

Angeles, until in a single instance the possession of this same power on the part of the electorate saved the city over a million dollars. Since then it has not been urged as an argument in Los Angeles. Senator Bourne thus replies to the objection: "Anticipating the objection that Direct Legislation is expensive to the State, I will say that the submission of a total of 52 measures at three different elections in Oregon has cost the State \$25,000, or an average of about \$781 for each measure. At the election in 1908 there were nineteen measures submitted at a cost to the state of \$12,362 or an average of about \$651 each. Five of the 19 measures were submitted without argument. Upon the other 14 measures there were nineteen arguments submitted, for which the authors paid the cost amounting to \$3,157.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that the people of Oregon feel satisfied that they have received full value for the \$25,000 they spent for the submission of measures under the initiative and referendum. The only persons who raise the question of cost are those who would be opposed to Direct Legislation if it were free of cost. I think I could cite numerous instances of laws passed by the legislature which cost the people much more than \$25,000, without any tangible return, and perhaps could cite a few measures which had been defeated by legislatures with resultant loss to the people of many times \$25,000. The cost of legislation cannot always be measured by dollars."

Since the corporations and political bosses have essayed to govern city, state and nation, we have had a recrudescence of the old arguments popular in the days of kingly rule and class despotism. There has been a systematic attempt to create distrust in democracy, a subtle effort to poison the public mind against popular sovereignty. In considering this subject Mr. Bourne observes: "The people are not only intelligent but fair and honest. When the initiative and referendum was under consideration, it was freely predicted by enemies of the popular government that the power would be abused and that capitalists would not invest their money in a state where property would be subject to attacks of popular passion and temporary whims. Experience has exploited this argument. There has been no hasty or ill-advised legislation. The people act calmly and deliberately and with that spirit of fairness which always characterizes a body of men who earn their living and acquire their property by legitimate means. Corporations have not been held up and blackmailed by the people as they have often been by the legislators. "Pinch Bills" are unknown. The people of Oregon were never before more prosperous and contented than they are to-day and never before did the state offer such an inviting field for investment of capital. Not only are two transcontinental railroads building across the State, but several interurban electric lines are under construction, and rights of way for others are in demand.

"I have mentioned all these facts for the purpose of showing that the people of my state, and I believe the people of every other state, can be trusted to act intelligently and honestly upon any question of legislation submitted for their approval or disapproval.

Only One Feature

"The initiative and referendum is but one of the features of popular government in Oregon. It has been the means by which other reforms and progressive laws and constitutional amendments have been secured, for it has been found that the people cannot always get the laws they desire through the legislature, but can get them through resort to the initiative.

"The next step after the adoption of the initiative and referendum was the adoption, in 1904 by a vote of 56,295 to

position at the general election next preceding the election of a senator in congress without regard to my individual preference."

"Or he may subscribe to Statement No. 2 as follows:

"During my term of office I shall consider the vote of the people for United States senator in congress as nothing more than a recommendation which I shall be at liberty to wholly disregard if the reason for doing so seems to me to be sufficient."

"Or he may be perfectly silent on the election of the United States senator. It is entirely optional with the candidate.

"The law further provides that United States senators may be nominated by their respective parties in the party primaries, and the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes thereby becomes

To Earn A Reward

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

16,354, of a direct primary law, which is designed to supersede the old and unsatisfactory "convention system."

Provision for popular election of United States senators is another important Oregon innovation that has worked most satisfactorily. In explaining the provisions by which the people have been able to obtain senators of their choice, or true representatives in the place of creatures of corporations and bosses, Senator Bourne says:—

"In the case of a legislator's nomination, the candidates may, in addition to his statement, not exceeding 100 words specify measures and principles he advocates, also subscribe to one of two statements, but if he does not so subscribe, he shall not, on that account be debarred from the ballot. It will be seen therefore that three courses are open to him. He may subscribe to Statement No. 1 as follows:—

"I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office I shall always vote for that candidate for United States senator in congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that

the party nominee. Then in the general election, the party nominees are voted for by the people, and the individual receiving the greatest number of votes in the general election thereby becomes the people's choice for United States senator.

The People's Will

"Notwithstanding that our primary election law embodying these statements, particularly statement No. 1, was passed by popular vote of approximately 56,000 for, to 16,000 against, the opponents of the law charge that the people did not know what they were doing when they voted for it. Therefore the advocates of the election of senators by the people and of the enforcement of statement No. 1 submitted to the people in 1908 under the initiative, the following Bill:

"Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oregon:

"Section 1. That we, the people of the State of Oregon hereby instruct our representatives and senators in our legislative assembly, as such officers, to vote for and elect the candidates for United States senators from this state, who receive the highest number of votes at our general elections.

"Although there was no organized campaign made for the adoption of this bill other than the argument accompanying its submission while the opponents of the primary law assailed it vehemently the basic principle of Statement No. 1 and the election of United States senators by the people was again endorsed by the passage of the Bill by a popular vote of 69,568 for it to 21,162 against it, or by nearly 3 1/2-1."

