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Proposed
Constitutional Amendments
and Measures

(With Arguments)

to be Submitted to the Voters of Oregon

at the

General Election

Tuesday, November 2, 1920

COMPILED BY

SAM A. KOZER

SECRETARY OF STATE

Index on Page 36

Document
collection
Oregon
Constitution

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 * * * 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 one hundred and fifteenth 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 one hundred and fifth 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. * * * 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 thirteen 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 twenty-five by thirty-eight inches weighing not more than fifty 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. * * * Not later than the fifty-fifth 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.

NOTE.—For the convenience of the voters, a list of the official ballot titles and numbers of the Proposed Constitutional Amendments and Measures is printed on pages 37-39 of this pamphlet. This list is intended for their use, if desired, in preparing marked lists in advance in order to aid them in the final marking of their ballots at the polls.


SECRETARY OF STATE

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 300 and 301)

AN AMENDMENT

To the constitution of the state of Oregon, to be submitted to the legal electors of the state of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held November 2, 1920, to amend section 2 of article II of the constitution of the state of Oregon; proposed by the thirtieth legislative assembly under senate joint resolution No. 23, filed in the office of the secretary of state February 24, 1919.

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

Constitutional Amendment—Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

Submitted by the legislature—**COMPULSORY VOTING AND REGISTRATION AMENDMENT**—Purpose: To amend section 2 of article II of the constitution of the state of Oregon so that provisions may be made by law to require compulsory voting, to require registration in their respective election precincts by all persons who are entitled to vote, to permit such persons to cast their ballots by mail or otherwise, when necessary by reason of illness, or in case of absence from the voting precinct during the entire day of election, or service in the army, navy or marine of the United States.

300 Yes

Vote YES or NO

301 No

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives Jointly Concurring:

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

ARTICLE II.

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; provided, however, provision may be made by law;

(1) requiring all such persons to register within their respective election precincts;

(2) permitting such persons to cast their ballots by mail or otherwise in case

of (a) illness sufficient to prevent attendance at the polls, (b) absence from the voting precinct during the entire day of election, (c) service in the army, navy, or marines of the United States;

(3) providing for compulsory voting.

Resolved, that a committee of one senator and two representatives be appointed to prepare and file with the secretary of state arguments in support of the aforesaid proposed constitutional amendment; and be it further

Resolved, that the secretary of state be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to set aside two pages in the official pamphlet containing the proposed initiative and referendum measures to be voted upon at the next election, in which arguments supporting this proposed constitutional amendment may be printed.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state February 24, 1919.

For affirmative argument see page 4.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 300 and 301)**ARGUMENT (Affirmative)**

Submitted by the joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, thirtieth regular session, legislative assembly, in behalf of the **Compulsory Voting and Registration Amendment.**

The questions to decide in voting on this amendment are easily understood and of great importance.

Do you believe it is wise to increase the power of the people so that they can make a law requiring every legal voter to be registered in his precinct before he can vote, and thus abolish the swearing in of votes by six free-holders on election day?

Do you believe the people should have power to make a law that will allow a legal voter to cast his ballot by mail if he should be serving in the United States army, navy, or marine corps, or if he is too ill to go to the polls, or if he is absent from his voting precinct all day on election day?

Do you believe the people should have power to make a law requiring every legal voter to vote on election day or prove that he was not able to do so?

Do you believe the people of Oregon should have power, both by initiative petition and through the legislature, to make any one or all of the kind of laws we have mentioned?

If you believe this power should be granted, then you will vote for this amendment.

The proposed amendment makes absolutely no change in the constitution or laws of Oregon except to grant additional power to enact laws for the purposes above named.

We advise you to vote YES.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. BANKS,

State senator, 14th district, comprising Clackamas, Columbia and Multnomah counties.

F. C. HOWELL,

State senator, 13th district, comprising Multnomah county.

WALTER M. PIERCE,

State senator, 21st district, comprising Union and Willowa counties.

(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 2, 1920, to amend section 29 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon; proposed by the thirtieth legislative assembly under house joint resolution No. 8, filed in the office of the secretary of state February 26, 1919.

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

Constitutional Amendment—Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

Submitted by the legislature—**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REGULATING LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS AND THE PAYMENT OF LEGISLATORS**

—Purpose: To amend section 29 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon to limit regular legislative sessions to sixty working days and extra sessions to twenty days, to regulate the introduction of bills after the fortieth day of the session, and to provide that each legislator shall receive not more than three hundred dollars for services, or when convened in extra session by the governor not more than five dollars per day, also mileage at the rate of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled to and from the place of meeting by the most usual route.

302 Yes

Vote YES or NO

303 No

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8

To amend section 29 of article IV of the constitution of Oregon.

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate Jointly Concurring:

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:

Sec. 29. The legislative session shall not exceed sixty (60) days in duration of actual working days; and the members of the legislative assembly shall receive for their services a sum not to exceed three hundred (\$300.00) dollars per member. When convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive a sum not to exceed the sum of five (\$5.00) dollars per day; but no extra session shall continue for a longer period than twenty (20) days. They shall also receive the sum of three (\$3.00) dollars for every twenty (20) miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting by the most usual route.

No bill shall be introduced after the fortieth day of the session except appro-

priation bills or bills pertaining to the defense of the state or nation, except by unanimous consent of the members of the legislative assembly obtained on roll call.

And Be It Further Resolved, That the proposed question of amending section 29 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election in the year 1920; 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 the amending of said constitutional amendment; 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 1920 in which arguments supporting the proposed amendment to said section may be printed.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state February 26, 1919.

For affirmative argument see page 6.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 302 and 303)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, thirtieth regular session, legislative assembly, in behalf of the **Constitutional Amendment Regulating Legislative Sessions and the Payment of Legislators.**

At the regular 1919 legislative session, by house joint resolution No. 8, a proposed constitutional amendment, limiting legislative sessions to 60 actual working days, and limiting compensation of members so same cannot exceed \$5.00 per day, though it might be less in amount, was submitted to a vote of the people.

The proposition is—to increase the working time about 25 days, so that proper consideration may be given to bills introduced.

The proposed amendment, if adopted, will do this, and, as under its provisions no bills can be introduced during the last 25 working days of the session, except by unanimous consent, ample time will be given to close up all legislative work in the open. Work done in the open will contain no jokers.

Oregon is the only state in the Union with a 40 day legislative session. Georgia and Nebraska used to be so limited, but long ago they profited by experience of sister states and changed to a longer legislative period. It is history that short legislative sessions have always been productive of too many measures with hasty and bad legislation.

To illustrate this point:—

In 1885, 1107 bills were introduced in the Illinois legislature, and only 131 passed. Illinois has a long session. In 1919, 821 bills were introduced in the Oregon legislature and 438 passed. Oregon has a short session. Iowa, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have longer sessions and fewer bills.

The cure for our bad legislative results is for a longer period in which to consider bills. The Oregon Daily Journal says this:

"To consider 1000 bills or more in 40 days and digest them is on the face of it ridiculous. Because of the rush of business, legislators have been prohibited from thoroughly inspecting pending legislation." (See Journal July 4th.)

The Oregonian, The News and other leading papers in the state have said as much, and admit that the present 40 day limitation in our constitution is too short.

The proposed amendment providing for "60 actual working days" will increase the working time by about 25 days, for Sundays are excluded.

Another good feature of the proposed amendment is that it limits the compensation. It can never exceed \$5.00 per day, though it can be less. No one ought to become a member of a legislature with the thought of making money. Just enough to honestly defray expenses is the correct sum. **WE ASK YOU TO VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT.**

But voters do not be deceived. Special interests are at work; these interests are seeking advantage. To defeat the foregoing proposition of a 60 day session a "divided session" is planned. It is on the ballot by initiation. It provides for a 40 day session during which period bills may be introduced but NONE passed no matter how ripe or how heavy hangs the time.

It then provides for an adjournment of 60 days so the members can come to Portland. Why this adjourned period? To study the bills, eh? Why study them, for under the provisions of the proposed amendment, on reconvening the bills cannot be amended except on a 4-5 vote; hence it is that during the last 10 days of the session seven men in the senate can control the body.

Such a plan destroys representative government. It has been tried in Vermont, Georgia and Pennsylvania and did not work.

Why inflict Oregon?

Vote NO on the "divided session" for it is against the 60 day amendment.

California is now experimenting with the divided session. In a letter to me of recent date, the secretary of state says: "The divided session plan is got giving satisfaction."

Numerous civic bodies and labor organizations that aided in passing the "divided session proposition" are now against it. It leads to jobbery and crooked legislation. It is a direct bid for corruption.

D. C. LEWIS,

Representative, 18th district, comprising Multnomah county.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

A MEASURE

To regulate and license the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, nut margarine, butterine, renovated butter, process butter or any butter substitute, and to provide license fees to be paid by manufacturers, wholesale dealers and proprietors of hotels, restaurants, dining rooms and boarding houses; to prevent and punish fraud and deception in such manufacture and sale as an imitation of butter, and to prescribe penalties and punishment for violations of this act and means and methods of procedure for its enforcement, filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon March 4, 1919, 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 2, 1920, upon petition for referendum filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon May 27, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon.

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

Referred Bill—Referendum Ordered by Petition of the People

Referred by Associated Industries of Oregon, offices 607 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon; H. C. Huntington, President; H. J. Frank, First Vice-President; C. J. Ball, Second Vice-President; R. B. Bain, Jr., Secretary; all of Portland.
—OLEOMARGARINE BILL—Purpose: To regulate and license the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, nut margarine, butterine, renovated butter, process butter or any butter substitute, and to provide license fees to be paid by manufacturers, wholesale dealers and proprietors of hotels, restaurants, dining rooms and boarding houses; to prevent and punish fraud and deception in such manufacture and sale as an imitation of butter, and to prescribe penalties and punishment for violations of this act and means and methods of procedure for its enforcement.

304 Yes

Vote YES or NO

305 No

GENERAL LAWS OF OREGON FOR 1919

CHAPTER 421

[S. B. No. 236, 30th Legislative Assembly]

AN ACT

To regulate and license the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, nut margarine, butterine, renovated butter, process butter or any butter substitute, and to provide license fees to be paid by manufacturers, wholesale dealers and proprietors of hotels, restaurants, dining rooms and boarding houses; to prevent and punish fraud and deception in such manufacture and sale as an imitation of butter, and to prescribe penalties and punishment for violations of this act and means and methods of procedure for its enforcement.

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

Section 1. That for the purpose of this act the word "butter" shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter and which is made exclusively from milk or cream or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter.

Section 2. That for the purpose of this act certain manufactured substances, certain extracts, and certain mixtures and compounds including such mixtures and compounds with butter, shall be known and designated as oleomargarine, namely: All substances heretofore known as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, nut margarine, nut oil, butterine, renovated butter and process butter, lardine, suine and neutral, all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomar-

garine oil, nut margarine, nut oil, butterine, renovated butter, process butter, lardine, suine and neutral, all lard extracts and tallow extracts, and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fats, suet, lard, lard oil, vegetable oil, annatto and other coloring matter, intestinal fats and offal fat, made in imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made, calculated or intended to be sold as butter or butter substitute. For the purpose of this act such substances shall be deemed to look like, be a resemblance of, in imitation of butter when it has a tint or shade containing more than 1.6 degrees of yellow or of yellow and red collectively, with an excess of yellow over red as measured in the terms of the Levibond tintometer scale or its equivalent.

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, by himself, herself or themselves, or by his, her or their agent or servant, or for any officer, agent, servant or employe of any firm, person or corporation, to manufacture, sell, ship, consign, offer for sale, expose for sale or have in possession with intent to sell, oleomargarine as herein defined without having first obtained a license and paid a license fee as hereinafter provided; provided, that said license shall not permit the sale of any oleomargarine if said oleomargarine is made to look like, be in resemblance of, or in imitation of butter, as defined in section 2 of this act.

