CHAMBERLAIN IS ELECTED SENATOR

Receives 19 Votes in Senate and 34 in House—Seven Votes Under Protest.

RESULT ILLEGAL IS CLAIM

Protest Will Be Made at Washington Against Seating Oregon's Democratic Governor as United States Senator.

(Continued From First Page.)

ley, Barrett, Bingham, Caldwell, Hedges, Johnson, Kay, Kellaher, Miller (Linn), Mulit, Norton, Nottingham, Oliver, Scholfield, Selling, Sinnott, Smith (Umatilla)—19.

Fulton—Beach, Chase, Hart, Merryman, Parrish, Smith (Marion), Wood—7.

Cake—Coffey, Cole and President Bowerman—3.

Bean—Miller (Linn and Marion)—1.

Detailed House Vote.

Chamberlain—Abbott, Altman, Barrett, Bedillion, Brady, Brandon, Bryant, Campbell, Clemens, Corrigan, Couch, Davis, Dimick, Dodds, Eaton, Hatteberg, Jackson, Jaeger, Jones (Lincoln and Polk), Jones (Douglas), Jones (Clackamas), Libby, Mahone, Mariner, McDonald, Miller, Muncy, Munkers, Orton, Patton, Philpott, Purdin, Richardson, Rusk—34.

Fulton—Bean, Belknap, Bones, Brattain, Brooke, Calkins, Conyers, Hawley, Leinenweber, McCue, Meek, Smith—12.

Cake—Applegate, Beals, Bonebrake, Buchanan, Carter, Farrell, Greer, Hines, Hughes, Mahoney, Mann, McKinney, Reynolds, Speaker McArthur—14.

Elected Under Protest.

Those who voted for Chamberlain and placed their protests in the Journal are: Scholfield of Clatsop and Johnson of Benton; Barrett of Washington did the same, but his protest, by some oversight, is omitted. This does not affect the result, however, since even without him and Scholfield and Johnson the Governor has the required ⅔ majority in the upper body. In the House similar protests were made by Brady, Davis and Mahone of Multnomah, Richardson of Union and Muncy of Curry. The last named was not bound by Statement One, but explained that his constituents by their vote on Cake and Chamberlain had shown their preference for Chamberlain and for that reason he cast his ballot in the same way.

Tomorrow noon, the two houses will meet in joint assembly and President Bowerman will declare Chamberlain elected.

Fulton Their Choice.

The seven protests against Chamberlain all cite that the respective members wished to vote for a Republican, some of them naming Fulton. Senator Johnson's protest is the strongest of all. It reads as follows:

"In casting my vote for George E. Chamberlain for United States Senator, I do so under protest, and for the following reasons:

"First, I regard the methods used by Democrats registering in large numbers as Republicans throughout the state for the purpose of enhancing the chances for his becoming the people's choice at the general election in June last as fraudulent, hence an unfair test as to the real choice of the people.

"Second, I do not so vote as my free and accepted choice by virtue of my right under the constitution, but instead, as a redemption of my pledge made under what is known as Statement No. 1, to support the people's choice.

"Third, if I were free at this time to cast my vote for my personal choice, I would cast the same for C. W. Fulton."

Scheme to Elect Republican.

Believing it possible that Chamberlain will not be seated by the Senate, some members of the Legislature propose that the law-making body adjourn for a year and then, if Chamberlain shall have been rejected, elect a Republican Senator by the old method. This idea has not yet gained much headway, but may spread before the end of the session.

This idea is said to be that of Ormsby McHarg, Hitchcock's alleged representative. McHarg is the man who invented the plan of protesting against Chamberlain's election. He is a shrewd lawyer and evidently brought the notion from National headquarters.

Chamberlain Has No Fear.

