# The Oregonian

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#### PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1908. BRYAN AND HIS PARTY.

No judicious observer can doubt for a moment that Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, would be a stronger candidate at the polls than Mr. Bryan. For Johnson would receive every vote that Bryan could obtain, and many more of the conservative sort, who regard Bryan as wanting in soundness of judgment, and indeed in political sin-

But there is no probability that Johnson can obtain the Denver nomination-though his state is solidly behind him and New York is likely to throw its vote for him, forming a nu cleus that might possibly make it difficult for Bryan's supporters to bring to him the necessary two-thirds of the delegates in the convention. New Jersey and Connecticut, under the influence of New York, are restive under the pressure for Bryan, and much inclined to throw their votes against him. Georgia, also, declined to in-struct for Bryan, and elsewhere in the South are delegates who may join the opposition.

Nevertheless the supporters of Bryan claim the necessary two-thirds, with a considerable number to spare. Almost two-thirds, they say, are sunder posiinstructions; and they profess they have no doubt of Bryan's nomination on the first ballot.

Beyond question the active workers of the Democratic party in most of the states are for Bryan. His opponents are men who take little part in the preliminary movements of politics, and couldn't control the party if they Yet they are numerous enough to exert much power in elections. They remember Bryan's effort to debase the money of the country, his declaration for Government ownership of the railways, and his disposition to go dangerously far, as they believe, in withdrawing protection from property rights. These persons believe they have sufficient power to prevent Bryan from carrying any state in which business, industrial and property interests outweigh those of sentimental, gressive and revolutionary politics. They have been able to beat him heretofore on this basis, and they think they can do it again. Undoubtedly they will try to do it. They would make no such effort against Johnson, Judge Gray or Governor

Francis, of Missouri. It is observed everywhere that Republicans rather wish for the nomination of Bryan. They fully believe it would be easier to beat him than to beat Johnson. For Johnson could scarcely lose any of Bryan's ardent folsupport of great numbers little or not at all inclined towards the Republiparty, but wholly adverse to Bryan.

By no possibility can Bryan carry anything east of the State of Ohio. But in several of the great states of the Upper Mississippi Valley he will have powerful support. Should Chicago give him a very great majority he probably would be elected. But that will be his only chance. The two great cities of New York and Chicago will probably, as heretofore, decide the election; not merely by the magnitude of their own vote, but by the influence they exert in the wide territory about

It is possible, though at present it can hardly be regarded as probable, that the states west of the Rocky Mountains will be very important factors. But they are not likely all to vote the same way. Their combined strength in the Electoral College is about equal to that of the State of Illinois.

### THE ACCIDENT RECORD.

In all countries railroad accidents unavoidable, but because at some one of a thousand points of management there may be inattention or failure: and, moreover, the physical condition of roadbed, of rails, of cars, becoming weak, may escape detection, till accident shall reveal it. On the whole it is wonderful, when the extent of the traffic is considered, that the accidents

But the greater numbers of those killed are not employes or passengers, or people run over who are crossing the tracks; nor all these together. The greater number consists of tramps who are stealing rides. Such are killed every day, by trains that run through without detention or knowledge of accident.' And in every smash-up tramps perish. About 4000 'trespassers' persons are killed annually, and as many more maimed or injured. In five years, according to the reports of the Commerce Commission. the railroads of the United States killed 23,974 persons of this class and injured 25,236 more. The statistics of course could not be complete. Of the so-called trespassers not all were

tramps, but the majority were. A writer in the Atlantic says: have the idea that American railroads kill many passengers. Yet almost ten trespassers are killed to every passenger killed. We believe that the trainman takes his life in his hands; yet more than twice as many trespassers annually sustain fatal accidents." The writer wonders "that there should be tures and Assessors and tax collectors left living a single Jack the Hobo to wash his shirt." But he doesn't wash his shirt.

awful nuisance to the country. If the railroads help to keep the class mov- tion came up to the Supreme Court ing about, they help also to reduce its

wants its chief hostelry improved. Ac- he is a lawyer, Governor Chamberlain

Bush, who own a half interest," and "Ladd & Tilton, who own a half inerest," favor the project; "but there are two estates in the East owning the the Statesman; yet "there is no doubt the matter will be arranged in due time." Sure. When the Salem paper can solve the arithmetical problem of fitting a fifteen-yard carpet snugly to a twelve-yard room, the rest will be casy.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION. Various artists are at work on drafts for the platform that is to come forth from Denver. All suggestions are passed up to Mr. Bryan for his approval, rejection or amendment. To the deliverance on injunction much attention will be directed; but we may suppose that its form will be practically identical with that which Bryan has been accustomed to recommend to his party in Nebraska. The latest Democratic convention of that state adopted the following:

We favor such a modification of the laws relating to injunctions as will, first, prevent the issuing of the writ in industrial disputes except after notice to defendants and full hearing; second, permit trial before a judge other than the one who issued the writ; and, third, allow a jury to be summoned in all cases where the alleged contempt is committed outside the presence of the court.

