

The Oregonian

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Portland, Monday, Nov. 16, 1908.

AFTER THE EVENT.

In his Commencer of latest issue Mr. Bryan announces resumption of his editorial work. In his first article he asserts his intention to explore the causes of his third defeat.

Doubtless in his voyages of exploration, for discovery of the causes, Mr. Bryan will proceed to great distances, and fogs of opinion and clouds of words.

Some conception of this thought, some realization of the disappointment he has suffered, may be gained from a string of questions he asks in his second article.

These questions are put in a form and manner that furnish a good index to Mr. Bryan's new thinking.

So of the other questions. As to the tariff, no part of the country is willing to give up protection of its own special products.

One reform, as to banks, is all important. It must be forbidden, under severest penalties, for any officer of a bank to lend the money of the bank to himself, or to any corporation, partnership or individual.

Mr. Bryan has been defeated mainly because his notions are seen to lack practical quality. They are chimerical, and appear even more so when put in this interrogative form after the election than they were before it.

It was announced from Washington on Saturday that no action, probably, would be taken at the short session of Congress this Winter on the Japanese exclusion bill.

Yet the Japanese are a sensitive race, and their pride as a people would be touched by discrimination on our part against them.

The few Japanese in the United States are a quiet, orderly and highly useful people. To our fruitgrowers such help as they render is almost indispensable.

Who can foresee what may take place on the Pacific in the days to come? It may be that some European power will prepare to look at the accomplished rise of Japan, think of the possible national weakening of China and then judge of the vast problems of the Pacific.

against the Japanese, but clearly it is not yet too late. The Chinese door probably never will be opened. For years it has been the position of the Oregonian that we would better let industries of particular kinds on the Coast languish, rather than have everlasting agitation and turmoil.

THE RESEMBLANCE AND THE DIFFERENCE.

So much has been said about the North Dakota case, and misrepresentation of its significance and bearing on Oregon has been so studiously continued that it may be well to restate, briefly, just what its resemblance to the case in Oregon is.

In North Dakota the law attempted to enforce a pledge from the candidate for the Legislature, that he would vote in that body for the candidate for the Senate, of his own party, who might receive the highest vote for the office, cast in the primary preceding the general election.

Undoubtedly, if one of these acts is void so is the other. The difference between them in principle is nothing—only the Oregon act is absurd as well as unconstitutional, in that it attempts to compel members of the Legislature not to vote for a particular candidate for the Senate, but to elect him, even if such candidate should stand in opposition to their own party.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon, That we, the people of the State of Oregon, hereby instruct our Representatives and Senators in our Legislative Assembly, as such officers, to vote for and elect the candidates for United States Senator from this state who receive the highest number of votes at our general elections.

Since the enactment of this statute, in June last, nobody can be concerned with Statement One, or with any "pledge" given in accord with it. Every member, whether he "pledged" or not, is under a command to vote as he pleases, and must do so, or violate a law of the state and his own oath of office.

In other words, this statute makes Statement One obsolete, superfluous and completely nugatory. The purpose of it was and is to compel every member of the Legislature to vote for a particular candidate, and to elect him, the North Dakota statute is that the latter proposed to compel the member to vote for the candidate of his party who had received the highest vote in his party's primary, for Senator.

Oregon's initiative statute leaves the member no choice. It is compulsory. Prior to its enactment Statement One was voluntary. Now, there is no Statement One; and the "pledge" of it by a compulsory statute, all pledges based on it are annulled too; and instead of Statement One and the "pledge," there is a mandate to every member. He is "instructed." He has no choice.

Is there any interference in all this with the constitutional system of election? PROBLEM OF THE PACIFIC. The American fleet, after its spectacular world-circling tour, is now working back to the Atlantic station, and the Pacific possessions of the United States will soon again be unprotected and at the mercy of any foe that might suddenly announce upon the coast.

This location, it is needless to repeat, is not on the Atlantic Coast, where all of the principal seaports are so admirably protected with land fortifications and armed forces, that an amphibious landing could be destroyed long before it got within shelling distance.

The imperative reason why a large squadron of American battleships should be stationed on the Pacific has frequently been set forth by the newspapers of the Pacific Coast. That there was nothing overblown or fanciful in our fears that the Pacific was destined to be the scene of the world's greatest sea battles, and that, too, at no far distant date in the future, is shown by the attitude of greater statesmen and diplomats than those who are responsible for the stationing of our fleet from the station where it is most needed.

