penalties for disorderly or riotous conduct at such delegate primary election, shall be the same as at general elections; and the election precincts within the counties or cities in which such elections are held under this act, shall be the same as in general elections.

Section 18. The poll books to be used by the judges and clerks of election under this act shall be in substantially the same form as required for use in general elections, but a complete set of poll books shall be furnished and kept for each political party or association participating in the delegate primary election. Immediately after the close of the polls, the names of the electors who voted shall be counted and the number written and certified in each of the poll books at the end of the list, and the same shall be immediately signed by the chairman and each of the judges and clerks in substantially the same manner as at general elections, and at once returned to the County Clerk, who shall receive and preserve the same for a period of six months.

Section 19. There shall be provided and furnished for each election precinct not less than two official ballots for each party for each vote cast by such party in such election precinct at the general election next preceding, and a like number of sample ballots. The sample ballots shall be furnished as soon as printed, at any time before the election, by the respective County Clerks, in reasonable quantities, to all electors applying for the same; and on the day of the election, under the direction and control of the judges at each polling place, the sample ballots shall be given in reasonable and proper quantities to all electors applying for them.

Section 20. It shall be the duty of the County Clerk in each county in which an election is to be held under the provisions of this law, to provide for each election precinct within which such delegate primary election is to be held one ballot box for each political party or association participating in such delegate primary election, and to mark the name of such party or association thereon. Each of such ballot boxes shall be provided with a lid fastened with hinges and a good lock and key. The lid shall form the top of

the box and contain an opening or slit five inches long and one-quarter of an inch wide, for the reception of ballots. All ballots cast by electors shall be placed in the ballot box provided for the use of the particular party or association for which the ballot shall be intended.

Section 21. A sufficient time, and not less than one day before the opening of the polls at any election provided for in this act, the County Clerk of each county in which the election is to be held shall deliver to the Sheriff of the county for use at each polling place in the county:

1. The proper number of ballots required for each polling place, prepared and printed as provided for in this act;

2. The ballot boxes required by this act;

3. The poll books required by this act;

4. One copy of the election laws of this state;

5. The precinct register for the particular precinct in which the election is held, together with a suitable supply of register blanks;

6. A sufficient number of tally sheets required by this act;

7. A sufficient quantity of pens, ink, blotting pads, indelible copying pencils, needles and string for stringing ballots and stubs, sealing wax, and the like, necessary and convenient for carrying out the provisions of this act.

The official ballots so furnished shall be in a package by themselves, and the package shall be marked on the outside "official ballots," with the number contained in the package, and the package shall be addressed to the judges of the polling place for which it is intended, and the package shall be certified by the clerk and sealed under the seal of the county court of the county. The sample ballots shall likewise be in a separate package by themselves, and the package shall be marked on the outside "sample ballots," with the number contained in the package, certified, addressed and sealed. The poll books, tally sheets, precinct register, and copy of election laws shall likewise be done up in a package, addressed and sealed. The other articles shall likewise be addressed. The County Clerk shall keep a record of the addresses thereon, the contents of the packages and the number thereof.

Section 22. Any person desiring to vote shall state to the first of the election clerks (which clerk shall not be of the same political party as the

chairman) his name and his residence, and shall demand an official ballot of the political party or association he desires to use in voting; and the said clerk shall thereupon announce the name and residence and party or association distinctly, and write in poll book of the political party or association the name and residence of the elector with pen and ink. The clerk shall then with pen and ink write the number of the elector upon the back of each of the two stubs upon an official ballot of that political party or association. He shall so number the stubs upon each ballot to correspond with the number of the elector in the poll book of his political party, beginning with number one for the first elector applying to vote that political ticket, number two for the second elector applying to vote the same political ticket, and so on, and he shall then tear off the stub upon which he wrote the elector's name. The clerk shall then deliver the ballot, with the remaining stub still attached thereto, to the elector. The said clerk shall give the elector one of the said official ballots, and one only. The clerk shall then, at once, and before issuing another ballot, deliver the stub containing the name and number of the elector to the judges, who shall pass it to the second clerk, who shall immediately enter the number in the poll book of the same political party, and the name and residence of the elector opposite thereto, and shall retain the stub in his possession.

