The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year..... $8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months..... 4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months..... 2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month..... .75
Daily, without Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months..... 3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months..... 1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month..... .60
Weekly, one year..... 1.50
Sunday, one year..... 2.50
Sunday and Weekly, one year..... 3.50

(By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year..... 9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month..... .75

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 46 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage double rates.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1908.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DUTY.

It will not be doubted by the Republicans of Oregon, we suppose, that it was a mistake to allow "Statement Number One" to put them in a very "peculiar" position in relation to the election of United States Senator. The pledge that many members of the Legislature made is one that cannot be too soon or too decisively retracted.

The Republicans of Oregon, constituting a prodigious majority of the people, ought not to be misrepresented at Washington during the long term of six years by a Democrat in the Senate. The situation in which the state and their party are placed came about through a series of luckless and ill-considered movements, assisted by fraudulent proceedings on the part of the Democrats of the state. The method and its consequences are all wrong; and the result, if it be not arrested, will be a clear travesty of representative government and direct reversal of the political will of Oregon.

For Oregon no more wants a Democratic Senator than it desired to cast its vote for a Democrat for President. Through a juggle of politics the preponderant political sentiment of the state ought not to be defied and misrepresented. When a mistake has been made it ought to be righted; and no pledge or promise made through forgetfulness of constitutional and political duty, or assisted or forced by the trick of false registration for the purpose of controlling the primaries of the opposite party, should be considered as having any moral or other validity. When a man finds he is wrong, the best thing he can do is to reconsider and to get right quick; especially so when his mistake is made in a representative capacity and the rights of all the people are concerned. It is the right of the Republicans of Oregon to have a Republican Senator; and since the Senatorship is a great National office, Republicans of all the states have rights in this Oregon business that should be considered. Moreover, the Republican Administration of President Taft will be entitled to support, not to opposition, from Oregon.

The vote for Bryan in Oregon, for President, is the measure of Chamberlain's actual strength for Senator; and the Republican majority of the state is as much entitled to the Senator as to the Presidential electors and to the choice for President. These are the great political offices, through which the policies of the country are directed.

By a law enacted through initiative petition, it is attempted to compel or require members of the Legislature to forego and repudiate their duty under the Constitution and laws of the United States, in the matter of election of United States Senators, and to accept and conform to a totally different instruction. Such law, with the instruction under it, is void ab initio. No promise or pledge asked, exacted or granted, under such instruction, should be considered as having the least weight or binding force in morals or conscience. No man can sign away his right to perform his constitutional duty. It is enough to say that such promise in this case was made without sufficient consideration of the circumstances and facts and consequences. The subject was a novel one; it was pressed by an unscrupulous partisan opposition, large part of which registered under false pretense, and then, when the pledges were secured helped to nominate Republican candidates, in violation of the intent of the primary law and of fair politics; and finally to make their election sure declined in most cases to put forth Democratic candidates. It was a trick game, from the beginning, and ought to bind nobody. That it was assisted by the competition of Republican factions with each other doesn't furnish excuse, nor change its nature at all. Time now is approaching to get rid of these juggling and fraudulent practices in politics, and to start the precedent that will prevent repetitions of schemes that defeat the purposes and methods of the Constitution and the will of the vast majority of the people. There is nothing better than obedience to the Constitution and laws and suppression of these indirections and bunco games.

Question is straight and direct. Is a Democratic Senator—Mr. Chamberlain from Mississippi, imbued through and through with Southern political ideas, which tolerate no dissent, but send to Congress every Senator and Representative to support their theory and idea—is Mr. Chamberlain to be sent to the Senate by a Republican Legislature of Oregon, to act and to vote with the Solid South and with a faction repudiated at the North, to hamper and embarrass and if possible to defeat the policies of the Republican party and its Administration? Then why did Oregon vote for Taft? Are we children? Have we any idea about what we want, or how to accomplish it?

It is in the hands of a Republican Legislature to elect a Republican Senator, and it ought to do so. A score of excellent and fit men might be named—not recognizing any faction—either of whom would serve the state well, and at the same time on political questions continually arising in the Senate, would give the Republican party, overwhelmingly dominant in Oregon, the representation in the Senate to which it is entitled, and the Administration at Washington the support which is its due from Oregon. The members of the Legislature can select such man; they need no dictation, and The Oregonian will offer no suggestion. But when the member of the Legislature takes his oath of office he will find this initiative statute of Oregon and any pledge he may have made in accord with it, directly at variance with the Constitution and laws of the United States in this very important matter; and he will find it necessary to make his choice, one way or the other. It seems to The Oregonian that constitutional and representative duty ought to prevail.