Chamberlain speaks lightly of the plan to prevent his taking his seat in the United States Senate. Said he this afternoon:

"The protest will not be a matter of importance. The pledges under Statement One were voluntarily carried out and I am sure the United States Senate will take that view. In the election of Senators in every state, Legislators often vote against their personal choice, but that has never been considered a cause for invalidating the election. In Senatorial elections in the State of Oregon members of the Legislature have repeatedly been pledged to vote for one candidate or another, and have been obliged to carry out promises and pledges to various political factions and personalities. It ought not now to invalidate today's election, that a number of the men who elected me were bound so to do by the pledge. The United States Senate will seat me, I am sure. Refusal to do so would overturn Senatorial elections in other states as well as in Oregon.

Will Resign Governorship.

"Whenever the duties of United States Senator begin I shall go at once to Washington and qualify as Senator. I consider today's election as signifying that I should assume those duties at the earliest possible moment. Should there be a special session of Congress before next December I shall resign the Governorship and go to the National capital. Should there be an executive session of the Senate, and if it is customary for new Senators to qualify for such sessions, I shall go to Washington. I have yet to advise myself whether this is the custom.

"In Washington the latchstring will always be out for the people of Oregon of all political parties and the hatchet will be buried, so far as I am concerned."

Galleries Are Filled.

Promptly at noon the two houses proceeded to ballot. The rear galleries of the two chambers were densely packed with visitors, many of them from Portland. Both Chamberlain and Fulton had many friends in the audience and during the balloting they gave vent to occasional handclapping. Chamberlain's friends were the most numerous.

Many of the visitors were accorded the courtesies of the House and Senate on motion of the several members and took seats within the bar. Numerous followers of Chamberlain wore Chamberlain badges. These they were requested to remove on motion of Representative Conyers, of Columbia. The balloting in both houses proceeded without any nominating speeches. Only when members arose to cast their vote was there any sound of oratory.

In the Senate, the speakers were Abraham, Albee, Barrett, Beach, Bingham, Hart, Kay, Norton, Selling, Sinnott, Smith (Marion), Johnson, Scholfield, Coffey, and Cole. In the House they were: Barrett, Beals, Bean, Bonebrake, Brady, Brooke, Buchanan, Carter, Clemens, Couch, Davis, Dimick, Jaeger, Mahone, McCue, Muncy, Richardson, and Speaker McArthur. Several other members spoke briefly, among them being Brattain, Jones (Douglas), Bedillion and Orton.

Clemens' Remarks Laconic.

The burden of the Republican remarks on the side of those voting for Chamberlain was that the people and not they were sending Chamberlain to the United States Senate. In the private language of Representative Clemens, of Multnomah:

"The people did it; now let the darn fool people take their medicine."

Only one of the 38 Republican anti-Statement Representatives voted for Chamberlain—Muncy, of Curry. In the Senate none of the anti-Statement members did so.

Fulton's Lobby Leaves.

Fulton's lobby, which has been working for defeat of Chamberlain has left the capital. Ralph Williams, Oregon's Republican National Committeeman, and G. C. Fulton, the Senator's brother, went to Portland this morning. So did Ormsby McHarg, the Hitchcock man, who was to serve as the distributor of Federal patronage for Republicans who should quit the Statement pledge and vote for a Republican Senator.

W. B. Burke, of Portland, once the most effective of Bourns managers, has returned home. On the other side, Tom McCusker and W. E. Williamson, Bourne's new manipulators, were here stiffening the backbone of wobbly Statement Republicans. Then, too, there were Democratic braves gathered, all full of glee, but it too has scattered tonight. Chamberlain's office after the election was full of patriots almost crazy with joy.

FULTON IS SAYING NOTHING

Makes No Comment on Election of Chamberlain.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 19.—When told of the vote in the Oregon Legislature tonight, Senator Fulton stated he had no comment to make.

