BRYAN ADDRESSES SOLONS AT SALEM

Good Government Theme of Speech Delivered by Democratic Leader.

PRAISES OREGON IDEAS

Congratulates Legislators on Election of Senators Chosen by People.

Assails Franchise Grabbers. Commends Referendum.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—Bryan's address to the Legislature this morning brought together a big pack of patriots in the House chamber, as big as ever attended an election of United States Senator on the "last night." In the audience were warhorses of his party from various parts of the state, who had followed him from Portland to participate in the festivities. The Nebraska prophet spoke 45 minutes, giving himself just time to reach the train for Eugene. He was thanked by the Joint Assembly on motion of Representative Campbell, of Clackamas.

His remarks were a "good government" speech and nonpartisan. He congratulated both Democrats and Republicans in the Legislature for having united to elect for United States Senators the people's choice candidates. He commended the initiative and referendum and assailed franchise-grabbers, his remarks in this direction being directed evidently at long-term and perpetual franchises in Portland. He urged the Legislature to pass bills for curbing railroads.

Before coming to the Capitol from the hotel where he spent the night, Bryan addressed the students of the High School and then of Willamette University. At the university he was taken in tow by Governor Chamberlain and Senator Milton A. Miller of Linn, who convoyed him to the Governor's office.

There he met a concourse of eminent citizens, most of them Democratic faithfuls, including Alex Sweek, of Portland, chairman of the State Central Committee; N. A. Peery, J. F. Reilly, Jonathan White, H. Bernard, Robert A. Miller, Jefferson Myers, Sam Wolf, all of Portland; W. H. Wehrung, of Hillsboro; W. F. Matlock, of Pendleton; J. D. Matlock, of Eugene; Herman Wise, of Astoria; T. G. Halley, of Pendleton; C. V. Galloway, of McMinnville; J. O. Booth, of Grant's Pass; Turner Oliver, of La Grande; Seymour H. Bell, of Sumpter, and many others, all of whom were said to have paid their fare to Salem, as did Bryan himself.

State Officers Greet Him.

Others in the Governor's quarters to greet Bryan were the members of the state government, including the three Supreme Justices, Secretary of State Benson, State Treasurer Steel, Attorney-General Crawford and Labor Commissioner Hoff.

At the Capitol a certain Major Clark is said to have greeted Bryan with:

"Mr. Bryan, did you notice that the car you came up on last night was 1908?"

"No, I didn't notice it; but you may observe that I got off at a way station," retorted the Commoner.

"But it brought you through, all right, to the end of your journey," quickly returned the Major.

By this time the members of the Senate were marching into the House chamber. After them the officials of the Governor's office, headed by Governor Chamberlain and Mr. Bryan, arm in arm, joined the procession and squeezed their way through the packed humanity in the rotunda and outside the bar of the House.

At the Speaker's stand Bryan was received by President Haines and Speaker Davey and seated between the two. The whole troupe of followers—Governor Chamberlain, other state officers, Chairman Sweek, the two Millers, "Bob" and "Milt," and as many as could find room—took seats on the platform as especial objects of honor.

Mr. Bryan's speech in part follows:

Democratic Leader's Speech.

I referred last night to the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people. Why have they adopted this reform? It is because the Senators, as we now elect them, do not always represent the people; it is because the great corporate interests have filled the United States Senate with their attorneys and their hired men, that the people have clamored for a change that puts the election of Senators into the hands of the whole people.

I desire again to congratulate the people of this state upon the advanced position which they have taken upon this subject. You submitted this question of Senatorial election to your people; the people voted on it, and as I understand it, when the Legislature met, the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, felt themselves bound by the vote of the people, and cast their vote for the men who had been selected by the people for those positions. I want to congratulate you for this step; I want to thank the members of my party for voting for Republicans, when the people at large had declared that Republicans were their choice for those positions. I wish we had this in every state.

Another evidence of the growth in this direction is found in the adoption of the initiative and referendum. And why are these things developing? Because they give the people a chance to express themselves. I believe there is more virtue in the people than finds xpression in their representatives. I know I will not offend the representatives when I say I regard them not as an unalloyed good, but as a necessary evil. It is no reflection upon the representative. If the people could act directly on every question, it would be better than having representatives; but because they cannot act directly, because of their number, we have representatives.

Where Weakness Lies.