Section 4. Every person, firm or corporation, and every agent of such person, firm or corporation desiring to manufacture, sell or offer or expose for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell oleomargarine as herein defined, shall make application for a license so to do in such form as shall be prescribed by the dairy and food commissioner, which application shall contain an accurate description of the place where the proposed business is intended to be carried on, and the name and style under which it is proposed to conduct the said business, and whether or not said applicant proposes to sell said oleomargarine as a manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, hotel or restaurant proprietor or boarding house keeper. Upon receipt of such application, together with the proper fees as hereinafter defined, for the class of license applied for, said dairy and food commissioner shall issue to the applicant or applicants a license authorizing him, or her or them to engage in the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine as herein defined, for which said license the applicant or applicants shall pay, if a manufacturer, the annual sum of \$500; if a wholesaler, the annual sum of \$250; if a proprietor of a hotel, restaurant or dining room, the annual sum of \$5, and if the proprietor of a boarding house the annual sum of \$5, and the said license fee, when received by the said dairy and food commissioner, shall be by him immediately paid into the state treasury. Such license shall not authorize the manufacture or sale or exposing for sale or having in possession

with intent to sell oleomargarine at any other place than that designated in the application and license. All licenses under this act shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of each year, but a license may be granted to commence on the first day of any month for the remainder of the year upon payment of a proportionate balance of the annual license fee. Such license may be transferred by the dairy and food commissioner upon the application in writing of the person, firm or corporation to which the same has been granted, provided, the transferee shall comply with the regulations made by the said dairy and food commissioner in regard to said transfer and shall thereafter comply with the provisions of this act. Wholesale dealers within the meaning of this act shall be all persons, firms or corporations who shall sell to dealers in quantities of ten pounds or more, and retail dealers shall be all persons, firms or corporations, who shall sell in quantities less than ten pounds to persons for consumption elsewhere than where sold.

Section 5. After obtaining the license required by this act the person, firm or corporation obtaining the same shall before beginning any business under the said license, hang up and display in a conspicuous place on the wall of the room or store in which the oleomargarine is manufactured, sold or exposed for sale, the license so obtained as aforesaid, and shall also procure from the dairy and food commissioner a sign or signs which shall be uniform for dealers throughout the state, clearly setting forth that he, she or they are engaged in the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine, as the case may be, and shall state that such person, firm or corporation is licensed by the dairy and food commissioner to sell or manufacture oleomargarine, as the case may be, which said sign or signs when procured shall be hung up in a conspicuous place on the walls of every room or store in which oleomargarine as herein defined is manufactured or sold, and in addition to such sign or signs so hung up as aforesaid, every proprietor of a hotel, restaurant, dining room or boarding house shall also have conspicuously placed upon every counter or table at which food, meals or refreshments are served to customers, a placard plainly printed in letters not less than one-half inch in length (height), stating that oleomargarine is used and served to customers. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation or any agent thereof, to sell or offer or expose for sale or have in possession with intent to sell, any oleomargarine as herein defined which is not marked and distinguished on the outside of each tub, package or parcel thereof in a conspicuous place by a placard with the word "Oleomargarine" printed thereon, such placard to be placed in a conspicuous position in full view of the purchaser, and the said word "Oleomargarine" on such placard shall be printed in plain, uncondensed Gothic letters not

less than one inch long (high), and such placard shall not contain any other words therein, and there shall also be displayed on each tub, package or parcel containing such oleomargarine as herein defined, in a conspicuous position, a placard with the word "Oleomargarine" printed thereon in the same form as above in this section described.

Section 6. Every person, firm or corporation who sells oleomargarine as herein defined, in this state, shall keep a sale book in which all sales shall be entered at the time of the sale, and said book shall state the amount sold and date of sale, together with the name and address of the purchaser, and said book shall be open to the inspection of the dairy and food commissioner or his deputy at all times.

Section 7. Every person, firm or corporation, and every officer, agent, servant and employe of such person, firm or corporation, who shall manufacture, sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, oleomargarine as herein defined, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or who shall in any other respect violate any other provisions of this act, shall be

deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each such offense shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$500.

Section 8. All license fees and any fines recovered under this act when collected shall be placed by the state treasurer in the general fund.

Section 9. Justice's courts, district courts and municipal courts sitting as justice's courts, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of all prosecutions arising under this act. The district or county attorney is authorized to institute prosecutions for violations of this act by information, or the same may be instituted by indictment or by complaint verified before any magistrate.

Section 10. This act is intended to be supplemental to the provisions of chapter 343 of the general laws of the state of Oregon passed by the legislature of the year 1915, and is not intended as a repeal of the provisions of said chapter with reference to oleomargarine, but is intended as an additional provision for the regulation of said subject.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state, March 4, 1919.

(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 2, 1920, to amend section 1 of article IX thereof; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon June 5, 1920.

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

Constitutional Amendment—Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by The Oregon Single Tax League, Harry A. Rice, President, 1640 Front Street, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Christina H. Mock, Secretary, 151 Seventeenth Street, Portland, Oregon.—**SINGLE TAX CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**—Purpose: To assess all taxes necessary for the maintenance of state, county, municipal and district government, upon the value of land itself irrespective of the improvements in or on it and to exempt all other property and rights and privileges from taxation, from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1925; and thereafter to take the full rental value of the land, irrespective of improvements, as taxes, and no other taxes of any kind to be levied, by amending section 1 of article IX of the Oregon constitution.

306 Yes
Vote YES or NO

307 No

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT

Section 1 of article IX of the constitution of the state of Oregon shall be and hereby is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. From July 1, 1921, to and until July 1, 1925, all revenues necessary for the maintenance of state, county, municipal and district government shall be raised by a tax on the value of land irrespective of improvements in or on it; and thereafter the full rental value of land, irrespective of improvements shall be taken in lieu of all other taxes for the maintenance of government, and for such other purposes as the people may direct. The intent of this amendment is to forever prevent the exploitation of the individual through the monopoly of natural or community made values and opportunities.

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For affirmative argument see page 11.

For negative argument see pages 12 and 13.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 306 and 307)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by Oregon Single Tax League, Christina H. Mock, Secretary, in behalf of the **Single Tax Constitutional Amendment.**

The statement of the case for the Single Tax is set forth in following, from Henry George's "Progress and Poverty":

"The simple yet sovereign remedy, which will raise wages, increase the earnings of capital, extirpate pauperism, abolish poverty, give remunerative employment to whoever wishes it, afford free scope to human powers, lessen crime, elevate morals, and taste, and intelligence, purify government and carry civilization to yet nobler heights, is—to appropriate (ground) rent by taxation."

That wages will be raised is shown by the following excerpts from "Unused Democracy," a booklet written by Harry H. Willock, a business man of Pittsburg, Pa.:

"Wages—the price of labor—must fluctuate exactly as labor is plentiful or scarce, but we do not always see the comparatively small percentage that makes surplus or shortage."

"A difference of 10 per cent in the available labor supply is all the difference between high and low wages for the worker, high and low buying power for the people and between high and low profits for the employer."

"Thousands of men in industry would go on the land with their women and children, many of whom are now doing industrial work; this would lessen the labor pressure and give better wages to those who remain in industry."

"Jobs would be permanently plentiful, and workers, as long as free land remained, would be permanently scarce with resulting high wages and steady employment for workers and good business with good profits for employers in supplying the increased demands of a people with a much greater per capita buying power than at present."

"The success of the 'own your home' campaign would be assured, while at present it is largely nothing but a dream for the great mass of Americans, 60 per cent of whom are now tenants facing a steadily increasing rent, which will continue with increasing land values. Cheaper homes and lower rents are but idle fancies under present conditions."

That it "afford free scope to human powers" and "elevate morals and intelligence" is proven by the following report to congress in 1782 by Robert Morris, one of the fathers of the constitution:

"A large proportion of America is the property of land holders. They monopolize it without cultivation; they are for the most part at no expense either of money or personal service to defend it, and keeping the price higher by monopoly than otherwise it would be, they impede the settlement and culture of the country. A land tax, therefore, would have the salutary operation of an agrarian law without the iniquity. It would

relieve the indigent and aggrandize the state by bringing property (land) into the hands of those who would use it for the benefit of society."

Farmers in Oregon do not own 15 per cent of its total land values. Most of the tillable and untillable lands are held idle by speculators and absentees. Farmers do not own timber, mineral, water power and other valuable lands. Nor do they own city property. Tenants farm much of the fertile lands that are cultivated. One-third the land values of the state are in town lots and corporation franchises.

A single block of land in Portland is assessed for \$1,340,000. Many of them for over \$250,000.00 each. There are several counties that assess their tillable lands at less than this one valuable block.

The workmen in the cities own but little of the land values. Few of them own any whatever. That 10,000 of them in Portland own their homes is a most liberal estimate. Their lots are of little value. At \$500 each the assessed values of five business blocks would exceed the total.

Wm. Bouck, master of the Washington State Grange, in his report to the Grange last June states the following:

"If all idle acres and speculative wealth had been taxed as it should have been during the war, there need have been few bonds." * * * "All unearned increment must be taxed out of real estate."

"Let us not forget—let us get into our minds—that taxing industry is taxing labor. And taxing labor is taxing the bread and butter of the nation, and taxing the bread basket is always untaxing special privilege that much, and building up the great wealthy class who do not work but reap where others sow."

"If we taxed unearned land values in Washington, as they should be, they would produce, at present values, more than all the taxes levied in the state. This is the doctrine of the Washington State Grange. Let us make it the practice of the State."

Taxes will be collected in proportion to benefits received. Land values scientifically register the privilege the individual enjoys from the community. By taking rent for community purposes, the individual is allowed full possession of the product of his labor, since he is not taxed according to ability to pay. The community of which he is a member is a stock company and will receive that value which is the joint product of all. The Single Tax will estop the community from confiscating the property of the individual and estop the individual from appropriating the property of the community.

OREGON SINGLE TAX LEAGUE,
By Christina H. Mock, secretary,
316 Stock Exchange building,
Portland, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 306 and 307)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, opposing **Single Tax Constitutional Amendment.**

ADMITTED PURPOSE IS CONFISCATION

This amendment is intended to carry out the Henry George single tax theory, which is to confiscate all value out of land, so it will have no selling worth, but may be entered upon or occupied without paying a purchase price, simply by paying each year its full rental value to the government as a landlord. Mr. George clearly and frankly explained this purpose as follows:

"It is not necessary to confiscate land; it is only necessary to confiscate rent. * * * What I therefore propose is * * * to appropriate rent by taxation. In this way the state may become the universal landlord without calling herself so."

WEAKNESS OF THE THEORY

The beneficent purpose behind this theory is to make it possible for people lacking means to acquire sites for homes, farms, factories and places of business. The sites to be so acquired would be such land as was surrendered to the public by present owners, who would be unable or unwilling to pay its full rental value each year in the form of taxes.

It is reasonable to expect that much land would be given up by its present owners were its rental value all taken each year by government. It is unreasonable to expect that those who acquired it without purchase price would be better able to improve the land so as to pay its full rental value each year in taxes. Therein lies the weakness of the single tax theory, aside from its immorality in repudiating governmental guarantees as to private property in land by extracting all the value from private ownership.

TAKE FULL VALUE YEARLY

Under this single tax amendment, a vacant lot would pay identically the same tax as a lot next door to it containing an apartment building. A piece of raw land would pay the same tax as an adjoining piece of land that was fenced, drained, planted with fruitful trees, contained barns and was highly improved and productive. In all cases, the amount of the tax would be fixed by the taxing authorities, and after July 1, 1925, this tax would be fixed at an amount to absorb "the full rental value of land, without improvements," as clearly set forth in the proposed amendment. Between now and 1925, only such taxes would be collected as were required to operate government; after that date the full value would be collected whether it was needed or not for existing governmental purposes, the disposition of the surplus to be "as the people may direct."

A PITILESS LANDLORD

Owners of highly improved property probably would continue to be able to pay the full rental value of their land in taxes,

for they would have the benefit of the earning power of their machinery, their business structures and their farms, or the worth of their homes as dwellings. It is doubtful whether they would add to their improvements in any costly or permanent manner, for they would be haunted by the specter that their sites and all thereon would be lost to them during hard times through their inability to make enough money to pay all of the rental value of those sites to government. Such improvements as they did make would be of that temporary or makeshift character that are made by tenants only—for mere tenants would they all be, with the government for an indiscriminating and inexorable landlord who collected the last penny of rent by the pitiless processes of taxation, even to taking the whole property were this rent not paid.

None would build, save for his own use—so who would provide housing, offices for professional men, hotels, rooming houses and small stores? Who would loan for building upon land that had no value?

NO INCENTIVE TO IMPROVE

Possessors of unimproved property would not dare place costly improvements upon it, as it would be mere speculation as to whether they would be able to retain permanent possession. There would be no margin of safety, such as now accrues in the form of increased values of land, of which the owner now gets the benefit.

