

Where the Voter Makes the Law's



Oregon's Success with the Initiative and Referendum.

Oregon is called the real republic of America. There, to a greater extent than anywhere else, the voters have come to their own.

They make laws and they elect them. They select their United States senators and other officials, instead of leaving that important function to legislative and political cliques. They have routed party bosses and machines and have taken the actual reins of government firmly in their own hands.

All this has been brought about by the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

The initiative is the power of the people to propose a law and pass it themselves without regard to the legislature. The referendum is the power to veto any law passed by the legislature.

Fourteen years ago some men at Milwaukee, Wis., read a book on Switzerland's form of self-government. They began a movement which gradually spread all over the state.

Today, four years after the passage of the initiative and referendum law, the press and the people discuss measures rather than means, policies rather than politics.

There is a long, knotty snub over the legislature. If a law is passed which meets with popular disapproval it may be suspended from operation by referendum petition and knocked out altogether at the next election.

By the referendum the voice of the common people is heard.

If a city council declines to pass an ordinance granting a franchise to an independent telephone company and the people of that city believe they want the independent telephone, that franchise is granted at the next city election.

By the initiative, the voice of the people again is heard.

Today the legislature is not organized with the sole view of electing a certain man United States senator. Before the legislature meets the common people have selected the man they want. The legislative assembly thus becomes as important in comparison to the direct primary election as it is the electoral college to the November presidential election. The direct primary is the logical sequent of the initiative and referendum, and came two years after that law.

The last of the old machines was made at the legislature of 1917, the first following the passage of the referendum law as an amendment to the state constitution.

It was necessary to the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety" are exempt from action of the referendum in this amendment.

Canvassers politicians saw their chance. Every bill submitted to either house of the legislature carried the emergency clause. It mattered not whether it was a bill to expend thousands of dollars upon the betterment of the Columbia river or for a fisheries—there was the emergency clause—the measure was "necessary to the preservation of safety."

Governor George E. Chamberlain saw the danger. The people of the state had decided they wanted the referendum, yet why schemers were attempting to circumvent the will of the people by a trick upon the legislature that he would veto any bill bearing the emergency clause where it was evident there was no emergency in fact. It was apparent that the people were behind him. In Oregon there is a strong republican majority, but Chamberlain is a democrat, and he has been re-elected.

South Dakota passed an initiative and referendum law before Oregon, but it is not so powerful by far. In Oregon there is no going behind the decision of the voter, for he is sovereign when once he has marked his ballot.

In South Dakota the legislators are sworn to obey the expressed desire of their constituents, but if they decline the voters' demands are pigeonholed. In Oregon the law is itself operative, and a measure proposed by initiative and adopted at the polls becomes a law without the sanction of the legislature.

Nevada has a form of the referendum, but no initiative. In Utah the initiative is dependent upon an enactment of the legislature to become effective. The reform in several other states was crushed before much real good had been accomplished.

So tremendous is the republican majority in Oregon that for years the factional politics were by long odds. For twenty years there was a feudal warfare over the election of United States senator. It was the custom to elect a few minutes before the clock struck twelve on the last night of the session. Once no senator was selected, and the state suffered from lack of adequate representation.

All kinds of men went to work to get the initiative and referendum passed. Union printers, lawyers, bankers and several far-sighted politicians played an important part.

The man recognized as being primarily responsible for the enactment of the law is W. S. U'Ren, an attorney of Oregon City. Morning, noon

and night for ten years he pounded away.

In 1891 appeared a book entitled "Direct Legislation" in it was told of the methods by which the Swiss govern themselves, and it suggested how the scheme might be adapted for use in America.

One of these books fell into the hands of W. S. U'Ren. He showed it to members of the Farmers Alliance of Milwaukee, a neighboring town, and just outside Portland. The farmers read "Direct Legislation" and he advised it suggested a remedy for the evils then existing in their state. They went to work.

The last of the old machines was made at the legislature of 1917, the first following the passage of the referendum law as an amendment to the state constitution.

It was necessary to the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety" are exempt from action of the referendum in this amendment.

Canvassers politicians saw their chance. Every bill submitted to either house of the legislature carried the emergency clause. It mattered not whether it was a bill to expend thousands of dollars upon the betterment of the Columbia river or for a fisheries—there was the emergency clause—the measure was "necessary to the preservation of safety."