It is not materially different from the Taft platform, except in the demand for trial by jury in cases where the alleged contempt is committed outside the presence of the court, Mr. Gompers has been hoping to get rid of injunctions altogether "in labor

It would appear, then, that the Democratic party does not intend to insist on abandonment of "government by injunction," against which so many eloquent speeches have been made But when one wants to proceed against his neighbor's property or business, or knock his neighbor's head off, he doesn't like to be restrained by injunction. It is an odious form of government. So is the policeman's club

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE "OTHERS." and defense of his course in accepting unconstitutional compensation is one of the most disingenuous utterances of his public career. He has, in fact, placed himself in that indefensible position assumed by ex-Governor Geer, to which reference has recently been made in these columns. When accused of taking money from the treasury in violation of the constitution, he points at Lord and Geer and Moore and Kincaid and says, "They did it, too." Better no excuse at all than one like this. One could admire the fighting propensities of one who said frankly, Yes. I took the money and spent it. and what are you going to do about it?" That would at least be frank and to the point. To point the accusing finger at another in the effort to detract attention from the main charge, or for some other purpose that cannot

be imagined, is childish. The plain facts in the matter are these: The constitution declares that the state officers shall receive certain salaries, that of the Governor being placed at \$1500. The section upon this subject closes with this emphatic and comprehensive limitation: "They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their respective offices; and the compensation of officers, if not fixed by this constitution, shall be provided by law." From this section it is apparent that the Legislature had no power over the salary of the Governor, for it is "fixed" by the constitution. The people who organized the state government declared lowers, and certainly would get the what compensation certain officers shall receive, and they are entitled to that much, and no more,

But Governor Chamberlain says, as Governor Geer said before him, that the Legislature imposed new duties upon the Governor by making him a member of certain boards, such as the board of trustees of the Asylum, of the Blind School, the Mute School, etc., and provided him a salary for the performance of these duties. But in setting up this defense the Governor either pleads guilty to ignorance of the constitution or a desire to conceal his knowledge. Section 10, of article 2, of the constitution, says: "Nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this constitution expressly permitted." That is just as plain as the provision that an officer shall receive no fees or perquisites.

Now, then, when Governor Chamberlain draws his excess salaries he does so either as Governor or in some other official capacity. If he draws it as Governor, he violates that section which says that he shall receive no fees or perguisites whatever. If he draws it in some other official capaoccur, not because they are absolutely city, he violates that section which says that no person shall hold more than one lucrative office at the same time. No amount of sophistry can get around a proposition so plain and sim-

ple as this. But it is not the violation of the constitution that renders Governor Chamberlain most open to criticism. That has become an every-day occurrence in Oregon, and is no longer even a fault. But the character of defense or excuse that is put up is what merits condemnation. "The others do it, too," is the plea. That was the plea put up in behalf of the eminent gentlemen caught, in the dragnet of the landfraud prosecutors. That is the excuse for bribery in Legislatures, for grafting in San Francisco and for illegal public grabs everywhere. defense that has no standing whatever

in law or in morals. Fortunately our own Supreme Court has given its express disapproval of this attempt to evade and ignore the provisions of the constitution. For nearly half a century all the people of the state acquiesced in the violation of that section of the constitution which provided that only certain property might be exempted from taxation. When the question was presented be fore the Supreme Court that tribunal held that the constitution meant what is said, and that misinterpretation of its provisions could not change its meaning, even though acquiesced in by all the people. Though Legislaboards of equalization and county courts, had recognized the validity of acts exempting from taxation property other than that mentioned in the constitution as exempt, when the quesall these misinterpretations were swept aside and the court stood squarely by the constitution, as it should have Salem desires a first-class hotel and | done. In view of this, especially since

ness when he attempts to justify his own acts by saying that Geer did the same. Let every tub stand on its own Let every man submit his other two-sixths interests," remarks acts to the test of right and wrong, whatever others may have done or left

> IS PORTLAND'S FUTURE "AT STAKE"? Ample evidence of the impregnable position of Portland as a trade center can be found in the plain, uncolored recital of facts appearing in the news columns of the daily papers. In yesterday's Oregonian there were four separate items of railroad news, any one of which was sufficient to silence pessimistic utterances "Portland's future" being "at stake," as alleged in a sensational meeting notice circulated among members of the Commercial Club a few days ago. One of the items mentioned announced the early completion of the North Bank Railroad bridge across the Willamette, and the inauguration of a train service August 15. Completion of this road into Portland will prove to be beyond question the most important commercial event that Portland has had occasion to observe since 1883, when direct rail connection with the East was formed. The other items were all in close relationship to the North Bank enterprise, but each of them had a distinct bearing on Portland's future trade expansion.