POSSIBILITY APPROACHES REALITY.

The following article was published by The Oregonian immediately after the election last June. It will bear republication now, and may be worth thinking about now. It was entitled when published, "A Peep at a Possibility." Now the possibility approaches reality:

Suppose that Taft should be elected President in November. Now here is a Republican Legislature in Oregon to meet in January.

The new administration will want the support of Oregon in the Senate. Friends and supporters of the new administration will expatiate on the absurdity of the election of an opposition Senator by the Republican Legislature of Oregon.

Republican members of the Legislature, divers of them, and even many, will wish to assist the new administration, and to stand well with it. Sundry of them will not be averse to service under the new administration, or at least to favors for their friends. But there will be a chilly atmosphere at Washington for Republicans who have sent a Democratic Senator from Oregon to oppose the Administration.

Of course these considerations will influence nobody now. Our brave electors and their candidates are far and away above all this sort of thing—at the present time. But just cast a horoscope of the situation next January at Salem under the very probable conditions supposed, as above. Our poor words are merely words of forecast; they are neither prophethical nor prophylactical; for nothing that might be said now could add to the gravity of such a situation, or express all its meaning.

BRYAN AND CANNON.

No one, in the circumstances of today, can begrudge Mr. Bryan the victory he has gained in his own state. It is a testimonial to the estimation in which he is held for his personal qualities; yet Nebraska no more approves his politics and policies than Iowa and Kansas and the Dakotas do.

But the people of Nebraska, and especially the people of Lincoln and of his own district, felt the force of Mr. Bryan's personal appeal for their support, and they responded with their votes. Seldom has there been anything more pathetic in our political history than Mr. Bryan's appeal to his people at home, on the night before the election. It melted his neighbors; his political opponents voted for him. The feeling shown in that speech touched, indeed, the heart of the country—though it could not induce others to vote for Bryan as it brought his neighbors to vote for him.

Besides, there was the thought among the people of Nebraska, and especially among the people of his county and city, that here is the opportunity to honor ourselves and the state and city and county we live in by voting for our citizen. Let us if we can focalize on Nebraska, and on the little city of Lincoln, for the term of four years, the eyes of the United States and even of the world! Let us make Lincoln as noted as Oyster Bay! Let us stand by our man! The chance will not come to Nebraska again!

This feeling, moreover, was supported by their citizen's general amiability of character, and by recognition of his peculiar talents as an orator. It is not conceivable that any person in the United States has a regret that Nebraska voted for Bryan.

There, too, is Uncle Joe Cannon. He has been attacked and beset as few men in our recent political history have been. But his neighbors, and the people of his district, without much regard for party, made up their minds to stand by him. As a consequence, though subjected to vehement and even vicious attack from a great number of independent and opposite sources, he is elected by nearly his usual majority. People voted for Uncle Joe because his name and position he had achieved had brought honor to his district and to them. Besides, the old man is a rare character, admired for many qualities by all who have the fortune to know him.

But, of course, in fiercest of political fights, like those of the times of the Civil War and when the calamity of free coinage of silver, with change of money standard, and financial ruin were impending, little, mighty little, is thought about these amenities and sentimentalities. They sleep then, to be awakened on better days.

LAUGHING AT SPIRITS.

A contributor whose sincerity merits all respect makes this complaint about some remarks which recently appeared in The Oregonian: "I read with deep interest your comments upon a letter written by Hon. Harry Yanckwich. . . . While reading it I wondered why it was that a conscious spiritual life after death and belief that it could be proven was always treated so lightly by the public press." To this the evident reply is that the press does not treat lightly the solemn truth which our contributor specifies. The fact or supposition of a future life is never ridiculed by men of ordinary reverence. But they are often inclined to smile at the proofs which are offered that spirits can communicate with living persons. The fact of a future life is not in question; neither is the reality of messages from another world. They may pass back and forth every day for anything we know.

But the undeniable fact is that most of the specimens of such messages which have been made public are ineffably foolish in substance and ignorant in form. They are ridiculed because they are inherently ridiculous. Let some medium reveal through spirit communication one single, solitary fact not heretofore known and let the fact be never so minute. The result will be an instantaneous surcease of ridicule and an overwhelming access of faith. Thus far, with all that the spirits are alleged to have said and done, they have told us nothing that we did not already know, and they have accomplished nothing but the most childish tricks. That a disembodied soul should journey across the measureless abyss which divides heaven from earth to tip a table and announce to John Smith that his grandfather had seven sons is not to be believed. Let the mediums produce something worthy of credence and the world will grow solemn enough over it. Too much faith, not too little, has been the common failing of humanity. But so long as the spirits continue to be funny and nothing more, they must expect to be laughed at.