Yet, the weakness of our government is not in the people, but in the representatives of the people. Look back at all the disgraces and scandals and shames in public life, and you will find that they are in the representatives, as a rule. It is because the representative does not represent. It is because the representative betrays his constituents and uses the power for his own private gain, that we have had graft and corruption in our government. The object of the initiative and referendum is to bring the government nearer to the people. If the legislative body refuses to do what the people want done, they have it in their power, through the initiative, to compel the doing of what they want done; and if the legislative body does something the people do not want, they can put a veto on what the Legislature does, and when you put in their hands this power, you put a restraint upon the Legislature, which will be seldom used, for, when they know if they go astray the people can correct them, they will not be so apt to go astray.

I was in Switzerland, where this system of initiative and referendum has been in use for years; they have it in the cantons and the whole country. They have the government resting so securely on the will of the people, that while they have three distinct nationalities, speak three languages in the management of the government, and record their proceedings in three tongues, it would require the armies of nearly all of Europe to take liberty from little Switzerland. The more freely the people have their way, the more safe is a government.

Good Government Is Strong.

The way to make a government strong is to make it good. I believe it is the destiny of this country, this nation and this government, to destroy the thrones of the world—not by force or violence, but by showing them something better than the thrones—a government resting upon the consent of the governed, strong because it is loved and loved because it is good.

We also have been troubled with our city legislation, in the granting of franchises. The tendency is in favor of municipal ownership. One hundred years ago, I think the statistics show that one in 17 cities owned its water works; now the statistics show 16 out of 17 cities own their water works. The whole trend is in favor of municipal ownership.

I believe every charter of our cities should provide that every franchise granted to a corporation should contain in it a provision allowing the city to take the plant upon an equitable basis, whenever the city wishes to do so. More than that, I believe there should be a provision in the charter of the city that no franchises shall be granted except upon the vote of the people of the city. We have enough of the giving away of franchises by members of our City Councils.

For Short-Term Franchises.

I believe all franchises should be for short terms and not for long ones, for you cannot peer into the future and decide how much a franchise will be worth 25 years or 50 years hence. The shorter the term the better.

I have come to another conclusion: that there should be a maximum dividend also. You call that socialism? Let me remind you that the Parliament of England, when it charters a water company or gives a company a franchise, puts a maximum dividend and does not allow the corporation to give more than the maximum. This is done in England, and I am in favor of borrowing from any country what is of benefit or improvement to us; but we have already used this in this country.

There is a great railroad in Connecticut, which has a maximum dividend provided, and manages to get along very nicely. I believe the time has come to fix the maximum dividend for all of the corporations. The time has come when the people should be considered and not those who seek to exploit the people, under the form of a corporation.

BRYAN AT OLD WILLAMETTE

Explains to College Students Requisites of a Public Speaker.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—W. J. Bryan was at his best when he appeared before the students of Willamette University this morning. In the first part of his address he set forth and explained some of the necessary requisites for the successful public speaker, saying that the object of the speaker should be to seek to impress his subject, and not himself upon the audience. He said that "man was largely the creature of his own environment in public speaking," and as an example he cited Demosthenes. Mr. Bryan said that in order for a speaker to be successful he must feel his subject.

Mr. Bryan compared the possibilities of the American youth with the youth of other nations and went into the description of the conditions of the children of heathen lands, comparing their chances with the opportunities of the American youths.

Mr. Bryan spoke at the High School for a few minutes this morning, and arrived at the university chapel at 9:20. The Bryan party, consisting of Governor Chamberlain, Judge Halley, Dr. Byrd and Fred Steusloff, were met and escorted to the rostrum by President Coleman, who introduced Governor Chamberlain as chairman, who in turn introduced Mr. Bryan.

Talks From Flatcar at Albany.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—William Jennings Bryan addressed a big crowd of Linn County people at the depot here today noon. The train arrived at 12:10 and Bryan, accompanied by State Senator M. A. Miller, mounted a flatcar on a siding and W. R. Bilyeu, of Albany, introduced Bryan, who spoke for 25 minutes. The address was mainly a vindication of the campaign policies of 1896, the speaker maintaining that later events had even established the logic of the free silver argument. He argued for the ideal in politics and government, saying reform Republicans and progressive Democrats were now united in a movement for better things.

Junction City Demands Speech.

JUNCTION CITY, Or., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—A crowd of 200 people assembled at the depot today to greet W. J. Bryan. The train stopped about ten minutes. Bryan was urged by the people to speak, which he did, after shaking hands with most of them. When the train pulled from the depot to the oil tank the crowd followed closely, still urging him to speak on. As the train stopped Bryan ordered his overcoat, after which he resumed his speech. As the train started they all cheered him. His last words were: "We have a good government, but let us try to improve it."