Those who entered upon vacant lots with the purpose of erecting dwellings would hesitate to lavish their earnings upon homes and grounds, for there would be no assurance of permanent possession. For if, due to misfortune, the possessor was unable to pay the high tax on the lot, could not another enter upon and obtain the lot merely by bidding it in at tax sale with the improvements, and without having to pay anything for the value of the lot as a lot? For no lot as a lot would have any value that could be reflected in a purchase price, for all value would be extracted in the form of the annual rent collected by the taxgatherer.

HORDE OF ROAMING RENTERS

This amendment is a delusion and a snare—a delusion in that it can accomplish no good for the homeless and landless whom it is intended to benefit, and a snare because of the untold damage it will cause by removing incentive to permanent improvements of home sites, farms, factory sites and business sites. Progress in Oregon would be stopped and a prosperous home-owning population would be replaced by a generation of roaming renters, forced to abandon one home or farm through inability to pay the rental value and hopelessly trying to find another home

or farm of sufficiently low rental value that they would be able to make it yield the annual tax without means to improve it sufficiently to make it productive.

NONE COULD BORROW ON LAND

For none could borrow on land to make improvements. There would be no security in value to the lender, for all value would be absorbed each year by taxation. And what lender would provide his savings to another to build a home or a barn when no increase in land value could accrue to protect the loan?

All existing mortgages would be rendered worthless, save as some value could be salvaged from improvements.

UNFORTUNATE WOULD LOSE ALL

With the state as the all-absorbing landlord, squeezing every particle of value out of land, there could be no certainty of tenure. Any possessor might lose his home or land any year, due to a bad crop, loss of a job, a business loss or other misfortune. Only that small part of the population gifted with rare business ability or thrift would be able to make enough money out of using land to insure permanent occupation of any site of home, farm, factory or store.

It is because individuals feel sure of permanency of possession that they buy lands or lots today, or improve that which they own. Deprive them of that sense of security, and we take away the controlling incentive either to acquire or improve.

WOULD STIFLE PROSPERITY

America owes its progress very largely to the fact that its national and state governments have guaranteed security of private property. For a state to use the all powerful instrument of taxation as a means of wiping out private ownership of land would be to doom its people to tenantry and stifle the prosperity that springs from improvement and highly productive use of land.

INFLECT GROSS INJUSTICE

At present all property enjoys the equal protection of government from theft, fire, mob, invasion or conquest, and contributes alike in proportion to its value for this protection and the maintenance of schools, roads, institutions and other governmental activities. This is just and fair. It would be unjust and unfair to single out only one class of property to pay all these governmental costs, while exempting all other classes of property from a burden which is in exact proportion to its value as property.

Vacant land contributes no children to schools, no inmates to institutions and no vehicles to wear out the public highways. Yet because it has value as vacant land it is required to pay its share of taxes for schools, institutions and roads, in proportion as all other land and property of every kind is required to pay.

TAXES INCREASING HEAVILY

Yet, due to modern governmental requirements, occasioned partly by war and partly by the aspirations of the people

for better government, the costs of government are increasing so heavily that it is difficult for property to pay all of these increased costs. Instead of exempting some property from taxation and loading the entire burden upon one kind of property, even to the extent of wiping out its value, the tendency of the times is to reach out for new sources of revenue. The income tax and various taxes on business and production are products of this tendency. To propose the backward step of universal exemption of all but land, and to center upon land alone all the expenses of government, is the height of folly in the face of existing conditions.

LAND WOULD NOT BE USED

It is a mistake to assume that a wrong is done by holding land out of use while paying taxes on it. Land is the one imperishable property, and as such it lends itself to being bought and held until its owner is able to use it productively. Often it requires all the savings of an earner to acquire a lot. With ownership of its value protected, as under our present state constitution, he can hold his lot or tract until he has earned enough to build a house upon it, or fence and drain it, or erect a factory upon it, or cut the timber from it. Or if he chooses, having paid his taxes upon it through the years, he may sell it to another, who perchance has sufficient capital with which to improve it after paying the purchase price.

To destroy this property right, by taxing all of the value out of land irrespective of whether it was vacant or occupied, would be to destroy every incentive to own land that could not be improved profitably at once. To be sure, the raw land would remain even if it were not held in ownership by a private owner, but not being held in ownership, there would be no incentive to improve it, for even after it was improved no land value could accrue to the man who improved it.

DEPRIVES PEOPLE OF HOPE

Shall we deprive all the people of Oregon of the hope that animates them today—of some day becoming owners of homes or farms?

Repeatedly the people of Oregon have voted down this proposal as it has been put before them by initiative petition from time to time in varying form. Often the proposal was disguised. This time it is submitted clearly, as the straight single tax. For the honor and prosperity of Oregon, it should be defeated by a heavier majority than ever before. Then the world will know that the people of Oregon continue to respect the primal obligation of a state to its people, to protect them in their right to retain the value of possessions lawfully acquired, subject only to equal regulation and equal taxation.

OREGON STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

By Charles Hall, Marshfield,
President.

By George Quayle, Portland,
General Secretary.

(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 2, 1920, to amend section 6 of article VI thereof; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon June 9, 1920.

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

Constitutional Amendment—Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by Herbert R. Dewart, 771 Greenway Avenue, Portland, Oregon; R. J. Green, 708 "N" Avenue, La Grande, Oregon.—**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING TERM OF CERTAIN COUNTY OFFICERS**—Purpose: To provide for the election of a county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner and surveyor, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of four years instead of two, as now provided by law. The amendment is self-executing and becomes effective on the first Monday of January, 1921, when the said county officers elected at the regular November, 1920, election shall qualify.

308 Yes

Vote YES or NO

309 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:

Sec. 6. County Officers: There shall be elected in each county by the qualified electors thereof 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.

The provision of this section, fixing the term of office for four years, is self-executing and shall become effective on the first Monday of January, 1921, when said county officers, elected at the regular November, 1920, election shall qualify.

For affirmative argument see page 15.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 308 and 309)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by R. J. Green and Herbert R. Dewart, in behalf of the **Constitutional Amendment Fixing Term of Certain County Officers.**

Efficiency, more capable public officials, and reduction of expenses are the three most important elements to be considered when an amendment to our constitution is before us for initiation.

The initiative measure Nos. 308 and 309 for the amendment of the constitution of the state of Oregon in the matter of increasing the term of office of certain county officials—that is, county clerk, coroner, sheriff, surveyor and treasurer, if ratified by the vote of the people in the election November, 1920, will undoubtedly result in a more capable and efficient type of official, will give the taxpayers less expense, and will result in greater efficiency in the work of these various officials.

The undersigned recommend this amendment for the increasing of the term of office of county officials for ratification by the voters of this state for the above reasons, and because of the following further advantages which will accrue to the taxpayers of this state if this amendment is passed and becomes a part of the constitution of the state of Oregon. Capable men and men who are desirable will much more readily run for office when they are assured of a four year term in case they are elected, inasmuch as a two year term merely means that by the end of the first year when they are just beginning to get acquainted with the duties of their office they must start a campaign for re-election, which involves considerable expense on their part in addition to the worry and attention, and lessens their efficiency in office. A four year term is desirable and worth considering to such candidates who would not consider a shorter term.

The passage of such an amendment

would also lessen the expenses of election and will classify public service under the same practical tenure as private business wherein competent heads of departments are rated by their ability and efficiency.

This amendment is endorsed by Ben W. Olcott, governor of Oregon, by Geo. M. Brown, attorney general, who endorses it in the following words:

"I endorse constitutional amendment fixing term of certain county officials, and especially as it relates to the clerk and sheriff.

"I do so for the reason that it is in the interest of well trained public officials."

Also by Sam A. Kozer, secretary of state, to the following effect:

"I am heartily in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment extending the terms of county sheriffs, county clerks and county treasurers to four years. I believe that the endorsement by the people of this amendment is in the line of progress and will result in more efficient administration of the duties of those offices. The term of office at present is hardly of sufficient duration to enable an official to acquaint himself with the duties thereof before he must seek re-election. A longer term of office, to my mind, tends toward the more efficient performance of the duties of the office by those whom the people may select therefor."

This amendment is also endorsed by Conrad P. Olson, Eugene Brookings, and many others.

This argument is submitted by

R. J. GREEN,
HERBERT R. DEWART.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)

A MEASURE

To provide for the consolidation of the properties of The Port of Portland and the Dock Commission of the city of Portland and for the consolidation of the membership of the said Dock Commission and The Port of Portland Commission and to provide for the issuance of bonds by The Port of Portland to acquire properties of the city of Portland under the jurisdiction of said Dock Commission and for other purposes, and to amend section 6077 of Lord's Oregon laws as the same was amended by chapter 199 of the general laws of Oregon for the year 1917, and to amend section 6100 of Lord's Oregon laws as the same was amended by chapter 433 of the general laws of Oregon for the year 1919, and to amend section 6082 of Lord's Oregon laws, which sections relate to The Port of Portland, the commissioners thereof, and the power and authority of said port and said commissioners; and to preserve the powers now vested in The Port of Portland, 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 2, 1920; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon June 28, 1920.

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

Initiative Bill—Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by the Committee of Fifteen, 422 Railway Exchange Building, Portland, Oregon; Chairman, Emery Olmstead, Northwestern Bank Building, Sixth and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon; secretary, I. F. Powers, Third and Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon.—**PORT OF PORTLAND DOCK COMMISSION CONSOLIDATION BILL**—Purpose: Empowering The Port of Portland to purchase from city of Portland properties under control of Dock Commission, acquire additional lands necessary for commercial and shipping interests and for depositing materials removed from waterways, dispose of lands reclaimed, construct canals to connect waterways, buy other wharfing facilities including terminals, operate lines of transportation necessary to promote water commerce, and issue bonds, not including obligations assumed in purchase of properties from city, up to five percentum of assessed valuation, and enlarging the Port Commission in event of purchase of properties from city of Portland, and preserving powers now vested in said Port.

310 Yes

Vote YES or NO

311 No

A BILL

For an act to provide for the consolidation of the properties of The Port of Portland and the Dock Commission of the City of Portland and for the consolidation of the membership of the said Dock Commission and The Port of Portland Commission and to provide for the issuance of bonds by The Port of Portland to acquire properties of the City of Portland under the jurisdiction of said Dock Commission and for other purposes, and to amend Section 6077 of

Lord's Oregon Laws as the same was amended by Chapter 199 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1917, and to amend Section 6100 of Lord's Oregon Laws as the same was amended by Chapter 433 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1919, and to amend Section 6082 of Lord's Oregon Laws, which sections relate to The Port of Portland, the commissioners thereof, and the power and authority of said port and said commissioners; and to preserve the powers now vested in The Port of Portland.

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

Section 1. That section 6077 of Lord's Oregon Laws, as amended by Chapter 199 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year, 1917, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6077. The object, purpose and occupation of the said The Port of Portland shall be to promote the maritime, shipping and commercial interests of The Port of Portland in all manner as in this act set out and contained, or as it may have heretofore been or may hereafter be specially authorized and empowered; and therein the said The Port of Portland is herein and hereby authorized and empowered to acquire, hold, use, enjoy and dispose of and convey real and personal property, and to make any and all contracts, the making of which is not in this act expressly prohibited, and to do any and all other acts and things which may be or may become requisite, necessary or convenient in carrying out all or any one or more of the powers in this act, or heretofore or hereafter granted to it.

In addition to any power it may now possess under general or special laws the said The Port of Portland shall have power:

To purchase or otherwise acquire all or any of such docks, wharves, elevators, terminals, dry docks, and other properties of the City of Portland as are now or which may hereafter be under the charge and control of the Dock Commission of said city; and in the event that the said The Port of Portland shall purchase or otherwise acquire all or any of such docks, wharves, elevators, terminals, dry docks or other properties of the City of Portland, the said The Port of Portland shall have power in payment therefor to assume the payment of all or any part of the bonds, debentures, and other obligations of the City of Portland issued, sold or incurred for the purpose of acquiring funds to construct, purchase or otherwise acquire such docks, wharves, elevators, terminals, dry docks or other properties, provided that the aggregate amount of bonds, debentures and obligations so assumed shall not exceed a sum determined by the commissioners of the said The Port of Portland to be the fair value of the property so acquired by the port.