TELLING THE TRUTH.

Based on impartial estimates furnished by correspondents for The Oregonian from every county in the state with the exception of Klamath and Lake, Taft will have a plurality in Oregon of 19,220. It is likely to be more rather than less.—The Oregonian, October 19, 1908.

It is more rather than less. The plurality for Taft in Oregon will approach or exceed 25,000, verifying in the most complete manner a forecast by The Oregonian two weeks before the election. Yet it was not a forecast nor a promise nor a prediction by The Oregonian itself, except in so far as it was an expression, or the combined expression, of its correspondents' opinions and judgments. The Oregonian merely performed its duty as a public journal in seeking information from impartial and informed sources and in presenting it colorlessly, fairly and fully. It was not soliciting partisan thunder nor campaign advantage. It wanted the truth and it wanted the public to know the truth as nearly as it could then be ascertained. It was the truth, as the event shows.

But this is not all. The Oregonian undertook, in common with many newspapers throughout the United States, a canvass for "straw" or trial votes among various representative classes of citizens, and in many available public places. It did not guarantee results. It simply guaranteed the fairness and integrity of the votes. On October 5 The Oregonian said that, if the sum of the various canvasses was a fair indication of the vote in Multnomah County at the election, the Taft plurality here would be from 5000 to 8000. Perhaps this is a mere coincidence. The Oregonian does not know. But it does know that the result was interesting, and would seem to indicate that the "straw" vote has value, if it is properly and intelligently conducted and is sufficiently elaborate.

It is worth while to mention that The Oregonian printed during the recent campaign a vast amount of telegraphic and other correspondence from various parts of the United States, setting forth the political situation in every doubtful quarter. We believe it is a fact that the readers of The Oregonian were quite as perfectly informed as to the progress of the campaign as the readers of any other newspaper anywhere. They were not misled on any point at any time by any of the accredited correspondents of The Oregonian whose instructions were to tell the truth as they saw it without regard to consequences. They did.

The Oregonian mentions these things merely because its campaign news and election forecasts were lately attacked for partisan purposes. It has no idea, of course, that any of its critics will do it the justice of acknowledging the excellent character of its news service. Indeed, these self-same critics got all that they really knew about the campaign from The Oregonian. But let that go. What The Oregonian said did not suit them, and they set out to prove that The Oregonian was wrong. They will quit that now—until the next campaign.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The result of the Presidential election will make some people so glad that they can only rejoice and some so sorry that they can only grieve; but perhaps there is a third class whom it will leave in that middle state of placid satisfaction which permits one to seek to draw from events the lessons which they contain. Obviously the first and most emphatic lesson which the election teaches is that the country is still afraid of Mr. Bryan. In spite of his efforts to pose as a conservative, in spite of his appeals to religious sentiment and his advances to the timid elements of all parties, the people do not trust him. They listen to his speeches with pleased attention. They sympathize with his pleas for better government and more equal justice, but when it comes to voting their hands are stayed by the same old suspicion that he is not a safe man, which twice before has contributed to his defeat. Naturally this third disaster will end his career as a Presidential possibility, but as long as Mr. Bryan lives he will be an object of respectful regard throughout the United States. The country will heed his voice as a prophet, but nevermore as a guide. He can inspire, but he cannot lead.

The second obvious lesson of the election is that the labor vote is still a negligible factor in politics. Of the things it set out to accomplish every one has been lost, and most of them badly lost. Mr. Bryan has not been elected. Mr. Cannon has not been defeated. To all appearances no conspicuous "friend of labor" has been returned to Congress. Indeed, judging from the results, the friendship of labor is more to be dreaded by a politician than its enmity. The hostility of the working man's faction can be overcome with the greatest ease; its support seems to be almost a fatal incumbrance. But taking the country as a whole, labor has not cut much of a figure in the election. This may be a disappointment to Mr. Gompers and those of his way of thinking, but people in general will not mourn over it. The United States is not yet ready for political contests based explicitly on class lines.

But labor has no especial reason to regret its political impotence in this campaign. Mr. Taft is as well disposed as Mr. Bryan to the workingman, while his ability to confer favors is vastly greater. As a lawyer and a former Judge, he knows what can and what cannot be done under the Constitution, and there is not the slightest doubt that he will urge remedial legislation up to the last limit which his conscience permits. If this does not satisfy the unions, there is nothing for them to do but form a party of their own and wage political warfare for constitutional amendments. Probably by this time they all perceive what they are likely to get by seeking to wield the balance of power between the Republicans and Democrats. They simply make more enemies than their own numbers can compensate.