MEMBERS EXPLAIN VOTES

Remarks of Senators and Representatives as They Vote for Senator.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—In explaining their votes, members of the House spoke as follows:

Barrett, of Umatilla—I am one of the members that pledged, if elected, I would support that person receiving the highest number of votes for United States Senator. The people of the State of Oregon have seen fit to select a man who has a different faith than mine, a man who I believe will fill that high position with honor and dignity to the state and to himself. The time has now arrived when I should fulfil my pledge for the people of Umatilla County, and I shall cast my vote, therefore, for Hon. George E. Chamberlain.

A. G. Beals, of Tillamook and Yamhill—I am a Republican and my choice for United States Senator is Hon. Charles W. Fulton, a Republican, but having signed a pledge, I feel bound at this time to cast my vote for Hon. H. M. Cake, who is not my personal choice, and I wish to enter this protest in explanation of my vote.

Bean, of Lane—This is one momentous occasion. It is true that the people of Oregon, by a vote, have expressed a choice for a Democrat in the United States Senate. I have always been a Republican, and the people of my county believe in Republicanism. I believe it is the duty of the Republicans of this state, with over 25,000 majority, to elect to the United States Senate a Republican. I believe that it is the duty of every member of this House, regardless of his personal views, to vote for the man who can best represent the State of Oregon and the people of the United States in Congress. The man I have in mind, I believe, is the best man to represent the State of Oregon and should have been in the United States Senate for years past. I believe that he is able to do more good for the people of this state than any other man for whom we might cast our vote to properly represent these United States, and I therefore cast my vote for Mr. Scott, of The Oregonian. (Later changed to Fulton).

Mr. Bonebrake, of Benton—I am a Republican and my choice for United States Senator is Charles W. Fulton. A Republican who, having pledged to vote for H. M. Cake at the time of my election, I feel bound thereby, and therefore I cast my vote for H. M. Cake.

Mr. Brady, of Multnomah—I am a Republican and my choice for United States Senator is Charles W. Fulton, a Republican, but having signed Statement No. 1, I feel bound thereby, and therefore I cast my vote for George E. Chamberlain, who is not my personal choice, but I ask this statement be placed upon the Journal as an explanation of my vote.

Mr. Brooke, of Harney and Malheur—I am one of the few members who come here absolutely unpledged, and I take great pleasure in casting my vote for Hon. Charles W. Fulton, of Clatsop.

Mr. Buchanan, of Douglas and Jackson—My choice for United States Senator is Charles W. Fulton, but while on the stump making the canvass for election, I promised to vote for the Republicans' choice, therefore I cast my vote for H. M. Cake, who is not my personal choice, but I desire to keep this pledge; therefore I cast my vote for H. M. Cake.

Mr. Carter, of Hood River and Wasco—As a Republican, I desire the election to the United States Senate, of a man from the party of which I am a member, but having taken a pledge or having promised that I would support the Republican party's choice for United States Senator, I feel under obligation to cast my vote for Mr. Cake, but my real choice is for Hon. Charles W. Fulton, and I desire my vote so registered on the calendar.

Mr. Clemens, of Multnomah—I believe that the people of the state ought to be the supreme power in the state, and I believe they ought to have the right to elect United States Senator. Their choice being Hon. George E. Chamberlain, my choice is George E. Chamberlain.

Mr. Couch, of Multnomah—I have always been a Republican, and unless something happens I don't know but what I always will be. I promised the voters of Multnomah County that I would vote for the people's choice; therefore, I vote for George E. Chamberlain.

Mr. Davis, of Multnomah—There is no other member of this Legislature that has been more discussed by a Portland paper and its management in respect to the Senatorial situation than I, but I want to state, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, that Hon. George E. Chamberlain is a man for whom I have the greatest respect and everything along that line and I want also to say that I have equal respect for Hon. Charles W. Fulton along the same line. I want to state that during the primary election and before April, Governor Chamberlain was at that time posing and I believe is at the present time a Democrat. After the primary election, Mr. Chamberlain made a statement over his own signature in the papers during the campaign that he was a Roosevelt Democrat, a Roosevelt man and a non-partisan. Now the question in my mind is if he is elected United States Senator where-out we expect to find him? I suppose we will find out if he gets there.