Who can foresee what may take place on the Pacific in the days to come? It may be that some European power will prepare to look at the accomplished rise of Japan, think of the possible national weakening of China and then judge of the vast problems of the Pacific. Only those powers which have great navies will stand up to the challenge of the Pacific. And if for that reason only, Germany must have a powerful navy. It may even be that England herself will be glad that Germany has

a fleet when they speak together in the great debates of the future. The "vast problems of the Pacific" and the "great debates of the future" referred to by the German Emperor do not concern alone the intensely populated Pacific coast bordering on the great ocean, where the political map of the world will some day be changed.

These approaching days of destiny, as the German Emperor says, may not be so far distant as some believe, and our fleet, in which we have invested a vast amount of money, should be as near to striking distance when the crisis comes as it is possible to get it.

"THEY ARE NOT NONPARTISANS." "Should Taft be President? Are the electors of President and Vice-President to refuse to ratify and confirm the choice of the voters and should not it be just as if the Legislature of Oregon were to refuse to elect Chamberlain?"

Anna Gould has probably learned by this time that her investment in foreign titles was worse than the first. She at least believes that the court will force her to give her children over to the care of their father, because her present husband is not a fit person to be a stepfather.

Quite a number of divorce decrees have been set aside recently on the ground that they were procured by false swearing. One or two of the persons who thus procured divorces have been prosecuted for perjury and went to prison, though he did not stay long, thanks to a liberal pardoning policy.

Mayor Rodgers, of Salem, says in an address to the voters of his city that he would be ashamed if he could not boast that his administration has spent more money than any of his predecessors.

What is wanted, what is necessary, in order to carry out the principle of the law recently enacted by the Oregon Legislature, is the deliberate vote of Nebraska for Taft, and of the Bryan states of the South.

Shoemaker, Stick to Your Last. Hereafter, bankers will be bankers, pure and simple, not would-be "Napoleons of finance." So the public opinion no longer blinded by the glare of quick success and meteoric rise will insist, so the Federal courts have decreed by successful criminal prosecution; so this state has ordered by statutes which make further chain banking impossible.

Iron Arm Jerks Up Farmer. When H. M. Hulbut, a mail clerk on the Erie Railroad, threw out, near Conyngham, Pa., from the arm of a mail-catcher on his car, he picked up a farmer, who was loading a car of potatoes in a direct line of the car.

People who delight in the Oregon egg are wondering what manner of bird it is that produces the eggs. The egg is given the poultry that produce the Eastern eggs now flooding this market.

Prosecuting grafters may be a more popular undertaking in the future than it has been in the past, and should be less dangerous.

Where is "Whet King" Conley, the prize lecher of La Grande? Is any one really trying to find him?

Miss Anna Gould seemed to be unhappy though married to a second prince. All America told her so.

and handing into account, Dr. Withycombe assesses the hog as next to the cow, Oregon's best mortgage-lifter. The truth of this estimate has been proved in times past when the market for grain was at a low ebb and it became necessary to lift the mortgage or vacate the old farmhouse.

Mary McLane is reported to have mysteriously disappeared from Boston last week. It is perhaps needless to mention that the eccentric young woman disappeared from public view several years ago.

A 7-year-old Tillamook boy fatally wounded his 16-year-old brother Saturday with a close-range discharge of a shotgun. Comment on a case of this nature is perhaps superfluous.

McMinnville Register. They impose many duties on our good-natured day policemen not prescribed in the city charter, but the most arduous task of all was that of holding the door Tuesday morning when the rains got aboard the train and out of sight.

Playing It Low Down on Dave. Fred Young, another congratulating himself on getting rid of the poorest cow in Umatilla County—an animal scarecrow that he took up as an estray and has since been trying to give away.

Valley Girl Captures Buschgrasser. Miss Marie Subbauer, of Cornelius, daughter of Michael Subbauer, and niece of Peter Subbauer, of Irigoin, was here visiting at the home of her aunt and uncle on their fine ranch west of town.

Putting Up the Proper Front. Recently a citizen of our village was wheeling home a load of old oyster cans, bottles, etc., and curious to know what use he could put them to, he inquired of a neighbor to throw them over in his backyard.

Bryan's Decline in New England. The Hartford Herald has brought out very clearly the blighting effect of Bryanism in New England.

Tom Stienath's Great Scheme. Tom Stienath has established a farm for the raising of mink at Rattlesnake Point on the Upper Klamath Lake.

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CATHOLIC VOTE SOLID FOR TAFT. One Explanation Given for Candidate's Great Strength. F. B. Sanborn in Springfield Republican. Two explanations instantly occur for the loss of Bryan's vote and the gain for Taft in most of the cities.