The third lesson of the election is that the Roosevelt policies are still surpassingly popular. The promise of Mr. Taft to carry them through to their logical outcome was one important cause of his election, backed as it was by the guarantee of Mr. Roosevelt himself that there would be neither hesitation nor shadow of turning. If any person interprets the victory as a relapse of the country to reactionary sentiments, he is fatally mistaken. Neither in the Republican platform nor in Mr. Taft's speeches nor in Mr. Roosevelt's numerous utterances during the campaign was there an atom of comfort for the reactionaries. The pledges on all sides that the great Roosevelt reforms should be pushed vigorously were emphatic and explicit, and it was the faith of the Nation in these pledges that elected Mr. Taft. Had there been the least doubt that he was not sincere in his devotion to the progressive policy, he would have been defeated. This policy includes in the first place a frank acceptance of the trusts as economic necessities. The attempt to extirpate them is abandoned and replaced by the determination to control them in the interest of the public. The Nation seems to be thoroughly convinced that Mr. Bryan has blundered in his notion that the trusts can be put out of existence.

Everybody knows also that the Bryan plan of government ownership of railroads was only held in abeyance for the time being and would have been put forward again at the first favorable moment. The voters have rejected this plan and decided in favor of regulation. The election does not signify by any means that the country is to be delivered over to the carriers to be exploited. They are to be controlled, but not annihilated. The Sherman law is to be enforced against capital and labor fairly and equally. There is to be no suppression of the unions with a free hand given to monopolies. We may trust Mr. Taft's known character for that. We may confidently expect also that his promises to obtain a parcels post and postal savings banks for the rural parts of the country will be kept. He is on record in favor of both these great ameliorations of country life and there is every reason to believe that he will hold his word sacred.

Finally, we may look for as early revision of the tariff in the interest of the consumer as he can bring to pass from a reluctant Congress, together with steady extension of Federal control over the corporations. These are the substantial benefits which Mr. Taft's election promises. What reason has anybody then to grieve over it?

There is fine philosophy in the political observations of Mr. Hosea Biglow. And much good human nature, too. When they were trying to force him into a line that his judgment and his principles could not approve, he declared:

Ez to the answerin' o' questions,
I'm an off ox at bein' druv.

Then he proceeded to "stand off" those who wished to stick him to Statement One, viz:

I don't approve o' givin' pledges;
You'd ough' to leave a feller free
An' not go knockin' out the wedges
To ketch his fingers in the tree.

But when a feller's fingers are ketched in the tree he has a right to get them out.

Oh, no! Republicans of Oregon shouldn't want their own. They have a tremendous majority in their state, but should give up the Senator to a local faction and to the Solid South. You see this is the era of non-partisanship; and non-partisanship is found in its perfection only in the Democratic-Bryan-Solid South copartnership. To that you must succumb, or carry the taint of partisanship about you. Let us not be partisans. Let us be Bryan and Murphy and Tammany and Solid South Mississippi Democrats; and let us elect the Senator they want. Thus, "a great principle" will be established—we don't think.

Well, now we do not think that the dogma of the Holy Trinity is finally rejected by the election of Taft, or that the dogma is disturbed or shaken by this event. Theological and ecclesiastical dogmas belong to the world of imagination and feeling,—and of history, too. On these points our Jewish brethren, as well as our Roman Catholic brethren, could say something, as well as our Protestant brethren; indeed could say it better, for they have had a lot of experience.

General Benjamin Simpson is probably the oldest man who voted in Portland on Monday. He is past 90, cast his first vote for President in 1840 for William Henry Harrison, and has voted at every Presidential election since, except during his residence in Oregon in territorial days. He is a native of Tennessee, and came to Oregon in 1846. He served in the Legislature, has been Indian agent and Surveyor-General. His sight is dim, but his powers otherwise are unimpaired.

Bryan was rejected chiefly because the business interests of the country, large and small, were afraid or distrustful of his protests, and would not have them. No one could know what the Bryan schemes might lead to. Business will not be monkeyed with by these political dreamers. The displeasure was most manifest in the greatest cities. In New York and Chicago, especially, the business people rose up almost en masse against Bryan.

Four years ago Alex Sweek, Democratic chairman, said Roosevelt wouldn't have 15,000 plurality in Oregon. He had 42,000. Lately, from the same eminent source, we heard that Bryan would carry Oregon. He didn't, by 25,000. How will it be next time?

For the eighth time, consecutively, the Republicans have elected a majority of the House of Representatives. This exceeds all precedents in the history of the country. No party hitherto has controlled the House without a break, during so long a time.