To acquire by purchase, condemnation, or other lawful method, such lands as it may deem necessary for its use or to be improved for public convenience and the convenience of its shipping and commercial interests, and all or any portion of the waterfront of its harbors, rivers and waterways, and to acquire by purchase, condemnation or other lawful method such lands as it shall deem necessary or convenient for the purpose of depositing or dumping thereon earth, sand, gravel, rock or other material dredged or excavated in the exercise of any of its powers, from any of the rivers or other water-

ways or lands within the boundaries or under the control of the said The Port of Portland; to enlarge its tidal area, fill and reclaim lowlands and lands subject to overflow, and to make such disposition by use, conveyance or lease of lands so filled or reclaimed as it shall deem advisable; to construct, excavate and dredge canals, and channels connecting its waterways with one another, and with other waterways, and with the sea; to purchase or otherwise acquire, construct, operate, maintain, lease, rent and dispose of wharves, piers, docks, slips, warehouses, elevators, dry docks, and terminals, within the boundaries of said port, and to collect wharfage, storage and other charges for the use of such facilities; to own, acquire, construct, purchase, lease, operate, by steam or other motive power, and to maintain, within the boundaries of said port, such line or lines of railroad, with necessary and convenient sidetracks, turnouts, switches, and connections with other lines of railroad, as in the judgment of the commissioners of The Port of Portland may facilitate or promote water commerce within or to or from the boundaries of said The Port of Portland, and as the commissioners of The Port of Portland may from time to time determine, and The Port of Portland shall have power to carry and transport freight and passengers thereon and thereover for hire, and to perform lighterage for hire.

For the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the powers hereby granted and all or any of the powers heretofore granted or which may hereafter be granted to the said The Port of Portland and for the purpose of providing funds to meet any or all of the obligations of the City of Portland assumed hereunder, and for the purpose of operating and maintaining any or all of the properties acquired pursuant to the provisions of this act, the said The Port of Portland shall have the power to borrow money and to sell and dispose of bonds, which bonds shall, however, never exceed in the aggregate five (5) per centum of the assessed valuation for state and county purposes of all property within the limits of the said The Port of Portland, which is by law assessable for state and county purposes; provided, however, that in computing the total of bonds at any time outstanding, bonds issued for the purpose of providing funds to meet such obligations of the City of Portland as may be assumed by the said The Port of Portland in the purchase from the City of Portland of docks, wharves, elevators, dry docks, or other properties as above authorized, shall not be included, but the said limitation of five (5) per centum of such assessed valuation shall apply only to bonds issued by the said The Port of Portland for other purposes. Bonds shall be issued from time to time as the board of commissioners of the said The Port of Portland shall determine, and shall be of such denominations and shall run for such terms of years and bear

such rate of interest as such board of commissioners shall determine; provided, however, such bonds shall not bear interest exceeding the rate of six (6) per centum per annum, and they shall be executed on behalf of said corporation by its president and secretary, and shall be conditioned that said corporation shall therein and thereby undertake, promise, and agree, in consideration of the premises, and be held to pay, at a place therein named, to the bearer or registered holder thereof, the sum named therein in gold coin of the United States with interest thereon in like gold coin at the rate per annum named therein, payable half yearly on the first days of January and July in each year.

To assess, levy and collect taxes upon all property, real and personal, situated within its boundaries and which is by law taxable for state and county purposes in such amounts as shall be required from year to year to pay all sums due as principal and interest upon the bonds issued by it under the authority hereof, and for the purpose of meeting the payment of bonds, debentures and other obligations of the City of Portland assumed under the authority hereof, and also for the payment of all expenses incurred in the exercise of the powers hereby granted, provided that the amount of taxes levied by the said The Port of Portland in any one year for purposes other than the payment of the principal and interest of its outstanding bonds shall not exceed three-tenths of one (1) per centum of the assessed valuation for state and county purposes of all property within the limits of the port.

Section 2. That section 6082 of Lord's Oregon Laws be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6082. In carrying on any work in this act provided to be carried on by it, or in carrying out and executing any of the powers in and by this act to it granted, the said The Port of Portland shall have the same right of eminent domain, and to take private property for public uses, as exists at this time under the laws of this state in favor of corporations organized for the construction and operation of railroads, and to be exercised in the same manner and on the same terms as by the laws of this state provided in the case of said corporations, save only that in the case of the said The Port of Portland, the right shall extend to the taking of, and the said The Port of Portland shall have and there is hereby granted to it, the right to take any and all private property under the right of eminent domain which shall be found necessary or convenient in carrying on any work or in exercising, carrying out, or executing any power, in this act provided to be carried on, exercised, carried out, or executed by it, including the right to take lands which the board of commissioners of the said The Port of Portland shall determine to be necessary

or convenient for the purpose of depositing or dumping thereon earth, sand, gravel, rock, or other material dredged or excavated, in the exercise of any of the powers of the said The Port of Portland, from any of the rivers, canals, channels, or other waterways and basins or lands within the jurisdiction or under the control of the said The Port of Portland, and including the right to take lands which shall in part be found necessary or convenient for use in the exercise of any of the powers of the said The Port of Portland and in part for use in the exercise of any other power or powers of the said The Port of Portland.

Section 3. That section 6100 of Lord's Oregon Laws as amended by Chapter 433 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1919 be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6100. The power and authority given to the said The Port of Portland by this act is vested in and shall be exercised by a board of commissioners to be composed of George H. Kelly, Phil Metchan, Frank M. Warren, J. D. Kenworthy, Max H. Houser, H. A. Sargent, and Andrew E. Porter, and the said persons, and their successors in office, chosen as hereinafter provided to be done, are hereby created and constituted said board of commissioners, and as such are authorized and empowered to exercise said powers, acting together as a board of commissioners at regular or special meetings, in manner as is usual and customary with similar bodies; said board of commissioners shall hold at least one regular meeting in each month, on a day to be fixed by it, and may hold special meetings under such rules as it may make therefor. At all regular and special meetings a majority of the commissioners then members of the board shall constitute a quorum. The said board of commissioners may, in its discretion, create an executive committee, of which each and every commissioner shall be a member, of which such number less than a majority, as the board may determine, may constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and which may hold its meetings under such rules and regulations as the board of commissioners may prescribe; but such executive committee shall have no other or further power than as a committee, and as may be expressly conferred upon it as such, and shall in no event exercise the general powers of the board of commissioners; and, other than said executive committee, the said board of commissioners shall have no power to appoint, or delegate any part of its power or authority to any other committee. The members of said board of commissioners hereinabove named shall take office forthwith and the term of office of the members of said commission shall hereafter be four (4) years, except that the four (4) members first above named shall serve until the first Monday in June, 1923, and the three (3) members last above named

shall serve until the first Monday in June, 1925, and hereafter the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon, at its regular session next preceding the expiration of the term of office of any set of commissioners shall elect their successor for a term of four (4) years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Provided, however, that in the event that the said The Port of Portland shall prior to January 1, 1923, purchase, or otherwise acquire, all or any* substantial portion of such docks, wharves, elevators, terminals, dry docks and other properties of the City of Portland as are now under the charge and control of the dock commission of said city, then and in that event only, the power and authority of the said The Port of Portland shall from and after such purchase or acquisition be exercised by a board of commissioners composed of George H. Kelly, Phil Metschan, Frank M. Warren, J. D. Kenworthy, Max H. Houser, H. A. Sargent, Andrew R. Porter, A. H. Averill, John H. Burgard, Fred C. Knapp, Charles B. Moores, and Ben Selling. Immediately after taking office the twelve commissioners last above named shall be divided equally into four (4) classes. The terms of the commissioners of the fourth class shall expire on the first Monday in June, 1923, the terms of the commissioners of the third class shall expire on the first Monday in June, 1925, the terms of the commissioners of the second class shall expire on the first Monday in June, 1927, and the terms of the commissioners of the first class shall expire on the first Monday in June, 1929. No successors shall be elected to the commissioners of the fourth class, nor shall any vacancies therein be filled, and from and after the first Monday in June, 1923, the said board of commissioners shall be composed of nine persons. Upon the expiration of the terms of commissioners of

the third, second and first classes, the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon, at its regular session, immediately preceding the expiration of such respective terms shall elect successors to such commissioners to serve for terms of six (6) years and in like manner biennially thereafter as the terms of such commissioners shall expire the legislative assembly shall elect successors for terms of six (6) years. It shall be the duty of the council of the City of Portland and of the board of commissioners of the said The Port of Portland to submit to the legislative assembly at each session at which commissioners are required to be elected and immediately upon its assembling, nominations of persons eligible for election as such commissioners, and it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly to give due consideration to such nominations. In the event that any vacancy or vacancies shall occur by death, resignation or disqualification of any commissioner or commissioners of the first, second or third classes or their successors, such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term or terms by election by the two-thirds vote of the remaining commissioners. The provisions of this section prescribing the manner in which the powers of the said The Port of Portland shall be exercised by the board of commissioners of seven (7) members shall likewise govern the manner of the exercise of such powers by the larger board hereby provided.

Section 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as taking away from the said The Port of Portland any power or powers which it may now possess under general or special law.

For negative argument see page 20.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)**ARGUMENT (Negative)****Submitted by the Taxpayers' Vigilance Committee, opposing Port of Portland Dock Commission Consolidation Bill.**

The ostensible purpose of the act is to create a "Swan Island Terminal" on a plan furnished by Mr. Geo. W. Boschke, former engineer for the Southern Pacific R. R., but said plan or any part of it is not approved by or embodied in the act. Mr. Boschke's plan proposes as an initial step the dredging out of the west half of Swan Island and of the west channel to a width of 1600 feet, and filling 1540 acres in Swan Island, Guilds Lake and Mocks Bottom, for rail and dock terminals and industrial sites. His estimate for this work, including purchase of 1552½ acres of land for \$1,744,945 or an average of \$1124 per acre (being assessed value) is \$4,092,000.

Mr. Boschke's report is to the effect that the lands are of but little value to the private owners and "can only become valuable by public development," and that the assessed value amply covers the compensation to which private owners would be entitled. "The Committee of Fifteen," however, do not endorse this opinion of Mr. Boschke, and refer to this initial operation as a \$10,000,000 project. It will, however, strike the average owner of real estate within the port district as a just estimate, as many would be glad to sell their holdings, now in a usable condition for their assessed value. This initial improvement, which provides only sites, and a better channel, may cost as much as \$10,000,000 and exhaust the major part of the proceeds of the bond issue, not to exceed 5 per cent of the tax roll of the port district, as authorized by this act. The district tax roll, in round numbers, is \$330,000,000, and would yield \$16,500,000 of bonds. The last dock bonds (sold July 1, 1920) \$1,000,000, brought 90.57, so that the net yield possible at that figure would be \$14,550,000, if the market did not further decline.

But the improvements contemplated in Mr. Boschke's plan, when complete would cost many times as much as this initial item of preparing the ground, and is estimated by authorities as from \$12,000,000 to \$40,000,000 for construction. The proposed upper Front street terminal is estimated to cost \$10,000,000. So that it may be said that the proponents of this act have in view expenditures up to \$50,000,000. Then there is the \$5,000,000 Burnside bridge to throw in for good measure to the bond bearers and taxpayers of Portland. Nor is such an expenditure negated by the limits of the powers sought in this act.

The port board already has authority under state legislative acts of 1917 and 1919 conferring upon the "ports of the state," and such "ports containing cities of more than 100,000 population" a bonding power up to 6 per cent. This act also provides a three mill operating tax and such tax as is necessary for a sinking fund to retire the bonds. The three mill tax just equals 6 per cent interest upon a bond-

ed debt of 5 per cent of the tax roll, so we have a bonding and taxing power equivalent to a bonding power of 16 per cent of the tax roll or just about \$50,000,000.

All bonds heretofore issued by this port or her sister Pacific ports have been issued only on approval by the people at the polls. No such approval is required by this act, nor do the voters of the district have the selection of the men in whom these extraordinary powers are vested. They are selected by the legislature.