One of these news items, under a Spokane date line, told of the new survey which the Hill interests are making for a north-and-south line through the best part of the Washington wheat belt to act as a feeder for the North Bank road. This new line as projected would, at light cost of construction and economical operation, make tributary to the North Bank road nearly all the wheat of the famous Big Bend country, a territory from which Portland has been as effectually barred as though it were beyond the Rockies. The road, in passing north from a North Bank connection near the Columbia River, would also tap much of the best wheat country on the main line of the Northern Governor Chamberlain's explanation | Pacific. The saving to the railroads by bringing this wheat to Portland over a water-level grade, instead of carrying it over the Cascade Mountains, would be enormous, and the feeder will undoubtedly be rushed to completion at the earliest possible moment

A Lewiston dispatch in yesterday's

Oregonian announced issuance of an order for installation of heavier steel on the Idaho end of the Spokane & Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific, in order that the wheat traffic, which was formerly taken out by way of Spokane and thence over the mountains to Puget Sound, can in the future be routed by way of Lewiston and thence to Portland. For nearly ten years the Northern Pacific has, at enormous expense, been hauling the Idaho wheat crop up the heavy grades of Potlatch Canyon, and thence to Puget Sound by way of Marshall Junction, a few miles west of Spokane. With inauguration of a water-level service the wheat movement will be reversed. The Idaho crop will go out by way of Lewiston and the Palouse crop in Hill territory will go down through the canyon. It will be much cheaper for wheat trains to "coast" down to Lewiston than it was to 'buck" them up Kendrick Hill Another Lewiston item in yesterday's Oregonian told of the plans for an early extension of the Spokane & Inland electric line from Moscow, Idaho.

to Lewiston. This road also taps a fine wheat country, some of which is not reached by either the O. R. & N. or the Northern Pacific, and, as in the case of its older competitors, the only outlet by a down grade is through Lewiston and thence on to Portland.

These new trade highways are coming into existence in conformity with the plans of Nature. The "line of least resistance" from any part of the Inland Empire leads down to tidewater at Portland. We have three great transcontinental railroads terminating at Portland, a fourth is near at hand, and a fifth will be here easily within the next five years. These roads, with their feeders, will reach nearly all of the accessible portions of the Inland Empire, and will land the products of the country at tidewater. The only possible manner in which "Portland's future" can be jeopardized under this new era lies in our failure to keep the channel from Portland to the sea in such shape that the traffic brought down over the water-level grade can be passed on to sea with no greater delay and expense than are met in other ports with which we have been obliged to compete.

Delays have been done away with by the excellent work on the river entrance and river, and the expense was last year equalized by the Chamber of Commerce acting with the railroads on pilotage, towage and ballast charges. In keeping down these charges and in maintaining a good channel to the sea lies the most urgent duty of every Portlander. It is a duty we owe the Inland Empire producer, for we cannot expect the rate reductions which must come in the near future if we force the railroads to haul the wheat many miles past our doors to some port where charges and delays may be less than we permit at Portland. The only real serious matter Portland has "at stake" is the maintenance of a deep, safe highway to the sea, and, as our ability to cope with this problem has already been demonstrated, even that is not

## IS LABOR'S VOTE DELIVERABLE?

Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, a warm personal friend of Mr. Bryan's, says that the "peerless leader" will take no definite action on the injunction plank which organized labor is demanding, until after a conference which will be held this week with prominent labor leaders. From the manner in which the politicians have been flirting with the labor vote this year, it would seem that Mr. Gompers has made more of an impression than was warranted by "past performances" of the labor vote. As has frequently been stated, the labor element, which is represented by Gompers, constitutes only a very small portion of the actual labor vote of the country, and the inability of Mr. Gompers to deliver more than a small number of votes would seem to indicate that an "eyelash finish" was ex-

pected in November. Whether through distrust for its leaders or through a strong underlying sentiment of "Americanism," labor does not present a strong showing when an attempt is made to herd it cording to the Statesman, "Ladd & shows poor judgment as well as weak- into a separate party or to use it for