Section 23. Immediately upon receiving the ballot from the elector, the chairman shall repeat the name and residence and party of the elector distinctly, and shall remove the remaining half-stub from the ballot without exposing the contents of the ballot or the marks or crosses thereon, and pass the stub to the second clerk, who shall compare it with its counterpart and observe that the name written on the counterpart corresponds with the name given by the person voting. If no objection is made to the elector, and the judges are satisfied that the elector is legally qualified to vote under the constitution and the laws of this state at the delegate primary election, and that the ballot presented is the identical official ballot received by the elector as aforesaid from the first clerk, the chairman shall immediately put the ballot in the box used for the ballots of the political party or association for which the vote is intended, without anyone exposing or seeing the names written or printed or the crosses or

marks upon the ballot, and without unfolding the same, and the clerks shall enter beside the name and number of the elector in the poll book the word "voted" or the letter "V" to indicate the same. The elector shall then immediately pass out by the way indicated by the judges.

Section 24. It shall be the duty of the County Clerk, not less than six months before every biennial election in this state, to provide lists of the registered voters of each precinct, suitable poll books required by the terms of this act, and also tally sheets, books for registers of nominations, needles for stringing ballots and stubs, and indelible copying pencils, in such quantities as may be required, and any such supplies remaining after the election shall be returned by the judges and clerks to the said County Clerk. The bills for the purchase and printing of such supplies, and for preparing and delivering the same as required by this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 25. Within three days after the day on which any such primary election is held it shall be the duty of the County Clerk, taking to his assistance two justices of the peace of the county, to proceed to open said returns and make abstracts of the votes. Such abstract of votes for each party participating in said election shall be on separate sheets, and it shall be the duty of the County Clerk immediately to make out and publish in one or more newspapers of his county the names of the persons having the highest number of votes as delegates to the convention of each of the parties participating in the said election, and likewise to post a certificate showing the result of said election in each precinct, for each political party, in a conspicuous place in his office: Provided, that when a tie shall exist between two or more persons who are delegates from any precinct to any such convention he shall certify that fact, and the convention of the political party for which the said persons were voted for as delegates shall decide who shall be entitled to sit as delegates in the convention; and it shall be the duty of the County Clerk of such county, on the receipt of the returns of said delegate primary election, to make out his certificate, stating therein the compensation to which the judges and clerks of election may be entitled for their services, and lay the same before the county court at its next term, and

the said court shall order the compensation aforesaid to be paid out of the county treasury.

Section 26. The persons receiving the highest number of votes in any precinct for delegates to the county convention of any political party or association participating in said election shall be deemed to be elected, and shall be entitled to sit as delegates from such precinct in such convention, and the County Clerk shall make and deliver to each delegate elected a certificate signed by him, and sealed with the county seal, reciting the election of such delegate, with his name, address, the party to which he belongs. All laws not inconsistent with this act, and which relate to elections, shall be applicable to and govern the elections held hereunder.

Section 27. That Subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 2 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1911 be and each of them is hereby repealed.

Section 28. In any year in which a presidential election shall be held the State Convention of any political party held by delegates elected under the terms of this act may recommend to the general primary election the candidates of the party for President of the United States, and for Vice-President of the United States, and the names so recommended shall be entered upon the ticket in the same manner as other candidates.

For affirmative argument, see page 96.
For negative argument, see page 99.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 354 and 355)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by Henry Hahn, of Portland, Oregon, and David M. Dunne, of Portland, Oregon, in behalf of the proposed PRIMARY DELEGATE ELECTION BILL.

Majority rule should be the aim of rule by the people. A primary law which tends to prevent and destroy political party action, and to create destructive and hostile factions within the party, is destructive of good government. Political parties are essential to good government and tend to place responsibility upon majorities. No party can endure excepting when united in a common cause in advocacy of principles of government which tend to the public good, reduce taxation, and the exercise of all the functions of government by the people in their representative capacities. Discussion, comparison of views, conference and elimination of factional differences are necessary to efficient control of political parties by the people. Under the existing primary law, there is no choice made by the people in their representative or in their collective capacity. The candidates at the primary are self nominated, either by themselves because they desire office, or in the interest of some undisclosed and secret influence, clique or class. The primary in its present form is an instrument in the hands of designing and clever politicians to subvert the functions of government and increase the burdens of taxation. Voluntary associations of individuals, under various names, in the form of clubs, have undertaken to mitigate the abuses and evils of the direct primary by recommending candidates who are self-nominated, with indifferent results. Tickets have recently been brought to the attention of the public, and their candidacy promoted and secured in secret without disclosing the names of those responsible for the promotion of their candidacy. It is no justification that the people behind these candidates may be influential or impartial, or that the candidates promoted may be representative and worthy. The people are entitled to know by whom and whose name candidates are recommended to the general primary. To that end, these recommendations

should be made by a body of delegates chosen under the sanction of the law, in the name of some responsible political organization, and these delegates chosen from each precinct by their neighbors should act in the open and execute the commission of the people by recommendation of suitable candidates for public office. The recommendations should be for at least one candidate, and not exceeding two, for every office, and such recommendations should not exclude other persons desiring to be candidates from participation in the general primary, and such other person should not be compelled to oppose his party candidate by adopting the subterfuge of becoming an independent candidate against his own party nominee. He should be permitted, as now, to become a candidate of his party, under his party name, against the candidate to be recommended by the delegate convention.