The doubtful power of the state to do this, and the ambiguity surrounding the bonding powers derived from the several acts would certainly result in expensive litigation, to the great edification of lawyers, whatever the loss to taxpayers. It is a little hard to understand the motive for this ungracious response to the liberality of the people of the port in voting bonds and taxes for port improvements. They voted in 1910, \$2,500,000 for public docks, in 1917, \$3,000,000 for grain elevator, in 1918, \$5,000,000 for "Terminal No. 4" and other purposes. Total \$10,500,000, of which \$7,960,200 are now outstanding, and by this act are to be taken over as an additional burden to those already named. \$500,000 bonds have been voted to the port for tugs and dredges—issued and retired. The taxes levied by the port to date amount to \$5,817,776. Speculators and politicians, it seems, have viewed this record with avidity. This proposed act is doubtless the culmination of much intriguing in closed chambers. The state is to be played against the municipality and the municipality against the state, to bind the selected victim. The voters of the state are appealed to, to not justify this low estimate of their sense of fairness. The framers of the act seem to contemplate imposing a wrong upon the taxpayers of the port and, therefore, fear to trust it with its usual, natural and just prerogative to control its own public economies.

The Port of San Francisco has power to issue bonds only as approved by the people. They as well as all operating expenses to be carried by the revenues of the Port on its own securities. The governor of the state appoints the board of three.

The Port of Seattle issues bonds on authority of the voters of the port district. Its bonded indebtedness is a little less than \$8,000,000. The port board of three members is elected by the voters of the port.

The people of a port always support just measures for wholesome port developments. Then why bind them in the power of a despotism like this, the responsibility for which is scattered to the four winds of the state?

**THE TAXPAYERS VIGILANCE
COMMITTEE.**

By Robert J. Linden, Secretary

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 312 and 313)**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 2, 1920, to amend article XV thereof by adding thereto an additional section to be designated as section 9 of said article XV; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon June 30, 1920.

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

Constitutional Amendment—Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by The Public School Protective League; President, W. H. Maloy, 415 Alder Street, Portland, Oregon; Vice-President, C. L. McKenna, 608 Beck Building, Portland, Oregon; Secretary-Treasurer, Josephine Fritz, 323 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.—**ANTI-COMPULSORY VACCINATION AMENDMENT**—Purpose: To amend article XV of the constitution of the state of Oregon by adding thereto a section to be designated section 9 thereof, providing that: No form of vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall be made a condition in this state for admission to, or attendance in, any public school, college, university or other educational institution; or for the employment of any person in any capacity, or for the exercise of any right, the performance of any duty, or the enjoyment of any privilege; and repealing all provisions of the constitution, laws of the state, charters and ordinances of incorporated cities and towns in conflict with the amendment.

312 Yes

Vote YES or NO

313 No

**PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT**

Article XV of the constitution of the state of Oregon is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, which shall be designated as section 9, and which shall read as follows:

Sec. 9. No form of vaccination, inoculation, or other medication shall be made a condition in this state for admission to, or attendance in, any public school, college, university, or other educational institution; or for the employment of any person in any capacity, or for the exercise of any right, the performance of any duty, or the enjoyment of any privilege.

All provisions of the constitution and laws of this state and of the charters and ordinances of all cities, towns, municipalities or counties therein, in conflict with this amendment, are hereby repealed.

For affirmative argument see page 22.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 312 and 313)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Public School Protective League of Oregon, in behalf of the **Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Amendment.**

The Public School Protective League initiating this amendment is an organization established for the purpose of protecting the public schools and the public school children of Oregon from medical exploitation.

The public school is and must always be subordinate to the home.

The medical oversight of the child is primarily and fundamentally a function of the home, which cannot be safely delegated to any other institution.

The function of the public school is to educate—not to medicate.

The compulsory vaccination of children or adults violates the principles of democracy and is antagonistic to American ideals.

The purpose of this amendment is to remove compulsion, and not in any way to interfere with the right of the individual to be vaccinated if he so desires.

VACCINATION COMPULSORY NOW

Vaccination has been made, in effect, compulsory in Oregon by an order of the state health officer, acting under existing laws, and directed to all school authorities in this state demanding that all children who wish to attend school be vaccinated, unless they can show evidence of having been vaccinated recently, or of having had the smallpox. This same order threatened to close all schools unless the vaccination order was complied with.

No better evidence should be required to show that health authorities themselves do not consider vaccination a real preventive of the disease, than the fact that the city health office in Portland demanded that children attending several of the city schools be re-vaccinated if it had been longer than two months since they had formerly been vaccinated.

Once it was declared that one vaccination made the victim immune for life, then the time was reduced to 14 years, later to seven years, then to one year, and now, by order of the Portland city health office, it is only effective for two months.

That means, under existing laws, you and your child may be compelled to submit to re-vaccination every two months—think of it, six times a year, if you expect to

hold your job or if your child is to have the right to attend the school which you are paying taxes to support, and which your child is compelled by law to attend. I say if you are to hold your job, for during the recent months many business institutions in Portland were compelled to have all their employees vaccinated upon threat of having their doors closed by health officers, because some one in these institutions was said to have been exposed to smallpox. Adults and children, who refused to be vaccinated, have been quarantined in their homes for as long as 40 days, while some were told they would be sent to jail if they did not submit to vaccination.

School children in Portland who refused to be vaccinated and who were not permitted to attend school on that account, were ordered to remain in their own yards during the time that they were kept from school, upon pain of having their homes quarantined. And what has taken place in Portland may transpire in any part of the state under present laws.

Mr. Voter, let it be clearly understood that this amendment is designed to stop this sort of compulsion and will in no way prevent the individual, who believes in vaccination, from having it, whether he be child or adult. The children are made the principal victims because unable to help themselves.

What would you think of an order that would compel all to worship according to one church? Would you favor it? Of course you would not. Neither are you in favor of compelling all to patronize one school of healing, or submit to one kind of medical treatment. Then go to the polls on November 2nd and vote YES for the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Amendment, and keep a free child in a free school, thereby guaranteeing the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROTECTIVE LEAGUE,

Mrs. Naomi Stengel Armstrong,
President, succeeding W. H. Maloy.

Josephine Fritz, secretary-treasurer.

C. L. McKenna, vice-president.

(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 2, 1920, to amend article IX thereof by adding thereto an additional section to be designated as section 9 of said article IX; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon June 30, 1920.

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

Constitutional Amendment—Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by J. F. Albright, Oregon City, Oregon.—**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST IN OREGON**—Purpose: Amending article IX of the constitution of Oregon by adding thereto section 9, which provides that: The legal rate of interest in Oregon shall be four per cent per annum, on all moneys after the same shall become due, but on contract the rate of five per cent per annum and no more, may be charged by express agreement of the parties, which rate shall be inclusive of all brokerage and commissions. No laws of this state relating to interest or usury are repealed or abrogated by this section except insofar as the legal rate of interest is modified hereby.

314 Yes**Vote YES or NO****315 No****PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT.**

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

That article IX of the constitution of the state of Oregon shall be, and hereby is, amended by adding a section to said article IX, said section to be designated as section 9 of article IX. Said section to read as follows:

Sec. 9. The legal rate of interest in this state shall be four per cent per annum, and no more, on all moneys after the same shall become due, but on contract the rate of five per cent per annum, and no more, may be charged by express agreement of the parties, which rate shall be inclusive of all brokerage and commissions.

No laws of this state relating to interest or usury are repealed or abrogated by this section except insofar as the legal rate of interest is modified hereby.

For negative arguments see pages 24-27.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 314 and 315)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by M. L. Jones, opposing proposed constitutional amendment
Fixing Legal Rate of Interest.

If the state of Oregon were to, and could, establish a schedule of retail prices somewhat like the following:

Potatoes (sack)	50 cents
Eggs (dozen)	12 cents
Wheat (bushel)	70 cents

what would happen?

Naturally, farmers would be resentful. They would ship to adjoining states every bushel of wheat, every sack of potatoes and every case of eggs, so as to obtain a fair price and a market price.

Money is a commodity. The price of that commodity is known as interest.

If the people of the state of Oregon should pass this so-called constitutional amendment, they would establish the price to be obtained for the use of money in Oregon as \$4.00 per annum for the use of each \$100, or \$5.00 for that use, as the case might be.

And it would not matter whether that use was to finance a crop or was on a mortgage. The price for money would be fixed. But with the market value of money—or the interest rate—far beyond that fixed rate, does anyone believe that those who lend would loan money in Oregon?

The instant this measure passed, money would become *tight*, loans whether on farms, homes, livestock or notes or what-not, would be called in, so that the lender might obtain in some other state, or by investing in bonds or securities, a higher rate for his money.

In a very short time, it would be impossible to borrow money in Oregon at all.

No farmer would be able to finance his crop. The only farmer able to make progress at all would be the farmer able to carry himself. And in every line of business this would be the same.

AS A FARMER MYSELF, I KNOW
THE NEEDS OF THE FARMER.
I KNOW HE MUST OFTEN BE FIN-
ANCED OR HE WILL SUFFER
GREAT LOSS.

Hence, I strongly recommend that every farmer in Oregon cast a vigorous "No" on this vicious interest-fixing amendment, which, if passed, would leave a trail of ruin throughout Oregon.

Farmers of Oregon: Vote "No". Interest your friends and bury this pernicious amendment so deep that it will never be resurrected.

M. L. JONES.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 314 and 315)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the Oregon State Bankers' Association, opposing proposed constitutional amendment **Fixing Legal Rate of Interest.**

PLAIN FACTS

It seems incredible that any farmer, business man or worker could possibly cast a vote in favor of establishing maximum interest rates.

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT?

If the proposed rate were lower than the market rate in the country (which is the case) every loan in Oregon and every mortgage, would be at once called in, so that the money could be invested in other states at the market price.

If the proposed rate were higher than the market rate, borrowers would refuse to pay it and would do their borrowing in another state.

BUT—IF THIS AMENDMENT SHOULD CARRY:

No, possible power could save Oregon from financial ruin. Farmers would be unable to borrow to finance or move their crops; business men would be unable to borrow for their business; existing loans would be recalled or not renewed, and if the borrowers were unable to borrow money for their requirements in other states, business houses, farmers, factories, manufacturers, stores and individuals requiring borrowed money in their business would be forced into instant bankruptcy.

WHO ADVOCATES THE AMENDMENT?

Outside of its proposer, Mr. J. F. Albright, of Oregon City, it has been impossible to find a single organization of any kind whatsoever that is in favor of it.

AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BANKERS OF OREGON, I WISH SOLEMNLY TO WARN EVERY VOTER IN OREGON THAT IT IS HIS DUTY AND HER DUTY TO VOTE AGAINST THIS AMENDMENT.

By far the greater part of the funds loaned in Oregon comes from individuals, from outside sources and outside banks. These would never consider loaning money in Oregon at four or five per cent when they could obtain a greater rate of interest in other states.

NO INDIVIDUAL WOULD ACCEPT AN OREGON MORTGAGE AT FIVE PER CENT WHEN HE COULD OBTAIN EIGHT PER CENT, OR WHATEVER THE MARKET RATE MIGHT BE IN ANY OTHER STATE.

If the amendment became operative, factories would cease operation and manufacturers be compelled to close their doors. Panic, tight money, financial chaos, unemployment and bankruptcy would follow in rapid succession.

Every voter in Oregon should register his emphatic disapproval of this deliberate misuse of the initiative by voting "No."

OREGON STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION,

By N. U. Carpenter, President

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 314 and 315)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, opposing constitutional amendment **Fixing Legal Rate of Interest.**

DISASTER FOR LABORER AND FARMER

While laborers and farmers would be the chief sufferers, hardship would be worked upon all citizens of Oregon were this constitutional amendment adopted and enforced. Disaster and ruin would involve tens of thousands of home-owners, farmers, small business men and other borrowers. Few, if any, mortgages would be renewed in Oregon, and foreclosures would ensue by wholesale, whereby thousands of homes would be lost and farms would be surrendered by those who had toiled for years to improve them. Few notes owed by business men and borrowers generally could be renewed, no matter how urgent the need, and many failures would result. Such renewals as would be made, either of mortgages or notes, would either be on a charity basis as long as philanthropic lenders had sufficient capital of their own to finance renewals or by sharks on a stealthy basis of evasion, with an added cost to the borrower over the present interest rates, to cover the risk of discovery and invalidation of the obligation.

THESE MUST HAVE LOANS

Those who need borrowed capital in Oregon include:

Laboring and salaried people who are buying homes and as yet do not own them free from debt.

Farmers who have to borrow in anticipation of their crops, so they can finance the cost of cultivating, harvesting and marketing.

Farmers who mortgage their land for the purpose of making improvements from the use of which they can make more money farming.