political purposes as a balance of power between the two big parties. The first appearance of a National labor ticket was in 1888, and the novelty of the proceeding was so great that it received 146,836 votes out of a total of about 10,000,000 cast. Four years later a Socialist labor ticket received only 21,532 votes. Last Presi dential election the same kind of a ticket received about 34,000 votes, although E. V. Debs, running as a Soreceived more than 400,000. As this was more than 200,000 in excess of the vote that Debs received in 1900, when he ran as a Socialist-Democrat, it would appear that the bond of sympathy between the labor vote and the Socialist vote was not as

strong as generally believed. Mr. Gompers secures any particular concessions from Mr. Bryan under promise to deliver a given number of votes, the Nebraska candidate may be disapointed when the count is made. American labor of the better class will not be traded or herded for political purposes.

A man who had deserted a wife and coaxed a 17-year-old girl to elope with him, afterwards marrying her, on Saturday evening in this city fired three bullets into his helpless victim at such close range that the revolver discharge set fire to her clothing. From his cell in prison the would-be murderer made an elaborate statement in which he mentions "humiliation," "honor and "self-respect." The tragedy presents no new phases, but when a murderer who had previously been a wifedeserter and a child-stealer claims that he has suffered "humiliation," or that he has any "honor" or "selfrespect," that could be damaged by the woman he tried to kill, it is certainly something new and unusual. Seventeen-year-old girls need some encouragement before they can lure married men away from their homes, and, no matter how great the sins of the poor girl who seems to have paid the penalty with her life, they are small in comparison with those of the man who lured her away from home, mistreated her, attempted to murder her, and as a finale blackened her character as she lay in torture from the wounds he had inflicted.

The Oregonian, because it has referred to the history of the country, for instruction and guidance, has been accused of "waving the bloody shirt." Oh, well; let The Oregonian stand rebuked. It is disreputable, doubtless, to recall that anybody ever stood for abolition of slavery, for maintenance of the Union, or for support of the gold standard and agreement with the world's monetary system and measure of values. The Oregonian humbly submits.

What does Bryan care if "twenty thousand Democrats of old Connecticut" don't want him? He never carried Connecticut, and probably never will. When the Democrats of Illinois, or Indiana, or Ohio, oppose him and go to Denver to prevent his nomination, the man from Nebraska will worry somewhat. But not about Con-

A Spokane man got a divorce from his wife because she wouldn't leave Portland and live with him in Spokane. It is dangerous for any married man who has the misfortune to live elsewhere to introduce his family to the beauties and attractions of Portland.

Tacoma is disposed to be facetious over Portland's proud announcement that the channel at the river entrance is 3000 feet wide and 26 feet deep. It might be improved, of course, but not by a harbor like Tacoma's-26 feet wide and 3000 feet deep, or thereabouts.

Your Uncle Yim Hill has found that it is easier and cheaper to haul wheat down hill to Portland than over the mountains to Puget Sound. This information may not make our friends on the Sound happy, but we can't help it. Portland didn't put the mountains

Harry Thaw has obtained a new writ of habeas corpus and is now out for a new trial. There does not seem to be much chance for relief for the long-suffering public until the Thaw undertaker gets out a writ of that kind for Harry.

There need be no great surprise that ex-Register Bridges, of the Roseburg Land Office, made arrangements with the prosecution for immunity. From his own confessions as to his dealings with Kribs, it is evident that he badly needed it.

John D. Rockefeller is said to be writing his memoirs. If he tells how he got it they will be interesting. But the chances are he will say he got his millions by prayer. Still it will be worth while to hear from the most powerful prayer in the world.

The late Portland Rose Carnival cost something like \$23,500. It was a great show. It couldn't have been more satisfactory if it had cost \$100 .-But it didn't cost \$100.00. Evidently it shouldn't.

There appear to be some persons in Mexico who are opposed to a third, or fourth, or fifth, term, as the case may be, for President Diaz. If they live long enough they will have their way.

may be serenely sure Bryan can't win; but the business men do not cast all the votes. Nor can victories be won by confidence alone. Mayor McClellan really received a

The business men of the country

plurality over Mr. Hearst, as the recount shows. But for a man who was safe in his job, the Mayor was mighty incredulous about it. We take it for granted that there

from Portland. Governor Johnson is another of those statesmen who might have been elected President if only some one else hadn't got the nomination.

was an eclipse of the sun yesterday,

though it was invisible from Portland.

That is the reason it couldn't be seen

Among others not to be present at Denver: David B. Hill. He WAS a Democrat.