Governor George E. Chamberlain saw the danger. The people of the state had decided they wanted the referendum, yet why schemers were attempting to circumvent the will of the people by a trick upon the legislature that he would veto any bill bearing the emergency clause where it was evident there was no emergency in fact. It was apparent that the people were behind him. In Oregon there is a strong republican majority, but Chamberlain is a democrat, and he has been re-elected.

South Dakota passed an initiative and referendum law before Oregon, but it is not so powerful by far. In Oregon there is no going behind the decision of the voter, for he is sovereign when once he has marked his ballot.

In South Dakota the legislators are sworn to obey the expressed desire of their constituents, but if they decline the voters' demands are pigeonholed. In Oregon the law is itself operative, and a measure proposed by initiative and adopted at the polls becomes a law without the sanction of the legislature.

Nevada has a form of the referendum, but no initiative. In Utah the initiative is dependent upon an enactment of the legislature to become effective. The reform in several other states was crushed before much real good had been accomplished.

So tremendous is the republican majority in Oregon that for years the factional politics were by long odds. For twenty years there was a feudal warfare over the election of United States senator. It was the custom to elect a few minutes before the clock struck twelve on the last night of the session. Once no senator was selected, and the state suffered from lack of adequate representation.

All kinds of men went to work to get the initiative and referendum passed. Union printers, lawyers, bankers and several far-sighted politicians played an important part.

The man recognized as being primarily responsible for the enactment of the law is W. S. U'Ren, an attorney of Oregon City. Morning, noon

and night for ten years he pounded away.

In 1891 appeared a book entitled "Direct Legislation" in it was told of the methods by which the Swiss govern themselves, and it suggested how the scheme might be adapted for use in America.

One of these books fell into the hands of W. S. U'Ren. He showed it to members of the Farmers Alliance of Milwaukee, a neighboring town, and just outside Portland. The farmers read "Direct Legislation" and he advised it suggested a remedy for the evils then existing in their state. They went to work.

The last of the old machines was made at the legislature of 1917, the first following the passage of the referendum law as an amendment to the state constitution.

It was necessary to the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety" are exempt from action of the referendum in this amendment.

Canvassers politicians saw their chance. Every bill submitted to either house of the legislature carried the emergency clause. It mattered not whether it was a bill to expend thousands of dollars upon the betterment of the Columbia river or for a fisheries—there was the emergency clause—the measure was "necessary to the preservation of safety."

Governor George E. Chamberlain saw the danger. The people of the state had decided they wanted the referendum, yet why schemers were attempting to circumvent the will of the people by a trick upon the legislature that he would veto any bill bearing the emergency clause where it was evident there was no emergency in fact. It was apparent that the people were behind him. In Oregon there is a strong republican majority, but Chamberlain is a democrat, and he has been re-elected.

South Dakota passed an initiative and referendum law before Oregon, but it is not so powerful by far. In Oregon there is no going behind the decision of the voter, for he is sovereign when once he has marked his ballot.

In South Dakota the legislators are sworn to obey the expressed desire of their constituents, but if they decline the voters' demands are pigeonholed. In Oregon the law is itself operative, and a measure proposed by initiative and adopted at the polls becomes a law without the sanction of the legislature.

Nevada has a form of the referendum, but no initiative. In Utah the initiative is dependent upon an enactment of the legislature to become effective. The reform in several other states was crushed before much real good had been accomplished.

So tremendous is the republican majority in Oregon that for years the factional politics were by long odds. For twenty years there was a feudal warfare over the election of United States senator. It was the custom to elect a few minutes before the clock struck twelve on the last night of the session. Once no senator was selected, and the state suffered from lack of adequate representation.

All kinds of men went to work to get the initiative and referendum passed. Union printers, lawyers, bankers and several far-sighted politicians played an important part.

The man recognized as being primarily responsible for the enactment of the law is W. S. U'Ren, an attorney of Oregon City. Morning, noon

and night for ten years he pounded away.

In 1891 appeared a book entitled "Direct Legislation" in it was told of the methods by which the Swiss govern themselves, and it suggested how the scheme might be adapted for use in America.

One of these books fell into the hands of W. S. U'Ren. He showed it to members of the Farmers Alliance of Milwaukee, a neighboring town, and just outside Portland. The farmers read "Direct Legislation" and he advised it suggested a remedy for the evils then existing in their state. They went to work.

The last of the old machines was made at the legislature of 1917, the first following the passage of the referendum law as an amendment to the state constitution.

It was necessary to the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety" are exempt from action of the referendum in this amendment.