ATTORNEY FOR EACH COUNTY

Campbell Fathers Bill Creating Many Public Prosecutors.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—Representative Campbell, of Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, has introduced in the House a "county attorney" bill. It is proposed to create each county in the state a separate prosecuting attorney district and provide for the appointment and fix the salary of a county attorney for each county. Multnomah County is the only county in which any deputies are authorized. In addition to the county attorney in that county at a salary of $4000 per annum, provision is made for two deputies at $1800 per annum each.

The bill provides that each county in the state shall be constituted and declared to be a prosecuting attorney district and each district shall be known by the name of the county which constitutes the district. The bill provides for the election at the regular biennial election in 1908, and every four years thereafter, by the qualified electors of the several prosecuting attorney districts of this state, a District Attorney for each of the districts so created, the officers so elected to serve for the term of four years or until their successors are elected and qualified. The powers of the District Attorney shall be the same as are now provided by law for District Attorneys in judicial districts and in prosecuting attorney districts.

The salaries of the District Attorneys, or County Attorneys, as they will be known, as provided in the bill introduced today are as follows:

Baker County, $3000; Benton, $900; Clackamas, $1200; Clatsop, $1400; Columbia, $800; Coos, $700; Crook, $800; Curry, $700; Douglas, $1200; Gilliam, $700; Grant, $600; Harney, $800; Jackson, $1000; Josephine, $1000; Klamath, $1000; Lake, $1000; Lane, $1200; Lincoln, $500; Linn, $1000; Malheur, $800; Marion, $1200; Morrow, $1000; Multnomah, $4000; two deputies, each, $1800; Polk, $700; Sherman, $700; Tillamook, $800; Umatilla, $1500; Union, $1200; Wallowa, $1000; Wasco, $1200; Washington, $1200; Wheeler $500; Yamhill, $700.

Bill to Protect Trainmen.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—Protection of trainmen is the purpose of a bill that has been introduced in the House by Representative Farrell. This bill proposes to regulate the stringing of wires, electric or others, over railroad tracks and includes attention to the maintenance of such wires already strung. The proposed law will make it unlawful for any person or corporation to string any wire of any description over the tracks of any railroad company except in such manner and at such places as shall be approved by the County Court within which the crossing of such wires is proposed.

A Quick and Safe Remedy for Bowel Complaints.

Twenty years ago Mr. George W. Brock discovered that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was a quick and safe cure for bowel complaints. "During all of these years," he says, "I have used it and recommended it many times, and the results have never yet disappointed me." Mr. Brock is publisher of the Aberdeen, Md., Enterprise. For sale by all druggists.

SALMON BILLS WAIT

Columbia River Interests Not Disturbed at Salem.

LEGISLATION HELD BACK

Measures So Far Introduced Do Not Affect Packers—Fight Will Open After Conference With the Washington Solons.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—Nearly a score of bills have been introduced in both houses, but only one of them touches troublesome salmon questions on the Columbia River, as to open and closed seasons, abolition of wheels or restriction of any kind of gear. Bills thus far are quite mild as to salmon and the Lower Columbia interests are holding back the bills they want passed. They are represented in the Capitol by H. M. Loretson, secretary of the Fishermen's Union of Astoria, and Ole J. Settem, of the same organization.

The troublesome matters will not be heard from until after the conference between the committees from the Oregon and Washington Legislatures. On the Oregon committee are Senator Hedges of Clackamas and Senator Scholfield of Clatsop and Representatives Knowles of Wasco, Farrell of Multnomah and McCue of Clatsop. This committee is charged also with the duty of investigating pilotage at the mouth of the Columbia River.

One bill to change the seasons in the Columbia has been presented by Representative Farrell of Multnomah, providing for a closed Sunday between May 20 and August 20; a closed season between August 20 and October 1, and a closed season between February 15 and May 20. This bill represents the up-river fishery demands, as against those of Astoria and the down-river fisheries. It shortens the August open season from August 25 to August 20 and lengthens the September closed season from September 10 to October 1.

The most important feature, however, is the closed Sunday. The bill lengthens the early Spring close season so as to last from February 15 to May 20.

These extensions of closed season doubtless will meet opposition from the down-river interests, for it shortens the closed season in ways that they have never been willing to accept.

That the open season will be shortened after conference with the Washington lawmakers seems likely, but to what extent can not be foretold. It is not unlikely that the closed Sunday will be enacted, as recommended by Senator Fulton.

These bills have been referred to the fishery committees in each house. It is understood that no bills pertaining to joint jurisdiction of Oregon and Washington in the Columbia River will be introduced until after the conference, which may be held one week from next Friday or Saturday if the Washington Legislature shall agree to this date, as already proposed by letter by the Oregon joint committee.