Good morning! Did you notice the sun shine yesterday?

THE WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

Justice Brewer on the Need of Its Re straining Power. New York World.

Justice Brewer in his address at Clari College commencement referred to the present tendency toward restricting the preventative powers of courts. never was a time." he said. "in the hisory of the Nation when the full restrain-ing power of the equity court was of so when the Legislature assembles in Janing power of the equity court was of so much importance. As the population becomes more and more dense and activi-ties increase, the restraining power of the equity court is worth vastly more than the punishing power of the criminal court. It is in line with the highest thought of the day."

To comprehend Justice Brewer's point of view requires an understanding of what is meant by the lawyer when he speaks of the law and equity. The distinction is entirely historical. Ancient courts of common law like the King's Bench were emphatically creatures of precedent. The forms of pleading were intricate. Cases were often decided on technical grounds and without regard to the merits. A verdict for damages was the property of the Republican voters of the state, or even an imposing minority thereof, inthe merits. A verdict for damages was the only form of redress. Hence arose

the only form of redress. Hence arose
the practice of appealing for relief to the
King as a fountain of all justice.
The Chanceller, as the "keeper of the
King's conscience." could disregard technicalities in order to render substantial
justice. He was not obliged to wait until a wrong was actually committed, but
could forbid by injunction or direct mandamus. Naturally this was very displeasing to the established tribunals and pleasing to the established tribunals, and the common-law courts fined sultors who dared to resort to Chancery. Finally Queen Elizabeth interposed and the common-law judges were sharply admonished, Lord Bacon says "on their knees," after which equity was allowed to administer its own system undisturbed.

ts own system undisturbed. Many of the states-New Jersey, for exsmple-still keep law and equity distinct. New York has merged the two, and the same court has power to award whatever relief it may consider proper

BROOKLYN EAGLE BOLTS BRYAN Will Not Be for Him or His Platforn Under Any Circumstances.

Brooklyn Eagle

For Mr. Bryan on no platform whatever will the Eagle be.
For Mr. Bryan under no circumstances whatever will the Eagle be.
For no platform and for no candidate whatever of Mr. Bryan's making or pre-

scription will the Eagle be.
The Eagle neither waited for Chicago to say the foregoing nor is it waiting for Denver to qualify the foregoing. It is but reiterated here and now to enable the Tribune to be under no doubt

whatever on the subject. The Eagle is historically and logically Democratic, wholly anti-Bryan and wholly anti-Populist.

New York World. The Brooklyn Eagle has the distinction of being the first Democratic newspaper to bolt Bryan and to announce that in no circumstances will it support Bryan or a Bryan platform. By carefully reading the next issue of the Commoner the Eagle will doubtless discover that it is owned by J. Pierpont Morgan and that its ediare written by John D. Rocke-

#### View of a Labor Man.

George F. McClane, editor of the Castle Rock, (Wash.) Advocate, was for many years an active member of Multinomah Typographical Union, and held among union labor men of Port-land most pronounced views on economic questions. In the latest issue of his paper he speaks as follows on the injunction plank:

"Don't forget, either, that it was at shines, that the plank in the platform limiting the power of the courts in the matter of injunctions was placed there. This plank, if carried to a successful subsidized courts of our land. For this reason, if for no other, and there are many others, every isboring man who is worthy of the name should Republican Legislative nominees over the standard of "Rig Bill" Taft, irrespective of former party affillations."

### Another Need for Injunction.

Fossil Journal. Down in Portland last Sunday, while a motorman was making a few goo-goo eyes and throwing a kiss or two in the direction of a maiden fair standing on the corner, his car crashed into another car and gave a lot of passengers the biggest scare of their lives. Fortunately none were seriously injured, though some were considerably bruised and all were badly shaken up, and this is all the more miracrious in view of the fact that both cars of a total of 90. were wrecked. The summary discharge of the motorman raises the question of the motorman raises the question seem that Republican members of both whether or not a carman has any rights House and Senate ought to decline further at all that must be respected. If he works 14 hours a day, when in thunder is he going to sleep if he can't do his is he going to seep.

courting when on duty or wave a "trala-la" to his lady love as his car goes
whizzing by the trysting place? These
soulless, romanceless corporations should
be suppressed, or at least enjoined from
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### A FEW SQUIBS.

Passenger—"How do you feel, my go-nan, when the giant waves come tumbili-ver the ship?" Old Salt—"Wet, ma'am-'erry wet!"—Judge. Blobbs How did you get along in Paris Do you speak French' Sloobs-"Only enough to make myself misunderstood."—Philadelphia Record.