The object of this measure is to preserve the benefits of the direct primary and to eliminate its objectionable features. Under the law, if adopted, the following results will follow:

(1) On delegate primary day, there will be elected in each precinct delegates to the County Convention, and such delegates must have been nominated by petition, duly signed by voters of their precincts.

(2) No proxies will be allowed.

(3) Supervision of all elections, according to law.

(4) Repeal of existing law under which no elector can vote for more than one delegate to the national convention, or presidential elector, and restoration of the right to vote for every national delegate of his party, and for the nominees of his party for presidential electors instead of being limited to one candidate for presidential elector when he is entitled to four; and one delegate to the national convention, when he is entitled to vote for ten.

HENRY HAHN, Portland, Oregon.

DAVID M. DUNNE, Portland, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 356 and 357)

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 3, 1914, to amend Section 1 of Article IX, of the Constitution of Oregon, proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, July 2, 1914.

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

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Constitutional Amendment initiated by David M. Dunne, 40 17th Street N., Portland, Oregon, Henry Hahn, 235 Cornell Road, Portland, Oregon. —EQUAL ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION AND \$300 EXEMPTION AMENDMENT.—Its purpose is to amend Section 1 of Article IX, State Constitution, to provide for equal assessment and taxation of all property and exemption of \$300, and also for exemption of such property for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes as may be specifically exempted by law, and requiring a two-thirds vote to further amend or repeal the section.

Vote YES or NO

- 356 Yes
- 357 No

WHEREAS, revenues and finance are the life blood of government, and assessment and taxation supply the system by which the State is maintained and perpetuated; and

WHEREAS, continued prosperity depends on the stability and permanence of a fixed and definite policy of a harmonious blending of the different pursuits which contribute to the maintenance of the State;

Therefore it is necessary to have a fixed and settled policy of assessment and taxation which invites every citizen to have some share in the maintenance of government.

Section one, Article nine, of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE IX

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. The legislative assembly, or the people by the initiative,

shall provide by law for uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation of all property, real and personal, within the State, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes as may be specifically exempted by law, and such nominal exemption as may be uniformly made, not to exceed in value the sum of three hundred dollars.

This section shall not be amended or repealed except by a two-thirds vote of all electors who may vote on such issue in any general or special election, duly called, wherein a change in the system of assessment and taxation is proposed. All provisions of the constitution and laws of Oregon in conflict herewith are hereby repealed and abrogated in so far as they conflict herewith.

For affirmative argument, see page 98.
For negative argument, see page 99.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 356 and 357)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by Henry Hahn, of Portland, Oregon, and David M. Dunne, of Portland, Oregon, in behalf of the EQUAL ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION AND \$300 EXEMPTION AMENDMENT.

AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE NINE, SECTION ONE, CONSTITUTION OF OREGON, PERMITTING A PERSONAL EXEMPTION FROM ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, NOT IN EXCESS OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND PROTECTING ALL PROPERTY FROM BEARING ANY UNEQUAL OR EXCESSIVE RATE OF TAXATION UNLESS SO ORDERED BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE ELECTORS.

Can Oregon afford to be without the protection of a Constitution, one that is more difficult to change than the least important of laws? The founders of our government did not underestimate the need or the importance of laws, but they did carefully safeguard law making by brief and concise rules, defining certain personal and property rights regarded as sacred to every citizen and fundamental to liberty, equality and development. Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Webster, Clay and Lincoln, stood for constitutional safeguards, not easily changed. Our country has made the most remarkable development known to history, making great strides even during the Civil War, with such constitutional limitations. What Oregon most needs is

a revival of business—and business never was done except for profit. Unless our Constitution and laws invite business by offering certain and ample protection, employment for labor is not in sight. The men who for years past have been seeking to reverse our tax system and establish inequality of taxation, now propose to write a statute into the Constitution, and by a mere assertion of authority to keep alive the issue of exemptions and taxation for four more years. Such agitation, aimed at investors and business in general, is not designed to restore business nor permit prosperity. Employment is far more vital to the laborer than is the dodging of a few dollars of tax. Give us settled business conditions, enact laws friendly to business, and labor will benefit a thousand times more than by threatening wealth with unequal taxation.