"Mr. President, in this connection I deem it proper to divert for a time from an explanation of our primary law and give a concrete illustration of its operation. Both my colleague Senator Chamberlain, and myself were selected by the people and elected by the legislature under the provision of this law. Opponents of popular government and especially of the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, have bitterly assailed statement No. 1 of our law because a legislature, overwhelmingly Republican, elected my colleague, who was a candidate selected by the Democratic party and nominated by the whole electorate of the state as the people's choice of our state for United States senator. Upon reflection I think every intelligent man who is honest with himself must concede that this fact, instead of being the basis of a criticism, is the highest kind of evidence as to the efficiency of the law and every advocate of the election of United States senators by a popular vote must realize that Oregon has evolved a plan through its statement No. 1 provision of its primary law, wherein, in effect, the people enjoy the privilege of selecting their senator and through the crystallization of public opinion, the legislative ratification of their action."

Corrupt Practice Act

Of the corrupt practice act and the provision of publicity pamphlets, senator Bourne says:—

"The next step in popular government in Oregon after the adoption of the direct primary law, was the adoption of a corrupt practice act, which the legislature had refused to enact but which the people of the state adopted under the initiative.

"The corrupt practices act was adopted under the initiative in 1908 by popular vote of 54,042 to 31,301. It provides that no candidate for office shall expend in his campaign for nomination more than 15 per cent. of one year's compensation of the office for which he is a candidate, provided that no candidate shall be restricted to less than \$100.

"The act provides however, for the publication of a pamphlet by the secretary of state for the information of voters, in which pamphlet a candidate in the primary campaign may have published a statement setting forth his qualifications, the principles and policies he advocates and favors or any other matter he may wish to submit in support of his candidacy. Each candidate must pay for at least one page, the amount to be paid varying from

Retail Prices in Canadian Cities

The following table shows the retail prices of many staple commodities on July 15th, as shown in the Labor Gazette, published by the Department of Labor, Ottawa.

LOCALITY	Salted Beef per lb.	Mutton, hind- quarter, per lb.	Fresh Roasting Pork, per lb.	Salt per lb.	Beacon, per lb.	Fresh Pork, per lb.	New Lard Eggs, per doz.	Packed Eggs, per doz.	Milk, per qt.	Dairy Butter, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Rolls, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Beans, per lb.	Apples, per lb.	Granulated Sugar, per lb.	Yellow Sugar, per lb.	Potatoes, Bag 1 1/2 bu.	Anthracite Coal, per 1000 lbs.	Bituminous Coal, per 1000 lbs.	Hard Wood, per long cord	Soft Wood, per cord	Coal Oil, per gallon	Best, per month
Halifax	22	18	17	14	20	3-15	24	22	7	23	28	4	3	3	10	6	3	75	6 70	4 75	3 50	3 50	20	14-20
St. John	22	16	17	18	22	3-25	20	18	7	24	28	4	3	3	12	5 1/2	3	75	6 75	4 85	8 00	4 00	22	9
Quebec	14	13	17	18	20	8	22	19	8	22	24	3	3	3	15	5 1/2	3	45-50	7 25	4 75	6 00	4 50	18	16-18
Ottawa	18	12 1/2	18	17	25	12 1/2	23		6	24	27	4	4	3	10	5 1/2	3	60	7 30	5 50	6 50	3 50	20	10-14
Kingston	20	15	15	17	22	12 1/2	22		5		25	5	5	5	10-12	5	3	75	7 00	6 25	7 00	4 50	18	6-10
Toronto	20	12	20	18	20	12	23		8	20	27	4	4	3	10	6	3	1 25 (new)	6 50	5 00	7 50	5 00	18 20	16
London	18	15	18	18	24	16	22	20	6	22	26	5	7	3	10	6	3	75	6 50	6 50	8 00	6 00	15	10-15
Port Arthur	22	18	22	20	22 1/2	11	30	25	10	25	30	3 1/2	4	3	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	90	7 55	6 50	4 50	3 00	30	12-25
Winnipeg	22	22	22	18	25	12 1/2	30	25	7	22	28	4	6 1/2	4 1/2	12	6	5	50	10 50	9 00	6 00	4 50	20-25	
Brandon	18	20	20	18	25	15	25		7	25	30	5	7	3	5	7	6 1/2	45	11 25	9 00	6 75	4 75	35	15-20
Regina	15	20	20	20	35	20	30		10	25	30	5	8	6	12 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	90	12 50	8 50	8 00	7 25	30	
Moose Jaw	20	20	20		25	15	35	30	10	25	35	4	5	3	12 1/2	6 1/2	6		13 50	8 00		9 50	25	25
Edmonton	15	18	20	20	30	18	25		8 1/2	20	25	3 1/2	3 1/2	3	15	6 1/2	6 1/2	75		3 50	3 00		30	20
Calgary	20	20	20	22	27	13	30	25	8	22	30	4	6	6	15	6 1/2	6	1 25	8 00	5 50	2 00		35	30
Vancouver	25	25	18	18	40	10	40	30	10	25	35	4	4	3	10	6	5 1/2	150		7 50	3 00		40	20-30