One of the great results of the election is the demonstration and the proof that class can't be arrayed against class. The effort to do this was a feature of the contest that gave many real concern.

A paper at Pendleton (East Oregonian) started out for Taft and wound up for Bryan. It is a versatile journal, with ideas of progress backwards.

It is to be hoped, too, that Mr. Rockefeller is happy over the result which he didn't help to bring about. But is he?

Old Rockefeller's declaration fell flat. Everybody saw through it.

The people do rule. Certainly.

WHAT DO WE KNOW OF SPIRITS?

Until We Know, Then, Why Should They Not Be Ridiculed?

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 2.—(To the Editor.)—In yesterday's Oregonian, I read with deep interest your comments on a letter written by Hon. Harry Yankwich, and printed on the same page. While reading it, I wondered why it was that a conscious spiritual life after death, and belief that it could be proven, was always treated so lightly by the public press, and that, too, by the Editor of The Oregonian, who surely is informed that it is proven to be a fact by some of the best minds of the world, the scientists.

After all is it so strange a thing to claim to know what has been taught for ages? I, for one, think that the millions—yes, countless millions of money and numberless ages of time used in teaching us of a future life, ought to begin to bear some fruit besides faith. Faith has served us long and well, but pales into nothing when knowledge can take its place. Knowledge has been, and is taking the place of faith, in spite of the insincere way it is treated by the papers. The papers print a thousand and one subjects that are of no vital importance to the soul of man, and might sometimes give way to what ought, if it does not, concern every one; and when you, and others every one; and when you, think with greater or less influence, think the world has suffered enough through ignorance in the past, will help to let the light of knowledge shine upon our pathway, as undisturbed by ridicule as you have our faith of the future, then and not till then will men seek with uplifted eyes and happy hope, that knowledge which all may have and rejoice in—when the stigma—God help us! of being a spiritualist is wiped out by consistency, and it is considered as much of a virtue to know a thing, as to think you know it.

NORA ARMSTRONG.

Menace to the American Drama.

Chicago Evening Post.

It is clear that in these days the path of glory leads but to the stage. Since theatrical stars aspire to diamonds, it may be natural for diamond stars to aspire to theatricals, but the prospects of an unrestrained hegira from field to footlights fills one with forebodings. Mike Donlin, erstwhile right tanglefoot of the New York nine, is even now perpetrating a drama entitled "Stealing Home" in New York, while J. Tinker, Cub shortstop, is about to enact—one might say render—a role in "Brown of Harvard" at a West-Side theater.

Both the public and the dramatic muse might endure these shocks were they not big with portent of what is to follow. The sanguine may regard them as sporadic outbreaks of stagefitis, but the discerning know they are forerunners of an epidemic. Are we to have Artie Hoffman to enact "Superman" and Steinfeldt perpetrate a modern version entitled "Richard at Third?" Is Chance, with his circumspect legs, to "do" "Caught in the Rain," or "Cap" Anson "Rip Van Winkle?" And, culmination of portentous possibilities, are the White Sox to harrow the one-night stands with a minstrel show concluding with an afterpiece revealing Fielder Jones in "Oil's Well That Ends Well?"

The stage has survived Corbett and Fitzsimmons, but the prospect of Johnny Evers, the shoemaker of Troy, mouthing "2 B or not 2 B" will be its quick curtain.

Now the "Drinkless Drink."

Baltimore Sun.

Maxim's noiseless gun has been outdone. The drinkless drink is now on the market in the shape of an evaporated drink of whisky made into a paste.

This latest thirst quencher struck town several days ago in the sample cases of whisky salesmen. Efforts are being made to induce local whisky firms to order them for the trade in Georgia and other dry states where the ordinary moist drink is barred by law.

The tabloid "drink" looks like cherry gelatine nestling in a salve box. It smells a little like old rye. It can either be chewed or drunk. It is guaranteed to reach the right spot and produce the desired effect either way. To take it dry one has only to turn the box upside down and catch the gelatine as it drops out. If a wet drink is desired the gelatine can be easily dissolved in a little water, and makes a man's size drink.

The effect the tabloid is going to have on the whisky traffic cannot be prognosticated. Instead of going out between the acts the thirsty one can chew a tabloid and have all the effects, even the odor, without leaving his seat. The possibilities are too numerous to mention.

Governor Hughes' Wit.

Wakefield Item.

Governor Hughes, instead of being sober and sedate, as imagined by the majority of people, is becoming quite a humorist. Reverting to Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler's denunciation of him as another Oliver Cromwell, Governor Hughes flippantly remarks that it reminds him of the man who was asked if he would have some oxtail soup. He said, "Isn't that going pretty far back for soup?"