Bills have been introduced in each house for a license for anglers, like that for hunters, one of them by Representative Freeman of Multnomah (H. B. 190), the other by Senator Smith of Umatilla (S. B. 92).

Other fish bills are: H. B. 91, McCue, of Clatsop, to prevent salmon fishing in Sandy River, Clackamas River or any hatchery stream flowing into the Columbia, Coast streams exempted, and to prohibit salmon fishing in spawning season in the shallow waters of the Columbia.

H. B. 92, McCue, making Indians severed from their tribal relations amenable to the fish laws.

H. B. 101, McCue, appropriating $5000 for one or more patrol boats for Fish Warden on Columbia.

H. B. 94, McCue, protecting streams from deleterious chemicals and other substances; authorizing Fish Warden to build hatcheries in neighboring states; prohibiting fishing within 500 feet of Oregon City fishway; regulating construction of dams and fishways; regulating placing of set salmon gear and providing for confiscation of unlawful gear by action in justice or police court.

H. B. 75, McCue, authorizing Fish Warden to appoint clerk at $1000 a year.

S. B. 55, Schoffield, reimbursing Fish Warden $334 for repairs to Oregon City fishway and directing him to make further improvements out of hatchery fund.

S. B. 56, Schoffield, permitting private hatcheries for propagation of food fishes and exempting their owners from state fish laws.

S. B. 56, Schoffield, only citizens of United States or those who have declared intention to become such, to fish and burden or proof put on defendant to show he is citizen.

S. B. 54, Schoffield, Warden to appoint two deputies at $1000 per annum each, one for Eastern Oregon the other for Southern Oregon.

H. B. 110, Jewell, to permit persons in towns of 5000 persons or less to sell fish without license.

H. B. 114, Jewell, changing open salmon season in Rogue River so that it will be open from November 15 to March 15 and from April 15 to August 15. Now open from January 1 to March 15 and from April 15 to August 1.

H. B. 21, Jackson, to regulate construction of dams and fishways, as recommended by Fish Warden.

H. B. 23, Jackson, opening November and March for trout fishing, except salmon trout, and permitting fishing for family use at any time on Umpqua River above Winchester and Roseburg.

S. B. 4, Coshow, abolishing closed season for salmon trout by repeal of section 2025 of code.

S. B. 42, Bingham, fixing new "deadline" for salmon fishing on Siuslaw River at Mapleton.

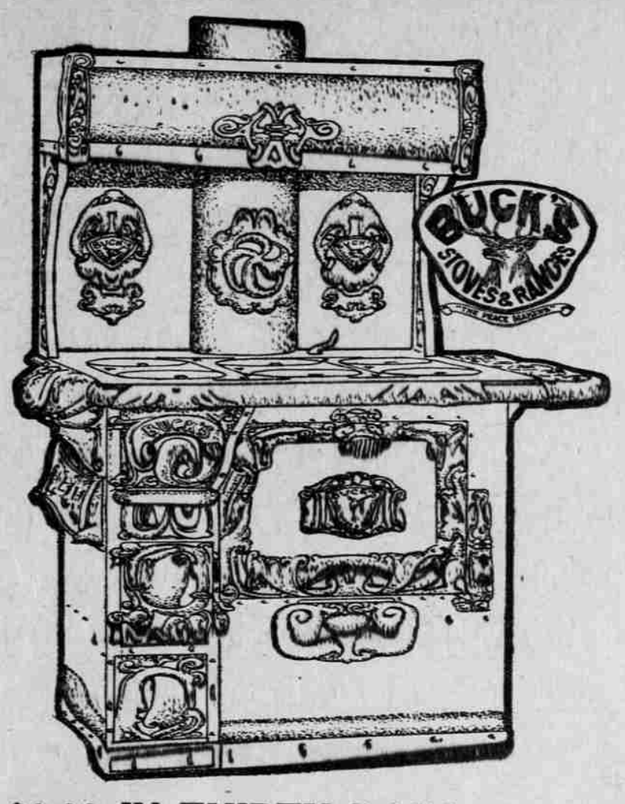
Must Turn In Abstract Fees.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—Representative Connels has offered a bill that provides for turning into the county treasury of the different counties such fees as may be collected by any and all county officers in the preparation of abstracts of title.

Crushed by Rolling Log.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—George Myers, a logger at Seaburg, was seriously injured Wednesday by a log striking him on the shoulder, while rolling down the mountain side. His shoulder is crushed and his body badly bruised.

The largest anchor ever made weighed 26,500 pounds and cost nearly $10,000.



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