"My boy," advised the Polonius with chin whiskers, "stand by the fing," "Til do it, dad," "And don't let the offices go wholiy unprotected." —Louisville Courier-Journal. Mrs. Uptown—"I trust that we shall get along very nicely. Nora. I am not at all difficult to sult." Nora (the new maid)—"No. ms'am; that's what I thought the blessed minute I set eyes on the master."—Harper's Bazar.

Cholly—"I ovehheard you remark, Miss Peppery, that Gus Sappy and I were gweat chums, but I assual you you were mistaken—" Miss Peppery—"Oh, no; it was you who was mistaken. I sald, 'great chumps' "—Philadelphia Press.

Tourist.—'Looks like pretty good sol around here. What crops do the farmer grow in this section.' Native.—'That al decends, stranger.' Tourist.—'Depends or what?' Native.-'On what sort uv seed they puts in an' the weather.''—Chicago Dally News. She—"If a man loves his wife as much as she loves him, he will stop wasting his money on cigars if she asks him." He—"Yes, but if his wife loves him as much as

she ought to love a man who loves her enough to stop it if she asks him, she won't ask him."—Puck.

# THE DIPSOMANIAC'S DREAM.

By A. Jagman.
O, that was a glorious picnic,
And my dream was full of cheer,
I swung in a silken hammock
By the side of a tank of beer.

The brewer was up in a pulpit, The brohop was out on a spree; The sailors all were ordered ashore. And the landsmen went to sea.

The tiger ate hay in the barnyard.
The donkey and elephant chummed.
The lazy man did all the hard jobs,
While the working classes bummed. The bug drove out in bis buggy; Ben Tillman howed to a coon; The jug ran away with the juggler, And the horns froze off to moon.

The admiral stood on the burning deck with a blood-red flag unfurled, And swore he'd have peace and quiet Or fight till the end of the world.

But how I must come to a finish,
Though this is not all of it, quite
There are forty-four thousand m
verses.
Whish ere covered by copyright.

LOWELL RAPS STATEMENT NO. 1.

Pendleton Lawyer Says Majority of Republicans Oppose It.

PENDLETON, Or., June 27.—To the Editor.)—Before the sun finally sets upon the day of political principles in Oregon, permit me as an humble representative of an apparent minority to offer a few suggestions inspired by the distant music of that seeming Republican swan-song

In order that there may be no mis understanding, however, let me say at the outset that I am impressed that those Republicans who are under the pledge of the eleventh commandment should consummate that obligation. It is their duty to vote for Chamberlain oint is their duty to vote for Chamberlain of without hesitation, while their party as-

even an imposing minority thereof, in-dorse Statement No. 1. The obligation upon legislators is moral, not political. Our Democratic brethren, assisted by a few Republicans, have been so noisy in its advocacy that many people seem to regard the sentiment for that state ment as substantially unanimous. ing could be further from the fact. The abstract of the official vote is now available, and the returns disclose about 116,000 votes polled at the recent election Of these, nearly 70,000 were cast in favor of the law in effect making the statement hereafter compulsory, but it should not be forgotten in the analysis that of this number at least 40,000 were Democrats, who voted yes because it was the trump card of the game in which they wer

favored the fetich, and they do not favor it now. They are not dreamers. They know that this always has been and will continue to the end a Government of parties; that this is a Republican state, and that under a representative form of government it is entitled to be repreented at Washington by men of that political faith elected in the constitu-

lonal manner.

The most of the party membership have opposed the idealism of the statement, confident that in the end the considerate judgment of the electorate will realize that principles, not men, must control in a government of the people. To elim-inate the abuses and corruption of the Legislative caucus they have welcomed. it is true, the pledge to support in the Legislative Assembly the party choice at the polls, but a pledge which compels a Legislature of one party to elect a Federal Senator of another party has not appealed to those men to whom Democracy and Republicanism signify distinct and divergent policies of gov-ernment, present as well as historic. Those of us, therefore, who have pro-

tested against the idea from the ing now have the satisfaction of figures and a condition which demonstrate the political accuracy (to say nothing of the wisdom) of our position.

An analysis of the primary election

and of the general election, so far as they touch the Legislature, will clearly disclose that Republican support of the statement has at all times been meager. The now famous pre-election letter of Mr. U'Ren to Governor Chamberlain gave the figures as to the primary.