New Vacation for Mr. Bryan.

Brooklyn Eagle.

There should be a fortune waiting for Mr. Bryan at the close of the campaign as a professor of voice culture.

Shall the People Rule?

The 3d of November was coming on fast,
And the cold Autumn winds were blowing a blast,
As over the land Billy Bryan did go,
A-carrying a banner, with this motto:
"Shall the People Rule?"

On his ponderous head hung very scant hair,
His nose it was Roman, his eyes cast a glare,
But his mouth wore a smile that spread to each ear,
While shouting the motto, in tones loud and clear:
"Shall the People Rule?"

He saw through a window, as he kept getting higher,
Judge Taft and his family, beside a warm fire;
And he eyed his distinguished competitor keen,
But he fled as he cried, and he cried while a-fleein'—
"Shall the People Rule?"

"Take care, you, there!" said an old woman, "Stop!
It's blowin' Republican gales on top;
You'll be blowed off, sure, on the other side!"
But the famous "Boy Orator" proudly replied:
"Shall the People Rule?"

"Oh, don't go up, such a fearful night!
Come, sleep on my lap!" said a maiden bright;
On the end of his nose a tear-drop hung,
But still he shouted, with silvery tongue:
"Shall the People Rule?"

"Beware the big stick from the Roosevelt tree,
It's swinging aloft, and it might hit thee!"
Saying which, an old farmer went home to his bed,
While Bryan's quaint motto rang out overhead:
"Shall the People Rule?"

On November the 3d, quite late in the day,
Judge Taft, accidentally, was passing that way,
And he heard, just above him, as often as twice,
The very same words, in a very weak voice:
"Shall the People Rule?"

November the 4th, 'bout quarter to seven,
The Judge reached the spot, which was nearest to heaven;
And found Bryan dumb, in the cold, drifting snow,
Still clutching his flag, with the queer motto:
"Shall the People Rule?"

Yes, speechless at last, without any doubt,
The people had ruled him decidedly out;
On a drear mountain-top, poor Bryan was lying,
No more was the use for him to be crying:

—ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

PLANS ALL MADE FOR MEET

Good Sport Promised at Interclub Match Tomorrow Night.

All preliminary arrangements for tomorrow night's interclub boxing and wrestling tournament between the Seattle Athletic Club and Multnomah have been concluded and indications point toward a record crowd being in attendance when the programme opens at 8 o'clock. The card listed for the night is all that could be asked, for at least two of the bouts will be on a par with anything seen in Portland in years, and the others hold almost equal promise.

Willie Speck, Seattle's crack 125-pound scrapper, is scheduled to meet Harry Neicken, one of the cleverest mitt-artists in the Multnomah Club. These two youngsters came together last Spring, when the Pacific Coast championships were held in Portland, and at that time Speck scored over Neicken, only to lose his laurels to Omar Drange. He is, therefore, determined to win tomorrow night and even up this old score, while Neick is equally as determined to wipe out his former defeat.

Another good boxing bout is expected from the meeting between C. C. Ralph, of Multnomah, and Cal Harris, of Seattle, who will box at 145 pounds. Ralph is a new man at the game, but is said to possess considerable ability. Harris is one of Seattle's old standbys and is rated as one of the best men in his division in the Northwest.

In addition to the main boxing bouts two preliminary events between embryo champions of the Multnomah Club will take place. The boys slated to meet are among the most promising of Instructor Rennick's younger squad of boxers.

The two wrestling bouts should prove most interesting. Wrestling Instructor O'Connell is not making any strong boasts of the ability of E. D. Smith, the Multnomah entry, who is scheduled to meet V. Venables, of Seattle, but says that the local man will surely show some class. O'Connell believes that if Smith does not defeat the Seattle champion this time, he most certainly will when they meet again, for a return match will take place in Seattle at a later date.

Edgar Frank will meet Bert Kincaid, of Seattle, in a match at 125 pounds. This bout will be the first time for several years that Frank has met a man of his own weight, for he has heretofore taken on heavier opponents. The matches tomorrow should furnish interesting sport.

FEW CHANGES OF SENATORS

Cummins to Go From Iowa, Kern From Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The present indications are that the Republicans will have about a two-thirds majority in the United States Senate, as the result of yesterday's election, or virtually the same as at present. Of the 92 members of that body, 61 hold over, leaving only 31 places to fill. Of these 19 are held by Republicans and 12 by Democrats. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Maryland already have chosen Democrats and Kentucky and Vermont Republicans. The other Senators of whom successors are to be elected are:

Republicans—Allison, Iowa; Ankeny, Washington; Brandegee, Connecticut; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Hansbrough, North Dakota; Heyburn, Idaho; Hopkins, Illinois; Kittredge, South Dakota; Long, Kansas; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Perkins, California; Platt, New York; Smoot, Utah; Stephenson, Wisconsin. All of these will be succeeded either by themselves or other Republicans.