In the language of Wm. McKinley, *what the country needs is confidence*, and confidence can only come when we assure the world that we are ready to treat all alike, with a uniform welcome to all industry, and special privilege for none.

HENRY HAHN, Portland, Oregon.

DAVID M. DUNNE, Portland, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot Nos. 302-303, 310-311, 354-355 and 356-357)
ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the People's Power League of Oregon, opposing constitutional amendments and measures designated on the official ballot as follows:

Arguments submitted by the People's Power League of Oregon, offering reasons why the people should vote "NO" on the following four measures:
VOTE NO ON BALLOT NUMBER 303, because it creates the new and practically useless office of Lieutenant-Governor. The salary is a trifle, but that will be increased later if you create the office now.

VOTE NO ON BALLOT NUMBER 311, because this amendment of the constitution, as proposed by the legislature, takes from the people the power to make assessment and tax laws without the consent of the courts. The amendment provides that laws must be made for "reasonable" classification of property for taxation in different ways and at different rates and allows "reasonable" exemptions of incomes and property from such taxes.

If this amendment is adopted it will be the duty of every court to declare any assessment, tax or exemption law unconstitutional and void, whether made by the people or the legislature, if the judges think it is not "reasonable."

VOTE NO ON BALLOT NUMBER 357, because this amendment takes the supreme power to make tax laws and tax amendments to the constitution of Oregon out of the hands of a majority of the voters. If it is adopted no change can ever be made in this section by less than a two-thirds majority of all who vote on the question.

This amendment repudiates the American principle of law making and government by a majority. It gives to one more than one-third of those who vote, power for all time to reject and veto any important change in the present tax and assessment laws of Oregon. Even the simplest income tax law could not be made by less than a two-thirds majority.

VOTE NO ON BALLOT NUMBER 355 because: It takes from the people the power to elect their political party delegates to the national conventions for nominating their party candidates for President and Vice-President. The bill expressly repeals the presidential part of the direct primary law which gives that power to the people.

This bill requires and provides for a new and additional state wide general election which will probably cost the taxpayers about two hundred thousand dollars more every election year than the present laws.

The new and additional election is for the voters to elect delegates to conventions to "recommend" to the party voters candidates to be nominated at the primary nominating elections for State and local offices. The theory of "recommendation" is the same as that on which the Republican "Assembly" was based in 1910. It will repeal the Direct Primary law in practice and in fact, though it does not do so in words.

Adoption of this law means restoration in Oregon of the system of which Judge Henry E. McGinn, speaking to the Union Republican Club of Portland, November 24, 1909, said: "The direct primary law came to us in Oregon as a result of the most corrupt politics any state had known in the Union, bar none. If there ever was an honest election for U. S. Senator, an uncontrolled convention, or decent politics of any kind under the old system, there would have been no Direct Primary Law, no Statement No. 1, and no Initiative and Referendum. These things came to us as the protest of the people against the rottenness of the old plan, old politics and old leaders of the State without regard to faction."

"You say that you are going to have an assembly. I ask you who will be there, who will compose it? I will tell you. The agents of the electric light company will be there, the agents of the street railways and the gas companies and of the predatory trusts and combinations, and of the big railroad companies, will all have seats. The men who have franchises to guard, the men who fatten off the fruits of the red light district, the men who own saloons, they will all be there. But the wage-earner, the small taxpayer, the merchant and business man, the honest people of the State, will not be present. How in God's name could they be? What chance would they have to be selected."

Respectfully submitted by
**THE PEOPLE'S POWER
LEAGUE OF OREGON,**

By C. E. S. Wood, President,
Portland, Oregon.