The election of Democratic Governor in several states that went for Taft is another indication of how the Catholic vote went. They are chosen in Indiana, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and not in Massachusetts, where the Catholics largely voted for Lillie.

Life in the Oregon Country. Big Things in Oregon. Salem Statesman. Talking about the 55,000 boxes of apples raised and packed by Millard O. Lowndale on his Yamhill County farm, what is the matter with the 55,000 boxes of apples raised and cured this year on his Yamhill County farm by E. P. McCornack, of Salem?

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Duty to Choose U. S. Senator Rests Where?

Legislature Must Act in Accord With Constitution and Federal Law. There is No Other Way—If "People" of Oregon Have Right to Say How to Elect a Senator Why Don't They Prescribe How Many Shall Be Elected and What His Pay and Office Shall Be?

COQUILLE, Or., Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I see that Stephen A. Lowell, of Pendleton, says that he does not wish to reach the United States Senate "over a pathway of broken pledges or disregarded laws."

Judge, I think you have overlooked something. You know that a United States Senator is an officer of the United States—not an officer of this state. The office is created by the Constitution of the United States, the officer is paid by the United States and the United States says how he shall be elected.

Imagine Mr. Legislator who has promised to vote for Chamberlain, and who is called upon to name his choice for United States Senator, he rises in his place and says: "My choice for United States Senator is Charles Fulton. I believe he is the best man for the place and I believe that a majority of the people want him; but I am not free to choose as I choose. I have promised to vote for George Chamberlain, and I will vote for Chamberlain."

Suppose a Legislator has pledged himself to vote for an appropriation to build an insane asylum at Pendleton, but after election he finds that the state constitution says that all state institutions shall be located at Salem. When he comes out of his hands, the legislature what is he to do? Shall he violate the constitution (or try to do so) or shall he break his promise? He must break something. What shall it be? It will, perhaps, be easier for the man who has made pledges to shirk all responsibility by saying, "The people have elected me, and I am not bound by my hands; but if he has a conscience, which is not rusty from disuse, he will not satisfy it in that way, because he will know that it is not so. He will know, first, that the "people" can no more tell him whom to choose than they can tell him how many to choose, and second, that the people of Oregon do not want George Chamberlain for United States Senator.

It seems to me that this so-called "law" that undertakes to nullify the Constitution of the United States is no law at all. There is no power to make it, and there is none to enforce it. The pathway looks straight and smooth to me—for someone—but not for George. AUSTIN S. HAMMOND.

Every man, before he takes his seat as a member of the Legislature, must take an oath to support and obey the Constitution of the United States. That oath means something. It means that he will choose a United States Senator. After taking this oath what is he going to do when it comes time to vote for United States Senator? Shall he obey

Tweedledum and Tweedledee for Senator

Pendleton Tribune. E. S. WOOD has given his opinion as to the difference between the Oregon "law" on the election of United States Senators and that of North Dakota, which has recently been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that state, and in doing so confines himself entirely to the direct primary law of Oregon, which contains Statement No. 1, and wholly ignores the "compulsory law" initiated last June by the people, and which was intended to supersede Statement No. 1 altogether.

But this is a "constitutional right" which a member should not surrender, which defense can be offered for either Statement No. 1 or for this assessor, which pretends to even take away the right of the member to refuse to make a pledge at all?

Practically every Republican candidate for the Legislature in the entire State of Oregon last June was subscribed to Statement No. 1. I did so for the admitted reason that he thought he would be defeated if he refused. And was he not thereby assuming to surrender his constitutional right, of which Mr. Wood speaks, through the power of intimidation? In other words, wasn't his constitutional right to use his own judgment as to whom he would support for United States Senator, or courts?

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For some reason, the Democratic demand for a religious observance of the popular vote on United States Senator choice is as intense as it ever was. In 1903, Chamberlain himself taking a radically different view of the "moral force" of an expression by the people now than when in 1902 he refused to recede, he would be "good Democratic politics."

A. G. Corne, and the estate owns the Big Horn House and the Grand Hotel. He rode to the station, on his way East, in one of his own automobiles. Preacher Gets Gifts of \$78,300. Buffalo (N. Y.) Despatch. Rev. Dr. Barclay, pastor of St. Paul's Church, in Montreal, and one of the leading Presbyterian ministers in Canada, has just had presented to him by the congregation a purse of \$5000. At the same time he received a gift from the Mount Stephen, a former member of the congregation, of \$72,300. Corne is the son of the late