Democrats—Clay, Georgia; Gary, South Carolina; Gore, Oklahoma; Milton, Florida; Overman, North Carolina. All of these will be succeeded by Democrats.

The only Senatorships remaining in doubt are those in Ohio, Indiana and Oregon, which are now represented by Senators Foraker, Hemenway and Fulton, Republicans; and Colorado, Missouri and Nevada, represented by Senators Teller, Stone and Newlands, Democrats.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, is about to realize his ambition of becoming a Senator from that state. He has many admirers in Washington and his entry upon the scene of National politics will be observed with keen interest. If Indiana should send a Democrat in place of Hemenway, it is supposed here that John W. Kern, the defeated Vice-Presidential candidate, will be chosen and he would be the first Democrat to occupy a Senatorial seat from Indiana since 1899, when David Turpie surrendered his office to Beveridge.

BREAKERS BRUISE OLD MAN

Swept From Rock at Newport and Almost Drowned.

NEWPORT, Or., Nov. 4.—This morning about 10 o'clock William Wakefield, of Eddyville, a prominent citizen of Lincoln County, narrowly escaped drowning. He was en route to Waldport, had crossed the bay at this place and walked out along the south jetty.

When well out toward the end he slid down on a rock on the inside face of the jetty when suddenly a large breaker rolled in and broke over the place where he was sitting, sweeping him off and into a pool behind the rock work. His head struck on the rocks, rendering him unconscious and he lay there with the water rising over him for some time before he revived sufficiently to crawl out on the sandy beach where he lay in a helpless condition until nearly 2 o'clock, when he was discovered by some of the men belonging to a detachment of the United State surveyors.

They assisted him home. Wakefield is a large man, 75 years old and a veteran of the Civil War. He is bruised about the head, shoulders and legs, but not seriously injured.

APPLES TAKE ON DEEPER RED

Hood River Is All Smiles Because of Taft's Election.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—Hood River is all smiles today. Business men and ranchers alike express themselves as being highly pleased with the great victory for Taft, and apples are said to have taken on a deeper blush than ever. A crowd estimated to contain several hundred met the train today to get their morning paper for details after staying up until 3 o'clock this morning to hear the returns read at the Commercial Club.

It is stated that one Bryan supporter was so sure of his election that he had made arrangements to make his application for postmaster and had decided whom he would employ as clerks. The vote here for Bryan ran ahead of the Democratic registration, while that of the Republicans dropped off about 250. The total vote in the county was 1237.

City Election in Gervais.

GERVAIS, Or., Nov. 4.—The annual city election was held here Monday. There was a friendly contest for Councilmen, but over the Marshalship was the livelliest contest. The result was as follows: Councilmen, F. A. Mangold, Jacob Bingman, August Nibler, L. K. Seigmund and Anton DeJardin; for Recorder, P. H. FitzGerald; for Treasurer, Joseph F. Nathman; for Marshal, John Zoller. The vote on Councilmen was very close, while the Marshal was elected by a two-to-one vote. The new Councilmen stand for a more progressive city government.

CALLS MINISTERS UNTRUE

George L. Baker Says They Have Misrepresented Things.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 4.—(To the Editor.)—It is not the intention of this article to start or maintain a quarrel with church people or with any other class or set of people, but to correct certain misstatements which have been given to these same people by their ministers who have seen fit to distort the facts. Basing their arguments upon these distorted facts, they have stood in the public rostrums and misrepresented not only my utterances, but my purposes and intentions, which I submit to any fair-minded body of men and women is unjust. I am entitled to an honest verdict as to honesty in what I say. If I can secure such a verdict from the people, I feel certain that my acts, like my photograph, can stand the scrutiny of my enemies as well as my friends.

I maintain that the utterances of Rev. E. Nelson Allen and Rev. W. H. Foulkes in recent addresses to public assemblages, later printed in the public press, will not bear the light of truth, for they are not true, and it is hard for me to refrain from saying that these worthy gentlemen knew they were not true, and cared not whether they were or not.