G. M. ORTON, Vice-President,
Portland, Oregon.

B. LEE PAGET, Treasurer,
Portland, Oregon.

W. S. U'REN, Secretary,
Oregon City, Oregon.

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

NOTE.—On account of the large number of measures to be voted on the following list of ballot titles and numbers is presented 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

FOR AN AMENDMENT of Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution of Oregon, so as to require voters to be citizens of the United States, in all elections, unless otherwise provided for in the Constitution. Vote YES or NO

300	Yes
301	No

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT of Section 8 of Article V of the Constitution of Oregon, for the purpose of creating the office of Lieutenant-Governor, who shall act as Governor in case of the inability of the Governor to perform his duties, and who shall also act as President of the Senate, fixing his salary at \$10.00 per day, but only while the Legislature is in session, and providing for the Speaker of the House to act as Governor in case of the inability of both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to act. Vote YES or NO

302	Yes
303	No

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 6 of Article XV of the Constitution of Oregon, to provide that when any county contains a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the boundaries of such county and city may be made identical, the two governments consolidated, and the remaining territory of such county, if any, be created into a new county or attached to the adjoining county or counties, but not changing the requirement that every county must have four hundred square miles and twelve hundred inhabitants. Vote YES or NO

304	Yes
305	No

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 7 of Article XI of the Constitution, to enable the State to lend its credit or incur indebtedness in excess of fifty thousand dollars for building and maintaining permanent roads, constructing irrigation and power projects and developing untilled lands, but limiting the total credit and indebtedness for road purposes to two per cent, and the total credit lent or indebtedness incurred for irrigation and power projects and development of untilled lands to two per cent, of the assessed valuation of all the property in the State, making a total of four per cent for both. Vote YES or NO

306	Yes
307	No

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 32 of Article I of the Constitution of Oregon, omitting the requirement that "All taxation shall be equal and uniform" and providing for levy and collection of taxes under general law for public purposes only, and prohibiting surrender of taxing power. Vote YES or NO

308	Yes
309	No

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution of Oregon, changing the existing rule for uniformity and equality of taxation, authorizing the levy of taxes on such property and in such manner as shall be prescribed by general laws, the classification of property for taxation purposes, the imposition of specific taxes and taxes on incomes, and authorizing reasonable exemptions.

Vote YES or NO

310 Yes

311 No

A BILL for an Act to levy annually a tax of one-fortieth (1-40) of a mill on the dollar on all taxable property within the State of Oregon for the construction of buildings and the support and maintenance of the Southern Oregon State Normal School at Ashland, Jackson County.

Vote YES or NO

312 Yes

313 No

FOR AMENDMENT of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon by adding a section authorizing the enactment of a general law to enable an incorporated town, city, or municipality, by a vote of the electors interested, to surrender its charter and be merged into an adjoining city or town.

Vote YES or NO

314 Yes

315 No

A BILL for an Act to levy annually a tax of one-fortieth (1-40) of a mill on the dollar on all taxable property within the State of Oregon for the construction of buildings and the support and maintenance of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston, Umatilla County.

Vote YES or NO

316 Yes

317 No

FOR AMENDMENT of Section 29 of Article IV of the Constitution of Oregon, providing compensation for members of the Legislative Assembly at five dollars per day for each actual working day, and ten cents per mile in going to and returning from the seat of government by the most usual traveled route. Per diem not to exceed three hundred dollars for any regular, nor one hundred and twenty-five dollars for any extra session. The Speaker of the House and President of the Senate each to receive five dollars per day additional.

Vote YES or NO

318 Yes

319 No

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by authority of Mrs. Jean Bennett, 429 E. Morrison St., Portland, on behalf of Universal Eight Hour League.—UNIVERSAL CONSTITUTIONAL EIGHT HOUR DAY AMENDMENT.—Its purpose is to add Section 9 to Article XV of the Oregon Constitution prohibiting any man, woman, boy or girl, from being employed more than eight hours in any one day, or forty-eight hours in any one week, in any trade, business or profession, or on any farm, or in domestic service, or in any kind of employment whatever, skilled or unskilled, mental or physical, within the State of Oregon. This law applies to children and other relatives of the employers, and provides penalty for violation thereof.

Vote YES or NO

320 Yes

321 No

Initiated by authority of Mrs. I. B. Garriott, 290 Eugene Street, Portland, Oregon, on behalf of the Eight Hour League.—EIGHT HOUR DAY AND ROOM VENTILATION LAW FOR FEMALE WORKERS.—Its purpose is to amend Sections 5037 and 5039, Lord's Oregon Laws, so as to limit the hours of labor and require certain conditions of rest for female workers and make eight hours a day's labor, not to extend over more than ten consecutive hours in any day, in all manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and cannery establishments, and places of amusement, and laundries, hotels, rooming houses, apartment houses and restaurants, and telegraph, telephone, express and transportation businesses, and office employments, and providing penalty for violation of the Act.