Livestock men who borrow the price of feedstuffs to condition cattle, sheep and swine for market.

Sheep men who borrow on their wool in warehouse so as to avoid sacrificing it at a low price to buyers who trade on the necessities of the woolgrowers.

Business houses who borrow to carry stocks of goods until such time as they can sell them at a profit.

Industries which must finance purchases of raw material and pay rolls until their products are manufactured and marketed.

Public utilities which must finance the cost of equipment, improvement and extension.

Corporations which develop water power, irrigation projects and industries which develop the natural resources of the state.

Logging and lumber companies which must finance payrolls and purchases of supplies and equipment until they sell their product.

Saw mills which must finance the cost of buying timber.

Contractors who must finance payrolls and supplies pending receipt of their payments from road commissions, counties, cities and other public and private bodies.

Builders of apartments, dwellings and hotels, who must finance all of their construction costs until such time as their finished structures are sold or during the years they are rented.

Municipalities, irrigation districts, road commissions and other public bodies.

Anyone who finds it necessary to renew a note or mortgage.

Every other kind or class of productive industry, commerce or construction.

LABOR OUT OF JOBS

All of the foregoing will be unable to borrow if they are prohibited from paying the market rate for money as established by open competition. The money they need in Oregon, to enable them to exist and operate, will go to other states. Industry and commerce would stand still, financial disaster would be widespread, labor would be out of employment, farmers would be helpless to harvest their crops or would see them sacrificed at a loss, owners of mortgaged homes would lose their homes and a period of hard times and disaster would be visited upon Oregon compared with which the troublous panic days of '93 would be as a period of prosperity.

GREED ALONE WOULD PROFIT

Only those could borrow who could prevail upon greedy lenders to take the risk of evading the law. These lenders would exact a bonus, commission or much higher rates of interest than now are paid lawfully in the open money market. The absolute necessities of frantic borrowers would be traded upon, and it is the borrowers who would suffer, for borrowers always need money more acutely than he who loans it.

DRIVE MONEY OUT OF OREGON

At present this state and nation, and in fact the whole world, are going through a period of high interest rates. First class secured loans, even with the most powerful governments behind them, yield from 6 per cent to 8½ per cent net return to the lender. Even the United States government is compelled to pay 6 per cent on its one year certificates of indebtedness. So heavy is the demand for capital by borrowers—private as well as public—that commercial loans, secured by gilded collateral and backed by years of borrowing credit, today command from 7 per cent to 8 per cent. To attempt to reduce the contract rate of interest in our state by constitutional amendment

down to 5 per cent would be to bar lenders out of Oregon as a field for investment or loan and drive out of Oregon every dollar of loanable funds as rapidly as it could be withdrawn, so it could earn the rates of interest maintaining elsewhere in the open competitive market.

OFT TRIED IN VAIN

History is filled with records of the vain attempts of despots, parliaments, legislatures and peoples to control interest rates by edict or law. From Egyptian times, through the Roman republic and empire, down the middle ages and even during modern times, all these attempts were failures. Their main failure was not in the difficulty of enforcing the edicts and laws, but in the success of their enforcement. In proportion as the fixed rates were enforced, borrowers could not borrow for lenders would not loan. It was the borrowers, not the lenders, who were the sufferers.

KEEPS OUTSIDE MONEY AWAY

We must not be deceived as to the effect that adoption of this constitutional amendment would inevitably have upon money now loaned in Oregon by institutions and individuals located in other states, or who may be induced to loan money in Oregon under conditions that are reasonable. Many large insurance companies, mortgage loan companies and other investment institutions and private investors now consider Oregon as a field for their loanable funds. The effect of this amendment would be at once to destroy absolutely the confidence of all such institutions and of investors generally in the people of Oregon. Not only would they refuse to send new money into Oregon, to help meet the demand for loans, but would withdraw loans now made at the earliest practicable moment and would foreclose rather than renew.

NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT

Oregon is a new and undeveloped country. It is seeking capital, and needs to borrow from the outside world in order to develop its natural resources, which are boundless in extent but can not become productive unless large sums are attracted for investment. Obviously, we who live in Oregon cannot provide these funds ourselves in anything like sufficient quantity, but must turn to outside sources, where capital is picking from among the many opportunities for investment offered by the whole world in competition with Oregon. **THIS MEASURE**, if voted for by the people, would absolutely destroy the confidence of the outside investing world in Oregon, and their investment funds would be denied to this state and go elsewhere.

BUSINESS DONE ON CREDIT

Ninety per cent of the business of the world, and of Oregon, is done on credit, and credit is but another name for confidence. If we of Oregon are to advertise broadly to the rest of the world that as a community we desire to reject all capital instead of attracting investment

to our borders, we will pay the penalty which such disastrous policy would incur.

WOULD THROTTLE COMMERCE, INDUSTRY

Our banks in Oregon are the depositaries and trustees of the funds belonging to hundreds of thousands of men and women of Oregon who carry checking and savings accounts. It is of the utmost importance to the prosperity and economic welfare of the state that these funds should be used wisely and safely in fostering and financing agriculture, manufacturing establishments and mercantile houses. Could anything be more suicidal to the people than to adopt a constitutional amendment that would throttle instead of develop agriculture, commerce and industry?

Every man and woman in Oregon who has a bank account, or who owns a home, or who desires to see the people of our state prosper, should constitute himself or herself a committee to brand this measure as a trap and a delusion.

CAN'T COMPEL TO LEND

As is concisely and truly set forth by the Hillsboro Independent in reviewing this measure:

"With Oregon money sent to states where a higher rate of interest than the proposed Oregon rate could be secured and with outside money remaining outside for the same reason, we can easily imagine the condition that would soon confront industry and the bringing to a standstill all improvements and development work. As existing mortgages became due they would not be renewed and in many cases holders would foreclose, and widespread ruin follow.

"It must be kept in mind that it is not a question of whether the present legal rate is too high or too low. Money, like everything else for which money is paid, is a commodity and will be sold to the one who will pay the most. You may fix the price by legislation, but you can't compel the owner to sell, and if he sells it will be where he can get his price. You may want to borrow, but you can't compel him to loan."

DEFEATS ITS INTENDED PURPOSE

The purpose of this measure may be to help borrowers. The wording sounds plausible. Yet it is obvious to anyone who stops to think about it that it would defeat that purpose. Its net result would be to wreck prosperity in Oregon and do a hideous injustice to the very borrowers it purports to aid—an injustice from the effect of which thousands would lose the homes, farms and accumulations of a lifetime and from which most of them never would be able to recover. The passage of this amendment spells ruin, utter and complete, for the state of Oregon and its citizens.

Vote against this wretched measure.

OREGON STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

By Charles Hall, Marshfield,
President.

By George Quayle, Portland,
General Secretary.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 316 and 317)**A MEASURE**

To aid in preservation of Oregon native waterfowl by the state conveying, granting and ceding to the United States of America all the right, title, claim, interest, rights and powers of control, appropriation and jurisdiction owned or possessed by the state of Oregon, and also such as said state may hereafter acquire in and to all the lands within and all the waters within the Malheur Lake Reservation in Harney county, as set apart by President Roosevelt in 1908 for the use of the Department of Agriculture as a preserve and breeding ground for native wild birds, except that portion thereof lying west of the section line between sections thirty-one and thirty-two, extended on each end, in township twenty-six, south of range thirty-one, 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 2, 1920; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon July 1, 1920.

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

Initiative Bill—Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by Roosevelt Bird Refuge Association: President, John Gill, Third and Alder Streets, Portland, Oregon; First Vice-President, W. S. Raker, Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon; Second Vice-President, Willard A. Elliot, 1011 Thurman Street, Portland, Oregon; Secretary-Treasurer, William L. Finley, 651 E. Madison Street, Portland, Oregon; Executive Committee, J. C. Ainsworth, U. S. National Bank Building, Portland, Oregon; James E. Brockway, Portland, Oregon; J. D. Brown, Portland, Oregon; Ida B. Callahan, 563 Monroe Street, Corvallis, Oregon; Therese M. Castner, Hood River, Oregon; W. C. Hawley, Salem, Oregon; John A. Keating, care of Lumberman's Building, Portland, Oregon; Stephen A. Lowell, Pendleton, Oregon; Henry E. McGinn, 707 Oregonian Building, Portland, Oregon; T. Gilbert Pearson, 1974 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Richard W. Price, care of Oregon Hotelmen's Association, Portland, Oregon; G. Putnam, Salem, Oregon; Robert W. Sawyer, Bend, Oregon; C. E. Spence, Oregon City, Oregon; W. T. Sumner, 574 Elm Street, Portland, Oregon; H. B. Van Duzer, care of Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon; Emma J. Welty, care of Oregon Audubon Society, Portland, Oregon.—**ROOSEVELT BIRD REFUGE MEASURE**—Purpose: To create a refuge for the native waterfowl of Oregon, and in memory of the late Theodore Roosevelt request the national government to designate such refuge Roosevelt Bird Refuge, by ceding and conveying to the United States the right, title, claim and jurisdiction possessed by the state of Oregon in lands within the exterior boundaries of and in and to the waters within Malheur Lake Reservation in Harney county, as set apart by executive order issued by President Roosevelt in 1908, for the use of the Department of Agriculture as a breeding ground for wild birds.

316 Yes**Vote YES or NO****317 No****A BILL**

For a law to aid in preservation of Oregon native waterfowl by the state con-

veying, granting and ceding to the United States of America all the right, title, claim, interest, rights and powers of control, appropriation and jurisdic-

tion owned or possessed by the state of Oregon, and also such as said state may hereafter acquire in and to all the lands within and all the waters within the Malheur Lake Reservation in Harney county, as set apart by President Roosevelt in 1908 for the use of the department of agriculture as a preserve and breeding ground for native wild birds, except that portion thereof lying west of the section line between sections thirty-one and thirty-two, extended on each end, in township twenty-six, south of range thirty-one.

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

Section 1. In order to save some of the native waterfowl of Oregon from extinction, it is necessary that their nesting grounds and feeding places in Malheur Lake Reservation in Harney county be preserved from further destruction, and therefore, the state of Oregon does hereby grant, cede and convey to the United States of America, subject to existing water rights, filings and applications to use, impound or appropriate water made in conformity with the water laws of the state of Oregon, all the right, title, claim,

interest, rights and powers of control, appropriation and jurisdiction owned, or possessed by, and also such as may hereafter be acquired by the state of Oregon in and to all the lands within the exterior boundaries of, and in and to all the waters within the Malheur Lake Reservation in Harney county, as set apart by executive order No. 929, issued by President Roosevelt of date August 18th, 1908, for the use of the department of agriculture as a preserve and breeding ground for wild birds, except that portion of said lands situate and lying west of the section line between sections thirty-one and thirty-two, extended on each end, in township twenty-six (26) south of range thirty-one (31), east of Willamette meridian

Section 2. That the people of Oregon request the national government to change the name of said reservation, and to designate it as "The Roosevelt Bird Refuge", in memory of the president who set it apart as a reservation especially to preserve Oregon native waterfowl by protecting their nests and breeding grounds.

For affirmative argument see page 30.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 316 and 317)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Roosevelt Bird Refuge Association, in behalf of the
Roosevelt Bird Refuge Measure.

This Roosevelt Bird Refuge measure was agreed to about the middle of last June in Portland by Hon. Charles Ellis and Dr. L. E. Hibbard of Burns, and by Henry L. Corbett of Portland, representing a large majority of the irrigation people and land owners of Burns and the Malheur lake region, and by the officers and executive committee of the Roosevelt Bird Refuge Association, seeking preservation of the native birds of Oregon.

Malheur lake is the largest and best wild waterfowl breeding ground in North America. During the nesting season it will be one of the greatest attractions for tourists that Oregon has to offer when hard-surface roads are made through that section of the state. For that purpose alone it will be of very great and increasing commercial value to the state at large.

This bill permits the utmost practical use of the water of all the streams flowing into Malheur lake, but absolutely blocks all speculators' schemes to drain the water out of the lake and destroy it as a wild waterfowl breeding ground. After the waters flow into Malheur lake they are of no value for irrigating any other sections, as this is the lowest part of the valley.

Adoption of this bill will not interfere with the making of from 20,000 to 50,000 tons of wild grass hay every year on the border lands of the lake which are under water during the flood season, but dry in August and September. This is worth at least \$10.00 a ton. Thousands of fur-bearing animals are trapped every year within the reservation on permits from the national government. Some of the most beautiful and highly plumaged native birds, such as the American egret, the white-faced glossy ibis and others are extinct in this state, except in the Malheur lake region.