My mode of living is not the same as that of other people I know, and were I disposed to be sarcastic, I might add that their mode of living is not like mine. The same condition is true in regard to beliefs and opinions as to what constitutes the best government for the City of Portland. I am satisfied that my opinions in this regard are better than those of men who step down from their pulpits and without even a faint knowledge of the city government under which they are living, and with a fainter knowledge of the men whom the people have chosen to represent them, set about to criticise the actions of these representatives in a manner that is at once bewildering in its stupidity and deceit.

The Rev. Mr. Allen, whom I have never had the honor of meeting, to my knowledge, stated from his pulpit that I said during one of my addresses in the council, "that five high-toned women were arrested for boozing." I never made such a statement and never used the expression, "five high-toned women were arrested." On the contrary, I referred to the women as being respectable women and having all the appearances of respectable women. I suppose the reverend gentleman thought his remarks would have greater effect and carry more weight if he used the expression, "five high-toned women were arrested for boozing in a notorious liquor dispensary." So let that much go to show how willing Rev. Mr. Allen is to misrepresent—the illustration will suffice for its purpose, although it is more than probable that he has misrepresented in many other instances. His remarks are of little import, however, compared to the statement of Dr. W. H. Foulkes. At an address delivered by this reverend gentleman at the Y. M. C. A., Sunday, November 1, he made the following statement:

"The conversation which took place in the Council meeting was about as follows—of course the report came out in the paper with the language modified somewhat. It had to be.

"A representative of the Liquor Dealers' Association arose without being asked and at the top of his voice told the Councilmen what the law was. One Councilman called out:

"'Is that so?'

"He replied, 'Yes, it is so.'

"Another called out, 'I am not in favor of having liquor sold in houses of prostitution.'

"One of the Councilmen asked, 'Are there any houses of ill-fame in Portland?'

"The representative of the Liquor Dealers' Association replied: 'You ought to know, you go there often enough.'

"I said to myself, 'where is the dignity of a city like this? Here we are, leaving the welfare of our sons and of our daughters with the Council, which can enact such a scene as that?' It was a burning shame and a disgrace."

Dr. Foulkes said that the above conversation took place at a Council meeting. I say that it did not. Further he proceeds in his misrepresentation and seeks to impress his auditors with the fact that I was present when such proceedings were enacted. I was in attendance at the last Council meeting during the entire proceeding, and will vouch that Dr. Foulkes willfully misrepresents when he said that such language was used at the Council meeting.

I believe in the church, but I believe that the church could be engaged in better business than employing ministers who deceive their employers. I do not believe that churches should mix in politics, neither do I believe that the ministers are capable of running a city government. I stated to Dr. Foulkes that it would be impossible to govern this city according to his ideas. I believe this because there are classes of people who pay high licenses and high rents; taxpayers who pay large taxes, besides other elements found in every large city entitled to consideration who agree with me that Dr. Foulkes is talking things he knows naught of. To disregard their wishes and accept his would undoubtedly be perfectly satisfactory to them, in his opinion.

Certain ministers and part of the press have seen fit to lay great stress on "no women in the saloons," making it appear that I am in favor of opening the doors of disreputable places to the wives, mothers and daughters of good families. This is not true and any person who knows me knows that it is not true. The conditions that existed before the Cellars' ordinance went into effect have not and will not be changed, as time will demonstrate.

In the event that the Rushlight amendment becomes a law, conditions will be not better, nor worse, but it will not benefit a few of the larger places as the Cellars' ordinance will do if it continues to be a law, for the reason that a number of places of a dangerous character will be altered so as to conform to the Cellars' ordinance. In yesterday's Oregonian, Councilman Rushlight explained the operations of these laws and I refer all persons who are interested in this legislation to compare his views with those of a few addle-pated ministers who have flung themselves into the mire of deceit and misrepresentation.

GEO. L. BAKER.

HINDUS CAUSING TROUBLE

Colony in Astoria Proves Disturbing Element to Police.

ASTORIA, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—The Hindu colony that has gained a foothold in Astoria during the past few years is gradually becoming a disturbing element and causing trouble in the lower portion of the city. Last night Officer Linville found it necessary to arrest one, who gave his name as John Shanan, and he showed fight. In addition to this, a number of his countrymen followed up the street in a threatening attitude as the Hindu was being taken to jail.

Rebuild Memorial Church.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Nov. 4.—The Stanford Memorial Church, which was practically destroyed by the earthquake, is now being torn down to the foundations so that the building may be restored as soon as possible. It will be rebuilt like its original, with the exception of the large Gothic steeple, which will not reappear in the new building. It is to be made earthquake proof with steel framework. While the frame of the building will soon be completed, because of the large amount of work which requires the most skilled mechanics and stone sculptors, it is estimated that the new church will not be opened for the use of the public for at least three years