Vote YES or NO

322 Yes
323 No

Initiated by authority of W. M. Davis, 623 Lumbermen's Building, Portland, Oregon.—NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY BILL PROHIBITING PARTY NOMINATIONS FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.—Its purpose is to prohibit nominations for judicial offices including county judges, justices of the peace or district judges, circuit and supreme court judges, and permitting any person desiring any such office to be a candidate by filing with the proper officer, a petition signed by one per cent of the legal voters of the State or district in which such officer is to be elected. No nominations to be made at primary elections; no name to be placed on the ballot at general election except those filing petitions.

Vote YES or NO

324 Yes
325 No

Initiated by W. S. U'Ren, Oregon City, Oregon, G. M. Orton, 82½ Front Street, Portland, Oregon, W. H. Daly, City Hall, Portland, Oregon, H. D. Wagon, Worcester Block, Portland, Oregon, A. D. Cridge, 954 E. 22d Street, Portland, Oregon, Fred Peterson, Klamath Falls, Oregon, E. J. Stack, 162 Second Street, Portland, Oregon, C. Schuebel, Oregon City, Oregon.—\$1500 TAX EXEMPTION AMENDMENT.—Its purpose is to exempt from assessment and taxation, dwelling houses, household furniture, live stock, machinery, orchard trees, vines, bushes, shrubs, nursery stock, merchandise, buildings and other improvements on, in and under lands made by clearing, ditching and draining, but not to exempt the land; it is intended to exempt up to \$1,500, all kinds of personal property and land improvements of all kinds, but the land itself shall be assessed.

Vote YES or NO

326 Yes
327 No

Initiated by authority of C. S. Jackson, Journal Building, Portland, Oregon, and F. W. Mulkey, Room 21 Mulkey Building, corner Second and Morrison Streets, Portland, Oregon.—PUBLIC DOCKS AND WATER FRONTAGE AMENDMENT.—The purpose of this amendment is to prohibit the sale of the beds of navigable waters (at bank full stage), and subjecting the same to public use for water commerce, navigation, and improvements in aid thereof; authorizing the construction of municipal docks on such lands within the municipality, or within five miles from its corporate limits, and authorizing the leasing of such lands for the construction of private docks, when not needed by the public or municipality, giving one moiety of the rents to the municipality and one to the common school fund.

Vote YES or NO

328 Yes
329 No

Initiated by authority of C. S. Jackson, Journal Building, Portland, Oregon, and F. W. Mulkey, Room 21 Mulkey Building, corner Second and Morrison Streets, Portland, Oregon.—MUNICIPAL WHARVES AND DOCKS BILL.—The purpose of this Act is to authorize cities and towns to construct, operate and maintain wharves, docks, piers, etc., for the use of boats and vessels of all kinds, the said wharves, piers, docks, or other like utility to be constructed within the city or town, or within five miles from its corporate limits, and also authorizing the leasing of submerged lands for the construction of private wharves, etc., when said lands are not needed for such municipal wharves, docks, etc.

Vote YES or NO

330 Yes
331 No

Initiated by Joseph H. Albert, 245 N. Winter St., Salem, Oregon; G. H. Billings, Ashland, Oregon; P. J. Brix, 152 Exchange St., Astoria, Oregon; Leslie Eutler, Hood River, Oregon; R. C. Coffey, M. D., 789 Glisan St., Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Frederick Eggert, 265 14th St., Portland, Oregon; William T. Foster, Reed College, Portland, Oregon; Lois P. Myers, 515 Hancock St., Portland, Oregon; Alfred C. Schmitt, 726 W. 5th St., Albany, Oregon; J. R. Wilson, 524 E. 24th St., N., Portland, Oregon.—**PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.**—Its purpose is to prohibit after January first, 1916, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the State of Oregon, except upon prescription of a physician, or for scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes. Vote YES or NO

332 Yes

333 No

Constitutional Amendment initiated by Paul Turner, 563 Fourth Street, Portland, Oregon.—**ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY.**—Its purpose is to abolish the death penalty for murder committed in the State of Oregon and fixing life imprisonment as the maximum punishment for any crime. It repeals all provisions of the Constitution and laws in conflict with the same. Vote YES or NO