In that election, outside the County of Multnomah, the great majority of Re-

publicans indicated by their ballots their repudiation of the statement. Portland politics is a mystery to an outsider, but still it is a reasonably safe assertion that a ticket composed of men like Notting-ham, Selling, McArthur and Farrell was the demand of Mr. Taft, who will be assured nomination from the outset, and our next President as sure as the sun that Statement No. 1 contributed little in favor of the first two or against the last two of these gentlemen. There was a feeling over the state, and presumably in Portland, that Mr. Hodson was entermination, will be one of the greatest boons ever secured to the American chine, and this sentiment, whether true people, particularly the laboring or false, unquestionably defeated him, classes, who have hardly dared to say and largely also those candidates whom their names were their own in the the voters regarded as presumably in alpresence of some of the corporation liance with him. Statement No. 1 was subsidized courts of our land. For

state were elected notwithstanding a well-planned effort to defeat those who had not accepted the new dispensation. In a few instances Democrats, masquerading as independents in order to catch the votes of scattering Republican idealists, have been elected to the Legislature on the statement platform, but it will not be denied, I think, that nine-tenths of their support came from their own party associates.

The result is that, counting the several Democrats and those hold-over Senators who are bound by a pledge given two years ago, there are only 52 Statement No. 1 members of the Legislature out

Under such circumstances it would Democratic liaisons; enter party cuses and organize both branches as publicans, regardless of individual opin-

the sentiment of the Republican party in the state. It demonstrates, however, that our Democratic friends have suc cessfully played the smoothest game of politics that Oregon ever saw. Behind the scenes, of course, has been the Dem-ocratic National committee, with its money and political acumen, but what-ever the methods the fact remains that

the minority has won the stakes and is entitled to payment in full.

The writer supported Mr. Fulton at the primary election, and Mr. Cake at the general election, and were there 48 anti-statement Republicans in the Legislative Assembly would now reserve the latter. Assembly would now regard the latter as entitled to the election as the regular candidate of his party at the polls. Such ondition does not exist, however, and while Chamberlain will be Senator, the honor will be his, not because the Repub lican party indorses Statement No. 1, but because its members believe that the Legislature should keep faith in all promises, mistaken though they may be.
Statement No. 1 is now the law of the
state—made so by majority vote upon an initiative statute-and the men who have been its opponents will be found its most loyal supporters so long as it shall remain the law, because the most of them are obedient to every law. It is, therefore, no longer an issue even in party politics, and I write this not in any thought of changing existing conditions, but that men may think, and thinking may know that the famous statement never has bad, and has not now, either. standing or material support in the can-did opinion of the great majority of Republicans throughout the state.

In my judgment, and my observation has extended over a considerable portion of the state during the campaign preeding the June election, Statement No. 1 cut small figure either in the defeat of Fulton in April or the triumph of Chamberlain in June. Time. I think, will demonstrate that Cake won in the primary election chiefly because thousands of Republicans resident in the sands of Republicans resident in the rural portions of the state had read the Heney charges against Fulton and the Senator's reply never reached them. The Governor was victorious at the general election because of his attractive personality, his wide acquaintance, his genius as a "mixer." and his marvelous faculty to remember names and faces. These qualities brought to him the votes of large numbers of men over the state. of large numbers of men over the state who call themselves Republicans, but who have no fixed political principles.

#### SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE Just now my one overmastering desire is to see Bob McCracken in a directoire

Buncoed.

Hale and hearty and blithe and strong Bill in his office works all day long; Planning the while how he'll enjoy His coming vacation-ah, happy boy,

Tired and haggard and hollow-eyed, Back from the blithsome countryside Comes Bill at length, his vacation o'er, Busted, disgusted, sick and sore, Now the moral of this is plain to see,

If you're husky and happy and busy at Don't get the fool notion that you must

An outing is not as cracked up to be.

roam. For ever it was and ever will be, That Summer resorts are not "one, two,

three' With the "ads" that you read and the pictures you see.

Poetry is a salad dressing poured over stale ideas to make them palatable,

The man of the hour is the one who holds a stop-watch on the progress of events.

The Roosevelt Homecoming. The following dispatch, which the telegraph editor hadn't the nerve to run at the time it was received, gives to the world for the first time the true story of the arrival home of "T. R." and his family for their Summer rest. It is graphically reported by the Oyster Bay correspondent of the Consolidated Press, who is also editor of the Weekly Clarion and proprietor of the Red Front Undertaking

Parlors:

OYSTER BAY, June 28.—When No. 4 pulled in this afternoon a large crowd was down at the depot to see our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, who is also President, come in, also his family. All were glad to see him, although it was necessary to interrupt a horseknoe pitching contest back of Bronson's store. Hon, Roose-velt stepped spriy; off the train, after heartily slapping Mr. Johnson, the colored porter of the train, on the back, and making a joking reference to Brownsville. He espled our genial liveryman and ye scribe standing near and borrowed a chew of Battle Ax from the former named, remarking wittily, "He who chooses hest chews least." This sally was greeted with loud laughter. The Oyster Bay sliver cornet band then played the "High School Cadeta" march with great enthusiasm, although the absence of our genial and handsome tonsorialist, William Anderson, who plays the tubs, was noted. Mr. Anderson was shaving a customer who also wanted a champoo and could not leave his shop on South Main.