All the foregoing public advantages are likely to be lost if this measure is rejected. The only people who can possibly profit from a vote against the measure are a few speculators and promoters who are scheming to drain all the water out of the lake.

This measure is in fact a deed, but is necessarily written in the form of a law; it conveys to the United States government all the rights and title the state has, or may hereafter acquire to the lands described in the Malheur lake reservation, and to the water after it reaches the lake, for the one purpose of preserving it as a breeding place for native Oregon water birds—the wild ducks, geese, wading-birds, gulls and a host of others that have nested and raised their young in and about this lake from time immemorial.

This measure gives the government of the United States jurisdiction to enforce the law for protecting the birds and their nests for breeding in the Malheur lake reservation. One great advantage of such undivided duty and responsibility, as every one knows, is that all poachers and feather hunters, as well as other law-breakers, are far more afraid of Uncle Sam than of any state government.

In conclusion, your vote for this measure will change the name of the reservation as a gracious tribute to the memory of the president of the United States who first saw the public advantage of reserving this breeding ground for preservation of native wild waterfowl of Oregon.

Respectfully submitted,

**ROOSEVELT BIRD REFUGE
ASSOCIATION,**

President, John Gill;
First Vice-President, W. S. Raker;
Second Vice-President, W. A. Elliot;
Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. L. Finley.

(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 2, 1920, to amend section 10 of article IV thereof; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon July 1, 1920.

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

Constitutional Amendment—Proposed by Initiative Petition

Submitted by the State Taxpayers League, offices, 91 Fourth Street, Portland, Oregon; Walter M. Pierce, President, La Grande, Oregon; C. L. Hawley, First Vice-President, McCoy, Oregon; A. M. LaFollett, Second Vice-President, Salem, Oregon; J. A. Westerlund, Third Vice-President, Medford, Oregon; Robert E. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, 91 Fourth Street, Portland, Oregon.—

DIVIDED LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—
Purpose: To provide for divided biennial sessions of the legislature into two periods: First period of 40 days, convening second Monday in January, 1921, and biennially thereafter, to be devoted exclusively to the introduction and consideration of bills, resolutions and memorials, and to final action only on governmental appropriation measures; second period of 10 days, convening third Monday in April following, to final consideration of bills, resolutions and memorials, and prohibiting any amendment thereof except upon four-fifths vote of each house; fixing compensation of members at \$3.00 per legislative day; limiting extra sessions of legislature to subject matter of executive proclamations.

318 Yes

Vote YES or NO

319 No

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT REGULATING
LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Section 10 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon shall be and hereby is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10. Regular sessions of the legislative assembly shall be held biennially at the capital of the state on the second Monday in January in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and on the same day of every second year thereafter.

Regular biennial sessions of the legislative assembly shall consist of two periods, namely: an opening period of not more than forty days, commencing on the second Monday in January, and a closing period of not more than ten days commencing on the third Monday in April following. During such opening period bills may be passed appropriating money for the expenses of the session or for the expenses of the state government or of the state institutions previously established, but no legislation relating to any other subject shall be enacted. All other bills and all joint resolutions which

during such opening period shall have received the affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected to each house voting by yeas and nays shall be continued for final action at the closing period but no bill or joint resolution not receiving such affirmative vote shall be so continued. The legislative assembly shall reassemble in the closing period for the sole purpose of taking final action upon the bills and joint resolutions theretofore so continued, and during such closing period no such bill or joint resolution shall be amended except by the affirmative vote of four-fifths of all the members elected to each house.

At extra sessions the legislative assembly shall have no power to legislate upon any subject not specified in the proclamation of the governor convening such extra session.

Members of the legislative assembly in attendance at any regular session shall be entitled to mileage allowance for attendance at each period of the session at the same rate heretofore prescribed, and to per diem compensation at the rate of three dollars for each legislative day.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 320 and 321)

A MEASURE

To provide for the creation of the "State Market Commission" and the organization thereof; to define its duties and powers; to create the position of State Market Director; to define his duties and powers; to create the State Market Commission Fund; and to provide penalties for a violation of this act, 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 2, 1920; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state of the state of Oregon July 1, 1920.

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

Initiative Bill—Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by the State Taxpayers' League: President, Walter M. Pierce, La Grande, Oregon; Vice-President, C. L. Hawley, McCoy, Oregon; Vice-President, J. A. Westerland, Medford, Oregon; Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. E. Smith, Title and Trust Co., Portland, Oregon.—**STATE MARKET COMMISSION ACT**—Purpose: To create a "State Market Commission," establishing the office of State Market Director, salary \$4,500 per annum, and secretary, salary \$3,600 per annum, defining duties and powers of commission to be to assist in economical distribution of products at fair prices, disseminate information concerning market conditions, encourage cooperation among producers, distributors and consumers, mediate disputes when requested, supervise markets and cooperative associations, issue labels in certain cases, inspect products in storage, warehouses and common carriers, authorizing hiring attorney and other employes, providing for appropriation of \$50,000 to cover expenses through year 1922, and providing penalties for violation of the act.

320 Yes

Vote YES or NO

321 No

A BILL

For an act to provide for the creation of the "State Market Commission" and the organization thereof; to define its duties and powers; to create the position of State Market Director; to define his duties and powers; to create the State Market Commission Fund; and to provide penalties for a violation of this act.

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

Section 1. There is hereby created the State Market Commission, a state organization for the following purposes, to-wit:

First. To act as advisor for producers, consumers and distributors, assisting them in economical and efficient distribution of any products at fair prices.

Second. To gather and disseminate impartial information concerning supply, demand, prevailing prices and commercial movements, including common and cold storage of any products.

Third. To promote, assist and encourage the organization and operation of cooperative and other associations and organizations for improving the relations

and services among producers, distributors and consumers of any products, and to protect and conserve the interests of the producers and consumers of products.

Fourth. To foster and encourage cooperation among producers, distributors and consumers of any products in the interest of the general public.

Fifth. To foster and encourage the standardizing, grading, inspection, labeling, handling, storage and sale of any products.

Sixth. To act as a mediator when requested by either party or as an arbitrator when requested by both parties in any controversy or issue that may arise among producers, distributors and consumers of any products.

Seventh. To certify, for the protection of owners, buyers or creditors, when so requested, warehouse receipts for any products, verifying quantities and qualities thereof, to take from any common or cold storage warehouse, whether privately or publicly owned, seal and certify, when requested, samples of any products, and to charge for such service fees sufficient to make the service at least self-supporting.

Eighth. To issue labels bearing the seal of the State Market Commission on request of the producer, packer, canner or distributor, for any products, for which state labels have not otherwise been authorized by law, under such rules and regulations as the director may deem necessary and to charge for such labels such fees as in the judgment of the State Market Director may be proper.

Ninth. To act on behalf of the consumers of any products in conserving and protecting their interests in every way.

Tenth. To improve, broaden and extend in every practicable way, the distribution and sale of any Oregon products throughout the markets of the world.

Eleventh. To promote in the interest of the producer, the distributor, and consumer, economical and efficient distribution and marketing of all or any agricultural, dairy and farm products produced, grown, raised, manufactured, or processed within the state of Oregon, to assist municipalities, other political subdivisions, corporations or voluntary associations formed within the state of Oregon in establishing, organizing and administering retail and wholesale markets, and providing rules for their management and operation.

Twelfth. To gather, and disseminate, through a monthly bulletin, impartial information concerning the supply of, demand for, cost of production of, prevailing prices of, expense of distribution of, commercial movements in intra-state and interstate commerce of any products, including quantities thereof in common or cold storage.

Thirteenth. To supervise all cooperative associations existing under the laws of the state of Oregon and in this respect the State Market Commission is directed to require such associations to submit, and such associations shall submit, not less frequently than semi-annually, and as often as the State Market Commission may require, reports upon forms to be prepared by the State Market Commission which shall contain a complete statement of the business of such associations; to cooperate with such associations for the correction of any defects in respect to their organization or operation and in this respect to place before the directors, or members, or stockholders thereof, such facts as the State Market Commission may determine should be submitted to them for consideration and action. All rules and regulations for the government and general administration of public markets established by municipalities, or other public or private corporations or associations within the state of Oregon shall be submitted to the State Market Commission, and before the same shall become effective they shall bear the approval of the director under the seal of the State Market Commission.

Fourteenth. To keep the producers and consumers of the state of Oregon informed of the supply of, and demand for, and in what markets products can most advantageously be disposed of or purchased.

Fifteenth. To cooperate with the bureau of markets of the United States department of agriculture and with the of-

ficials of the Oregon Agricultural College, in the securing of information and the compilation of statistics and the dissemination of information provided to be obtained and disseminated in this act.

It shall be within the province of the state market director, hereinafter provided for, to determine and decide, when, where and to what extent, existing conditions render it necessary or advisable to carry out any or all the purposes of this act, except those provisions which are mandatory, and he is hereby granted power and authority to carry out any or all of said purposes.

Section 2. This act shall be known as the "State Market Commission Act."

The following terms used in this act shall, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, be construed as follows:

The "Commission" shall be the State Market Commission.

The "Director" shall be the State Market Director himself personally or his duly appointed and authorized representative.

The word "products" shall refer to the agricultural, dairy and farm products produced, grown, raised, manufactured or processed within the state of Oregon.

The term "organizations of producers, and distributors" shall include all corporations, societies, associations and organizations of producers or of producers and distributors, cooperative or otherwise, formed for the purpose of facilitating the marketing of any such products.

A "person" shall be understood to include individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations or their agents or employees.

When the singular is used the plural is also included. Whenever the masculine is used, the feminine and neuter are included.

Section 3. The State Market Commission shall consist of a governing body of one person, to be known as the State Market Director, hereinafter referred to as the director, who shall be appointed by the governor of the state of Oregon, and of a secretary to be appointed by the state market director, as hereinafter provided, and these two shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the State Market Commission and shall administer the provisions hereof, administer oaths, certify to all official acts, and do all proper acts to carry out any and all of the purposes hereof.

Section 4. The director is hereby vested with full power, authority and jurisdiction to do and perform any and all things which are necessary or convenient in the exercise of any power, authority or jurisdiction designated and conferred upon him under this act.

Section 5. The term of office of the director shall be four years, or until his successor be appointed by the governor, and the annual salary of the director shall be forty-five hundred dollars (\$4500.00). The first appointment of director shall be made upon this act becoming effective. The governor may remove the director and appoint his successor at his pleasure.

Section 6. The State Market Commission shall have a secretary who shall be

appointed by the director and hold office at his pleasure, and shall perform such duties as he may prescribe. The annual salary of the secretary shall be thirty-six hundred dollars (\$3600.00).

Section 7. The State Market Commission shall have a seal bearing the inscription "State Market Commission of Oregon," which seal shall be affixed to all such instruments as the director shall require.

Section 8. The salaries of the director and secretary shall be paid monthly in the same manner as are the salaries of other state officers. The salary or compensation of all other persons holding office or employment under the director shall be fixed by the director and shall be paid monthly in the same manner as are the salaries of other state officers. All expenses of whatsoever nature incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be audited by the secretary of state and paid from the funds herein provided for in the same manner as other claims against the state are paid, after approval thereof by the director.

Section 9. The director shall not engage in any other business during his term of office, but shall devote his whole time, attention and ability to the duties of his office. The director shall not hold or own any stock or other interest whatsoever in any produce commission business.

Section 10. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the period of time beginning with the date upon which this act becomes effective and ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1922. All fees, charges and costs collected by the commission under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the state treasury and by the state treasurer placed to the credit of the general fund and any such payment or payments, when so made, shall constitute and be considered as and are hereby made an appropriation of such sums or amounts from the general fund of the state for the purpose of carrying into full force and effect the provisions of this act.

Section 11. The director shall make and submit to the governor, on or before the first day of December, of each year, a report containing a full and complete account of the transactions and proceedings of the State Market Commission for the preceding fiscal year, together with such other facts, suggestions and recommendations as may be deemed of value to the people of the state.

Section 12. The director, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the oath required by the constitution and give a bond with good and sufficient sureties to the state of Oregon in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5000.00) conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

The secretary shall subscribe a similar oath and give a similar bond in the sum of four thousand (\$4000.00) dollars.