334 Yes

335 No

Constitutional Amendment initiated by H. D. Wagnon, 603 Sixth Street, Portland, Oregon, G. M. Orton, 32½ Front Street, Portland, Oregon, E. A. Rice, 442 Third Street, Portland, Oregon, C. S. Goldberg, 1026 E. Ninth St. N., Portland, Oregon, F. E. Coulter, Room 300 Labbe Bldg., Portland, Oregon.—**SPECIFIC PERSONAL GRADUATED EXTRA-TAX AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE IX, OREGON CONSTITUTION.**—Purpose places extra tax on owners of realty, assessed value over \$25,000, to-wit: On each \$100 over \$25,000 and under \$50,000, 50c; over \$50,000 and below \$75,000, \$1.00; over \$75,000 and below \$100,000, \$2.00; over \$100,000, \$3.00; said personal tax not exempting the realty from regular taxes; application of funds so raised to—First, County's share State revenues; Second, County general school and library fund; Third, County road and bridge fund; Fourth, other expenses of the county. Vote YES or NO

336 Yes

337 No

Initiated by Ernst Kroner, Worcester Bldg., Portland, Oregon, E. A. Newby, Salem, Oregon, Geo. G. Paterson, Forest Grove, Oregon, Joan A. Jeffery, Lafayette Bldg., Portland, Oregon, Douglas Lawson, McKay Bldg., Portland, Oregon.—**CONSOLIDATING CORPORATION AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.**—Its purpose is to consolidate the office of the Corporation Commissioner with the office of Insurance Commissioner, the latter officer to transact the business of both departments and making the office of Insurance Commissioner elective, the first one to be elected at the regular biennial election in 1916; the Insurance Commissioner also to be Fire Marshal of State of Oregon. Repeals all acts in conflict. Vote YES or NO

338 Yes

339 No

Measure initiated by John T. Corcoran, 232 East 78th St. N., Portland, Oregon.—**DENTISTRY BILL.**—Its purpose is to allow persons who have graduated from any reputable dental college, requiring at least two years' course of study of six months each year, and persons who have been licensed to practice dentistry under the laws of any other state, to practice dentistry in the State of Oregon and requiring applicants to file diploma or previous license with affidavit of at least two citizens attesting to applicants good moral character with Secretary of State and repealing all laws in conflict. Prescribes penalty for violation. Vote YES or NO

340 Yes

341 No

Constitutional Amendment initiated by R. P. Rasmussen, Corbett, Oregon, W. M. Davis, 138 Laurelhurst Avenue, Portland, Oregon.—COUNTY OFFICERS' TERM AMENDMENT.—Its purpose is to amend Section 6 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, so as to make the terms of county clerks, treasurers, sheriffs, coroners and surveyors, four years each instead of two years, including those which may be elected at the regular November, 1914, election.

Vote YES or NO

342 Yes

343 No

Measure initiated by The Non-Partisan League, Fletcher Linn, President, Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Ore., Geo. Lawrence, Jr., Treasurer, 82 First St., Portland, Oregon, Arthur C. Callan, Secretary, Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon, Geo. C. Mason, Manager, Northwestern Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.—A TAX CODE COMMISSION BILL.—Its purpose is to require the Governor to appoint a commission of five members to prepare a new tax code and present the same to the Legislature first meeting after the appointment of the commission, and appropriating \$2,500 to pay clerk hire and other expenses of the commissioners but no salaries to be paid members of the commission.

Vote YES or NO

344 Yes

345 No

Measure initiated by W. P. George, Salem, Oregon.—ABOLISHING DESERT LAND BOARD AND REORGANIZING CERTAIN STATE OFFICES.—Abolishing the Desert Land Board and vesting its Powers and Duties in the State Land Board. Making State Engineer appointive, by the State Land Board instead of elective as at present; the Engineer in charge of Tumalo Irrigation Project shall act as State Engineer until 1916. Abolishing State Water Board and Office of Superintendents of Water Divisions and substituting therefor a State Water Commissioner to be appointed by the State Land Board; making all officers affected appointive instead of elective as at present.