Madam Roosevett is looking well and

Main.

Madam Roosevelt is looking well and was dressed tasty, but not gaudy, in a brown skirt and pink basque. Mr. Look followed the party, carrying the family suit cases and the bird cage. He also looked well but tired. Among other distinguished and eminent visitors who had come down from New York on No. 6 earlier in the day to welcome the Honorable were Mr. Muldoon, the wrestler; Bat Masterson, the gun gentleman: Professor Bryce, the English Embassador; Mrs. Eleanor Glyn, the great literary lady, and Rev. Lyman Abbott. It was a gala day and mone who saw the sight will deny it was the most wonderful we have had since the street fair last Fall. On the way up town Master Kermit excited considerable innocent amusement by tying a can to a dog's tall. It was a tan-colored dog belonging to the Widow Jones. Further up town the President stopped in front of Wilson's grocety and sampled some choice dried apples that were exposed to view on the sidewalk. The genial progrietor told him to go ahead and eat all he could without swelling up. This made the former party laugh loudly, and he said "Bully; I'll tell that to Taft." In front of Dr. Snodgrass dental pariors a fine display of crowns, plates and complete double sets of teeth (advertised in the Clarlon) had been arranged and as he saw it the distinguished guest appeared to be delighted.

After arriving at the farm the subject of our sketch made a few remarks to his neighbors, telling them about the ligunction plank, his approaching hunt in Africa, and what he thought of the Allies. He Madam Roosevelt is looking well and

and what he thought of the Allies. He further remarked that good citizenship was a good thing to have in a town and to keep it up. He was much pleased at the number of babies in arms, who were present

ber of babies in arms, who were present with their parents, and remarked slyly that Oyster Bay's younger set had evidently been doing its duty.

Later loc cream and cake were served on the porch and a good time was had by all. Then Mr. Roosevell excused himself by saying it was almost chore time. So putting on his overalls he put up a load of hay, swilled the hogs, cut a jag of wood so that Mrs. R. needn't do it in the morning, and then wrectled with Mr. Hi Hunkers, his hired hand.

When the supper dishes were done, Miss Ethel sang "Love Me and the World Is Mine" in the parlor, and a happy and momentus day came to an end.

The conscience of most people is in

The conscience of most people is inone respect like the tenements of a shrewd landlord. Whenever a desirable tenant, with inducements, comes along it is "for rent."

A Tillman Story. Senator Tillman recently told this story at a Washington banquet appropos of that time-honored Democratic Congressional institution "a working minority."

"I said to a friend of mine the other day in Charleston: "'Bill Higgins doesn't seem to have much voice in the management of his home, does he?"

"My friend shock his head and laughed. "No," said he, 'but Bill supports his wife, his mother-in-law, his father-in-law, and his two brothers-in-law, and therefore it may be said of him that he constitutes a good working

The new crop of graduates is now. at least a week old and yet the slovenly old world hasn't taken a single reef in his suspenders.

minority."

They would be in alignment with the Democrats were Democracy in the ascendency in the state. These men have been flattered because called by name and presented the political hand-grasp by the genial Governor of the common wealth. Out of 163,320 votes cast for Senator the successful candidate has 52,421, of which number probably approximately 16,600 were Republican largely from the class of whom I speak Chamberlain's triumph is personal, not political. The election of Senator has come to him as did his second election as Governor, for reasons wholly non-political. He will be Senator not because he is a Democrat, but despite that fact. Some day Oregon will return to principl and party in politics. Until that time comes those of us who are old-fashioned enough to believe that there are fixed governmental policies around which groups of men denominated parties have naturally heretofore gathered, around which they will continue to gather, despite all theory, can wait with patience. Opportunism is always tran-sient. Political poise will ultimately be restored. A whiriwind never measures a persistent curren

STEPHEN A. LOWELL.

Washington Star. "So," remarked the boyhood friend,

"you are in the swim."
"Mother and the girls think I am, answered Mr. Cumrox. "But my personal feelings are those of a man who has fallen overboard and ought to be holler-