Canvassers politicians saw their chance. Every bill submitted to either house of the legislature carried the emergency clause. It mattered not whether it was a bill to expend thousands of dollars upon the betterment of the Columbia river or for a fisheries—there was the emergency clause—the measure was "necessary to the preservation of safety."

Governor George E. Chamberlain saw the danger. The people of the state had decided they wanted the referendum, yet why schemers were attempting to circumvent the will of the people by a trick upon the legislature that he would veto any bill bearing the emergency clause where it was evident there was no emergency in fact. It was apparent that the people were behind him. In Oregon there is a strong republican majority, but Chamberlain is a democrat, and he has been re-elected.

South Dakota passed an initiative and referendum law before Oregon, but it is not so powerful by far. In Oregon there is no going behind the decision of the voter, for he is sovereign when once he has marked his ballot.

In South Dakota the legislators are sworn to obey the expressed desire of their constituents, but if they decline the voters' demands are pigeonholed. In Oregon the law is itself operative, and a measure proposed by initiative and adopted at the polls becomes a law without the sanction of the legislature.

Nevada has a form of the referendum, but no initiative. In Utah the initiative is dependent upon an enactment of the legislature to become effective. The reform in several other states was crushed before much real good had been accomplished.

So tremendous is the republican majority in Oregon that for years the factional politics were by long odds. For twenty years there was a feudal warfare over the election of United States senator. It was the custom to elect a few minutes before the clock struck twelve on the last night of the session. Once no senator was selected, and the state suffered from lack of adequate representation.

All kinds of men went to work to get the initiative and referendum passed. Union printers, lawyers, bankers and several far-sighted politicians played an important part.

The man recognized as being primarily responsible for the enactment of the law is W. S. U'Ren, an attorney of Oregon City. Morning, noon

Surest Signs of Biliousness

Among the earliest symptoms are turned tongue and dull headache. These symptoms, which last, quick pulse, fever and cold sweat. Finally, abdominal and vomiting make the condition of the sufferer almost intolerable.

The root of biliousness is with the liver, which is clogged and can't keep bile from getting into the blood.

Nothing works with the certainty of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, they act directly on the liver, restore the bile to its proper course and prevent it from contaminating the vital fluid.

Of course the bowels are ordered and relaxed by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the kidneys receive new tonic, the blood is renovated, and the result is a renewal of good health.

Stronger proof can't be had than the statement of Fenwick Ludington, of New Harbor, N.S., who says: "Three months ago I had no expectation of ever getting free from persistent bilious attacks. They were attended by dizziness and dreadful headaches. If I stooped over my head would swim, and a nauseous feeling creep into my stomach. Dr. Hamilton's Pills fixed up my liver, drove all the bile out of my blood, and made me a well man in a few weeks. Today I enjoy a good appetite, excellent digestion, and the best of health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

No need for delay, the sooner you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the sooner you'll feel the relief, and the satisfaction of a healthy, well-regulated system. Sold in all drug stores. 25c each, or 50c for \$1. at all dealers.

Dyspepsia.

Medical science doesn't seem to be able to cure it. One professor says one thing about it, another professor says another thing, and all the time people keep on suffering terribly. Now what's the matter? Why don't you get some Fitch Tablets and try them? Take one after each meal. Plenty of people have cured themselves in this way, and that ought to be proof enough that it will cure you, too. It is an unusual medicine and does unusual things. It's a doctor for ten cents. 50c for \$1. One gives relief.

Chesse Ousts Tinned Meat.

Liverpool, March 2.—The chairman of the North Staffordshire Railway company announced at the half-yearly meeting at Stoke-on-Trent, yesterday, that there had been a great increase in the quantity of chesse carried since the Chicago meat scandals. He declared that chesse had taken the place of tinned meat in the diet of the poor.

AIDS DESTITUTE DANCER.

Paris, March 2.—A delightful story of Queen Alexandra's self-sacrifice in the cause of kindness and mercy is told in connection with her majesty's recent stay here.

It seems that a letter was sent to her majesty, calling attention to the case of Lois Fuller, the famous dancer who had fallen on evil times owing to illness. The dancer was to make a reappearance at the Hippodrome, and it was suggested that the royal patronage would help her greatly.

Every moment of the queen's time was already filled by pre-arranged engagements, but her majesty cancelled several engagements and went to the Hippodrome.

Twin Fees To Happiness.