The director may require of the of-

ficers and employees, not hereinbefore specifically provided for, such bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as in his judgment may be necessary.

Section 13. The director may make investigations concerning the separate amounts of products held in common or cold storage in this state. In connection with such investigation the director shall have the right to require common or cold storage warehouses and common carriers to submit, and they are hereby required to submit upon demand from him, reports upon forms to be prepared by the director; to inspect the books and records of common or cold storage warehouses and common carriers for the purpose of determining and publishing the amounts of products held in storage and the director is hereby empowered to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, accounts, documents and testimony in any such investigation so made by him.

Section 14. The director is hereby empowered to employ an attorney and to fix his compensation, such employment to be either upon salary or in connection with particular services to be rendered, as the director may determine.

Section 15. The director is hereby empowered to open and maintain an office or offices at such place or places in the state of Oregon as he may determine to be best suited for the fulfillment by the State Market Commission of the purposes of this act.

Section 16. Any person who shall by any act, either of commission or omission, violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, provided however, that upon a second or subsequent conviction for the violation of any of the provisions of this act such person shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00), nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 17. Justice courts, district courts and municipal courts, sitting as justice courts, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of all prosecutions arising under this act. The district or county attorney is authorized to institute prosecutions for violations of this act by information or the same may be instituted by indictment or by complaint verified before any magistrate.

Section 18. The director and the employees under his supervision and control are hereby forbidden to disclose the name of any person, firm or corporation, coming under the jurisdiction of the director except only when such person, firm or corporation is under investigation by the director for having violated or has been charged with or suspected by the director of having violated any of the provisions of this law.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 320 and 321)**ARGUMENT (Negative)**

Submitted by Committee Opposed to Market Agent Bill, opposing State Market Commission Act.

Once again the seeker after soft snaps is before you with a plea for your vote in favor of an institution which is to create for him one more soft berth. Notwithstanding the effort on the part of the present state administration to consolidate and eliminate commissions and useless offices in the interests of the taxpayer, the originators of a bill for a state marketing agent come before you with a plea that you create one more office. Their argument is ingenious and will of course sound plausible. In the end, however, it will prove to be just one more institution for the taxpayer to maintain.

The public today is not suffering from a lack of markets but from a lack of production. The demand for our products was never greater and the market was never better. What we need in the interest of the common people is some institution which, if possible, can increase production so as to reduce the cost of living. This institution will in no way have this effect, but on the other hand will provide one more institution for the ultimate consumer to support.

State marketing agencies have been established in California, Idaho, New York, and some of the other states. The praise of these institutions is principally sung by the individuals who draw salaries for their maintenance. The farmer who is supposed to be benefited by the agency has little, if anything, to say regarding the matter.

To create a state marketing agent would be simply to duplicate the efforts now being put forth by the federal government in this direction. The United States department of agriculture has established a bureau of markets with offices in Spokane, Seattle, Portland, and other of our northwest cities with ample facilities to do everything that a state marketing agent could in any way do for the benefit of Oregon producers.

The tax question is becoming a serious one and somewhere the voter must begin to pare off the useless institutions in his own interest. The bill providing for the establishment of a state marketing agent is certainly a good place to begin.

**COMMITTEE OPPOSED TO MARKET
AGENT BILL,**

William H. Trindle, Secretary.

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

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

Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly

Submitted by the legislature—**COMPULSOERY VOTING AND REGISTRATION AMENDMENT**—Purpose: To amend section 2 of article II of the constitution of the state of Oregon so that provisions may be made by law to require compulsory voting, to require registration in their respective election precincts by all persons who are entitled to vote, to permit such persons to cast their ballots by mail or otherwise, when necessary by reason of illness, or in case of absence from the voting precinct during the entire day of election, or service in the army, navy or marine of the United States.

300 Yes

Vote YES or NO

301 No

Submitted by the legislature—**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REGULATING LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS AND THE PAYMENT OF LEGISLATORS**—Purpose: To amend section 29 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon to limit regular legislative sessions to sixty working days and extra sessions to twenty days, to regulate the introduction of bills after the fortieth day of the session, and to provide that each legislator shall receive not more than three hundred dollars for services, or when convened in extra session by the governor not more than five dollars per day, also mileage at the rate of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled to and from the place of meeting by the most usual route.

302 Yes

Vote YES or NO

303 No

Referendum Ordered by Petition of the People

Referred by Associated Industries of Oregon, offices 607 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon; H. C. Huntington, President; H. J. Frank, First Vice-President; C. J. Ball, Second Vice-President; R. B. Bain, Jr., Secretary; all of Portland—**OLEOMARGARINE BILL**—Purpose: To regulate and license the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, nut margarine, butterine, renovated butter, process butter or any butter substitute, and to provide license fees to be paid by manufacturers, wholesale dealers and proprietors of hotels, restaurants, dining rooms and boarding houses; to prevent and punish fraud and deception in such manufacture and sale as an imitation of butter, and to prescribe penalties and punishment for violations of this act and means and methods of procedure for its enforcement.

304 Yes

Vote YES or NO

305 No

Proposed by Initiative Petition

Initiated by The Oregon Single Tax League, Harry A. Rice, President, 1640 Front Street, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Christina H. Mock, Secretary, 151 Seventeenth Street, Portland, Oregon—**SINGLE TAX CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**—Purpose: To assess all taxes necessary for the maintenance of state, county, municipal and district government, upon the value of land itself irrespective of the improvements in or on it and to exempt all other property and rights and privileges from taxation, from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1925; and thereafter to take the full rental value of the land, irrespective of improvements, as taxes, and no other taxes of any kind to be levied, by amending section 1 of article IX of the Oregon constitution.

306 Yes

Vote YES or NO

307 No

Initiated by Herbert R. Dewart, 771 Greenway Avenue, Portland, Oregon; R. J. Green, 708 "N" Avenue, La Grande, Oregon—**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING TERM OF CERTAIN COUNTY OFFICERS**—Purpose: To provide for the election of a county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner and surveyor, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of four years instead of two, as now provided by law. The amendment is self-executing and becomes effective on the first Monday of January, 1921, when the said county officers elected at the regular November, 1920, election shall qualify.

308 Yes

Vote YES or NO

309 No

Initiated by the Committee of Fifteen, 422 Railway Exchange Building, Portland, Oregon; Chairman, Emery Olmstead, Northwestern Bank Building, Sixth and Morrison Streets, Portland, Oregon; secretary, I. F. Powers, Third and Yamhill Streets, Portland, Oregon—**PORT OF PORTLAND DOCK COMMISSION CONSOLIDATION BILL**—Purpose: Empowering The Port of Portland to purchase from the city of Portland properties under control of Dock Commission, acquire additional lands necessary for commercial and shipping interests and for depositing materials removed from waterways, dispose of lands reclaimed, construct canals to connect waterways, buy other wharfing facilities including terminals, operate lines of transportation necessary to promote water commerce, and issue bonds, not including obligations assumed in purchase of properties from city, up to five per centum of assessed valuation, and enlarging the Port Commission in event of purchase of properties from city of Portland, and preserving powers now vested in said Port.

310 Yes

Vote YES or NO

311 No

Initiated by The Public School Protective League; President, W. H. Maloy, 415 Alder Street, Portland, Oregon; Vice-President, C. L. McKenna, 608 Beck Building, Portland, Oregon; Secretary-Treasurer, Josephine Fritz, 323 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon—**ANTI-COMPULSORY VACCINATION AMENDMENT**—Purpose: To amend article XV of the constitution of the state of Oregon by adding thereto a section to be designated section 9 thereof, providing that: No form of vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall be made a condition in this state for admission to, or attendance in, any public school, college, university or other educational institution; or for the employment of any person in any capacity, or for the exercise of any right, the performance of any duty, or the enjoyment of any privilege; and repealing all provisions of the constitution, laws of the state, charters and ordinances of incorporated cities and towns in conflict with the amendment.

312 Yes

Vote YES or NO

313 No

Initiated by J. F. Albright, Oregon City, Oregon—**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FIXING LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST IN OREGON**—Purpose: Amending article IX of the constitution of Oregon by adding thereto section 9, which provides that: The legal rate of interest in Oregon shall be four per cent per annum, on all moneys after the same shall become due, but on contract the rate of five per cent per annum and no more, may be charged by express agreement of the parties, which rate shall be inclusive of all brokerage and commissions. No laws of this state relating to interest or usury are repealed or abrogated by this section except insofar as the legal rate of interest is modified hereby.

314 Yes

Vote YES or NO

315 No

Initiated by Roosevelt Bird Refuge Association: President, John Gill, Third and Alder Streets, Portland, Oregon; First Vice-President, W. S. Raker, Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon; Second Vice-President, Willard A. Eliot, 1011 Thurman Street, Portland, Oregon; Secretary-Treasurer, William L. Finley, 651 E. Madison Street, Portland, Oregon; Executive Committee, J. C. Ainsworth, U. S. National Bank Building, Portland, Oregon; James E. Brockway, Portland, Oregon; J. D. Brown, Portland, Oregon; Ida E. Callahan, 563 Monroe Street, Corvallis, Oregon; Therese M. Castner, Hood River, Oregon; W. C. Hawley, Salem, Oregon; John A. Keating, care of Lumberman's Building, Portland, Oregon; Stephen A. Lowell, Pendleton, Oregon; Henry E. McGinn, 507 Oregonian Building, Portland, Oregon; T. Gilbert Pearson, 1974 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Richard W. Price, care of Oregon Hotelmen's Association, Portland, Oregon; G. Putnam, Salem, Oregon; Robert W. Sawyer, Bend, Oregon; C. E. Spence, Oregon City, Oregon; W. T. Sumner, 574 Elm Street, Portland, Oregon; H. B. Van Duzer, care of Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon; Emma J. Welty, care of Oregon Audubon Society, Portland, Oregon—**ROOSEVELT BIRD REFUGE MEASURE**—Purpose: To create a refuge for the native waterfowl of Oregon, and in memory of the late Theodore Roosevelt request the national government to designate such refuge Roosevelt Bird Refuge, by ceding and conveying to the United States the right, title, claim and jurisdiction possessed by the state of Oregon in lands within the exterior boundaries of and in and to the waters within Malheur Lake Reservation in Harney county, as set apart by executive order issued by President Roosevelt in 1908, for the use of the Department of Agriculture as a breeding ground for wild birds.

316 Yes

Vote YES or NO

317 No

Submitted by the State Taxpayers League, offices, 91 Fourth Street, Portland, Oregon; Walter M. Pierce, President, La Grande, Oregon; C. L. Hawley, First Vice-President, McCoy, Oregon; A. M. LaFollett, Second Vice-President, Salem, Oregon; J. A. Westerlund, Third Vice-President, Medford, Oregon; Robert E. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, 91 Fourth Street, Portland, Oregon—**DIVIDED LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**—Purpose: To provide for divided biennial sessions of the legislature into two periods: First period of 40 days, convening second Monday in January, 1921, and biennially thereafter, to be devoted exclusively to the introduction and consideration of bills, resolutions and memorials, and to final action only on governmental appropriation measures; second period of 10 days, convening third Monday in April following, to final consideration of bills, resolutions and memorials, and prohibiting any amendment thereof except upon four-fifths vote of each house; fixing compensation of members at \$3.00 per legislative day; limiting extra sessions of legislature to subject matter of executive proclamations.

318 Yes

Vote YES or NO

319 No

Initiated by the State Taxpayers' League: President, Walter M. Pierce, La Grande, Oregon; Vice-President, C. L. Hawley, McCoy, Oregon; Vice-President, J. A. Westerlund, Medford, Oregon; Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. E. Smith, Title and Trust Co., Portland, Oregon—**STATE MARKET COMMISSION ACT**—Purpose: To create a "State Market Commission," establishing the office of State Market Director, salary \$4,500 per annum, and secretary, salary \$3,600 per annum, defining duties and powers of commission to be to assist in economical distribution of products at fair prices, disseminate information concerning market conditions, encourage cooperation among producers, distributors and consumers, mediate disputes when requested, supervise markets and cooperative associations, issue labels in certain cases, inspect products in storage, warehouses and common carriers, authorizing hiring attorney and other employees, providing for appropriation of \$50,000 to cover expenses through year 1922, and providing penalties for violation of the act.

320 Yes

Vote YES or NO

321 No

27 May 49

19 Feb 54