Vote YES or NO

346 Yes

347 No

Initiated by the following officers of the Oregon State Federation of Labor: T. H. Burchard, President, Portland, Oregon, E. J. Stack, Secretary, Portland, Oregon, Phillip R. Pollock, Executive Committee, Portland, Oregon, H. M. Lornsten, Executive Committee, Astoria, Oregon; and the following officers of Farmers' Union: T. A. Logsdon, vice-President, Corvallis, Oregon, A. R. Shumway, Legislative Committee, Milton, Oregon, F. A. Sikes, Secretary-Treasurer, Milton, Oregon; and the following officers of the Farmers' Society of Equity: W. Grisenthwaite, State President, R. F. D., Oregon City, Oregon, F. G. Buchanan, State Secretary, Oregon City, Oregon; and the following officers of the Proportional Representation Bureau: W. J. Smith, President, Portland, Oregon, Nettie Mae Rankin, Secretary-Treasurer, Portland, Oregon; and the following officers of the People's Power League: C. E. S. Wood, President, Portland, Oregon, Geo. M. Orton, Vice-President, Portland, Oregon, B. Lee Paget, Treasurer, Portland, Oregon, W. S. U'Ren, Secretary, Oregon City, Oregon; and the following officers of Oregon State Grange: C. E. Snence, Worthy Master, Carus, Oregon, C. L. Shaw, Executive Committee, Albany, Oregon, B. G. Leedy, Executive Committee, Corvallis, Oregon, E. A. Bond, Legislative Committee, Creswell, Oregon, C. D. Huffman, Legislative Committee, La Grande, Oregon.—PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION AMENDMENT TO OREGON CONSTITUTION.—To provide a method by which proportional representation in the Legislative Assembly of Oregon may be secured for all political parties and other voting organizations, in accordance with the number of votes controlled by each political party or voting organization respectively; by amending the Constitution of Oregon, by adding to Section 16 of Article II thereof a new Section numbered 16a, prescribing that Representatives shall be elected at large and not by districts; that each voter may vote for only one candidate for Representative and that the sixty candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.

Vote YES or NO

348 Yes

349 No

Constitutional Amendment initiated by the following officers of Oregon State Grange: C. E. Spence, Worthy Master, Carus, Oregon, C. L. Shaw, Executive Committee, Albany, B. G. Leedy, Executive Committee, Corvallis Oregon, E. A. Bond, Legislative Committee, Creswell, Oregon, C. D. Huffman, Legislative Committee, La Grande, Oregon; the following officers of the Oregon State Federation of Labor: T. H. Burchard, President, Portland, Oregon, E. J. Stack, Secretary, Portland, Oregon, Phillip R. Pollock, Executive Committee, Portland, Oregon, H. M. Lornsten, Executive Committee, Astoria, Oregon; the following officers of the People's Power League: C. E. S. Wood, President, Portland, Oregon, Geo. M. Orton, Vice-President, Portland, Oregon, B. Lee Paget, Treasurer, Portland, Oregon, W. S. U'Ren, Secretary, Oregon City, Oregon; the following officers of Farmers' Union: T. A. Logsdon, Vice-President, Corvallis, Oregon, A. R. Shumway, Legislative Committee, Milton, Oregon, F. A. Sikes, Secretary-Treasurer, Milton, Oregon; the following officers of the Farmers' Society of Equity: W. Grisenthwaite, State President, R. F. D., Oregon City, Oregon, F. G. Buchanan, State Secretary, Oregon City, Oregon; the following officers of Proportional Representation Bureau: W. J. Smith, President, Portland, Oregon, Nettie Mae Rankin, Secretary-Treasurer, Portland, Oregon.—STATE SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Its purpose is to abolish the State Senate and have a legislative assembly consisting of but one house. Vote YES or NO

350 Yes

351 No

Constitutional Amendment initiated by the Socialist Party of Oregon, B. F. Ramp, Chairman, Brooks, Oregon, E. L. Cannon, Secretary-Treasurer, Salem, Oregon.—DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC WORKS AMENDMENT.—Its purpose is to establish, by adding Article XIX to the State Constitution, a department of industry and public works, under control of the State Labor Commissioner providing for the employment of the unemployed citizens of the State of Oregon. The funds therefor to be derived from imposing a tax of not less than ten per cent on all estates of deceased persons of value of \$50,000 or over. Vote YES or NO

352 Yes

353 No

Measure initiated by David M. Dunne, 40 17th St. N., Portland, Oregon, Henry Hahn, 235 Cornell Road, Portland, Oregon.—PRIMARY DELEGATE ELECTION BILL.—Its purpose is to authorize a primary election of delegates to recommend names of persons to be voted for at the primary nominating elections. Vote YES or NO

354 Yes

355 No

Constitutional Amendment initiated by David M. Dunne, 40 17th Street N., Portland, Oregon, Henry Hahn, 235 Cornell Road, Portland, Oregon.—EQUAL ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION AND \$300 EXEMPTION AMENDMENT.—Its purpose is to amend Section 1 of Article IX, State Constitution, to provide for equal assessment and taxation of all property and exemption of \$300, and also for exemption of such property for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes as may be specifically exempted by law, and requiring a two-thirds vote to further amend or repeal the section. Vote YES or NO

356 Yes

357 No