A pale face means pale blood. Pale blood means low vitality. Pallor makes you look badly and the poor blood back of the pallor makes you feel badly. There can be no happiness without health and energy and those conditions can be secured by building blood and vitality with Wade's Iron Tonic Pills. They are a great nerve strengthener and blood maker. In boxes, 25c, at Wade's Drug Store. Money back if not satisfied.

DR. AGNEW

WITH THE FORESIGHT OF A PROPHECY, BY THE AID OF THAT GREATEST OF KNOWN TREATMENTS—"DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART"—IS LEADING THOUSANDS OUT OF "EGYPTIAN BONDAGE," OUT OF ILL-HEALTH AND UNTOLD SUFFERING TO THE "PROMISED LAND" OF PERFECT HEALTH.

DOES YOUR HEART ACHE?

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART WILL STOP THE PAIN

Is there palpitation—is there fluttering—is your breath short—is it hard to find your pulse sometimes—Do you have smothering spells—Do your feet and ankles swell—Do you have fainting turns—Do you have nightmare—Do you have pain in the left chilly sensations? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has saved thousands of sufferers, and it can help and cure you; but you cannot afford to try with heart troubles, so if you have any of the heart symptoms to-day then to-day is the day to put yourself in touch with a remedy—this great heart treatment that never fails.

"I was under treatment," says Mr. A. Lavers, of Collingwood, Ont., "with some of the best physicians in London (England) for what they diagnosed as incurable heart trouble. I suffered agonies through pain about my heart, fainting spells, palpitation and exhaustion. As a drowning man grasps at a straw I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. The first bottle relieved me greatly; two bottles took away all traces of my heart trouble."

DR. AGNEW'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS cure all liver ills—10 cents. DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER, a sure cure for catarrh. "SOLD BY H. WADE."

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART WILL STOP THE PAIN

Is there palpitation—is there fluttering—is your breath short—is it hard to find your pulse sometimes—Do you have smothering spells—Do your feet and ankles swell—Do you have fainting turns—Do you have nightmare—Do you have pain in the left chilly sensations? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has saved thousands of sufferers, and it can help and cure you; but you cannot afford to try with heart troubles, so if you have any of the heart symptoms to-day then to-day is the day to put yourself in touch with a remedy—this great heart treatment that never fails.

"I was under treatment," says Mr. A. Lavers, of Collingwood, Ont., "with some of the best physicians in London (England) for what they diagnosed as incurable heart trouble. I suffered agonies through pain about my heart, fainting spells, palpitation and exhaustion. As a drowning man grasps at a straw I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. The first bottle relieved me greatly; two bottles took away all traces of my heart trouble."

DR. AGNEW'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS cure all liver ills—10 cents. DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER, a sure cure for catarrh. "SOLD BY H. WADE."

YEAR 74. NO.

MCKAY FURS

MCKAY MA



FINE FUR

Buy direct and save the profit, quality, style and fit.

JOHN MCKAY FUR

149-153 BROCK ST.

Owing to my inability secure suitable premises West; and to the splendid port accorded by my here, I have decided to in Kingston. I am moving up the best selection of

Imported Suitings

I have ever shown values combined with class trimmings and workmanship leaving nothing to be desired at

WAGCONER'S

Call and inspect the stock

Cailler SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

"THE RED STAR," EDWARD JENKIN, 274 PRINCESS ST.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

QUEBEC CANAL

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN SEALED TENDERS

"Tender for Cement," will be the undersigned, until 10 o'clock Wednesday, the 13th March, the supply of 10,000 barrels of Cement for the use of the Quebec Canal.

Specifications and Form of Tender to be procured at the office of the Contracting Engineer at the Quebec Canal, Ottawa, on and after the 4th March, 1907.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, L. K. JOHNSON, Contracting Engineer.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 1st March, 1907.

Newspapers inserting their notices without authority from the Department will not be paid for.

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cornwall Canal will be on the first day of April, 1907, until the 15th April, 1907.

By order, W. A. STEWART, Superintendent.

Cornwall, February 24, 1907.

Newspapers inserting their notices without authority from the Department will not be paid for.

TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of the Heating Work required at the Cornwall Canal, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the Contracting Engineer, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Tenders to be submitted to the Contracting Engineer, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, on or before the 15th day of March, 1907.

I have sold thousands of the Pittsburgh City Coppers in Kingston.

Don't neglect the opportunity of securing a block large of very small profits. That is why I like to try for the fun.

TURK'S SECOND-HAND 398 Princess Street