I am a Statement No. 1 man and I believe fully in the principles of No. 1 and the people of the United States governing themselves and their will should be obeyed. If left to my own views at this time I should certainly vote for C. W. Fulton, but I consider that I am here in the capacity of a hired man. I signed Statement No. 1, pledging myself to vote for the peoples' choice and Hon. George E. Chamberlain is that choice, therefore, I vote for him in this case. As much as I would desire to vote for a Republican, I feel that I have no discretionary power.

I wish further to add this: I am a Republican. My choice for United States Senator, if unpledged, would be Charles W. Fulton, but having signed Statement No. 1 I feel bound thereby and I mean to keep faith with my constituents. Therefore, I cast my vote at this time for Hon. George E. Chamberlain. It is not my personal choice and I ask that this explanation be placed upon the Journal as an explanation of my vote.

Mr. Dimick, of Clackamas—I am a Republican and always have been a Republican, and I can state, Mr. Speaker, that this does not prevent me from believing in the direct primary law and Statement No. 1. I signed Statement No. 1 not simply to be elected. I signed it because I believed in it and I believed in the people ruling. I believe, further, that the people should choose who should represent them in the United States Senate and in accordance with my belief and pledge, gentlemen, I cast my ballot without any ifs or ands, whys or wherefores, for George E. Chamberlain for United States Senator.

Mr. Jaeger, of Multnomah—I am a Republican and have been a Republican and I expect to be the balance of my life. I am here representing over 18,000 people who voted for me in the last June election. I therefore cast my vote for Hon. George E. Chamberlain.

Mr. Mahone, of Multnomah—I wish to say in explanation of my vote on this occasion, since there is some misapprehension as to my position, that I deem it wise and just to myself that I should make a statement. For the five years or more that I have been a citizen of the State of Oregon, I have been indorsing and working for every measure that has been for the betterment of the city and this state and in so doing it was not for the purpose of advancing my own political fortune, because if I had been looking forward to that I most certainly would not have indorsed some measures that I have. One of them being Statement No 1, and I believe that the Republican party is greater than Statement No. 1. Statement No. 1 is but a fragment of the great political party that has given to us prosperity and liberty in the years that have gone.

When we are choosing a Senator to represent us in the United States Senate we are not choosing him for Oregon alone or for any particular district, but we are choosing him to represent all of the states of this Union and so, being a Republican, I most certainly would cast my vote for a Republican to represent us in the House of Congress. Because, having been in the city of Washington, I know something of the conditions that prevail. I know that when we send a Democrat back there, as we are about to do, he will be placed on the remote committees; that his influence for Oregon will not be as much as if he was a Republican. A Democrat cannot do as much for the people of this state as a Republican and in proof of this assertion I would refer you to the Congressional Directory, in which the committees consist in every instance of a great majority of Republican members.

I am a Republican and believe in Republican principles, and I might say that the history of this state shows that it has prospered best under Republican rule. But, Mr. Speaker, I promised the people of Portland that I would do certain things when I was elected and I am here to deliver the goods, notwithstanding my own personal choice. If it was left to me I most certainly would vote for that man who has rendered our state and the United States such distinguished service—Hon. Charles W. Fulton.

(Here Mr. Mahone discussed at some length the fraud that was practiced by Democrats last Spring in registering as Republicans and participating in the primary election, which, he said, was due largely to the nomination of Cake, by the Republicans.)

Because people go and perjure themselves as they have we find ourselves in the position that we occupy. If the Governor could have secured a majority of the votes of this state, without undue influence it would have been a pleasure to come here and vote for him, but having not received a majority without undue influence and corrupt methods, as the register of this state shows, I vote for him under protest. I cast my vote for George E. Chamberlain.

Mr. McCue, of Clatsop—I desire to vote for a man whom I can vote for in conscience, whom I can vote for under the conditions prescribed by the laws of the United States, whom I can vote for without reservation, and a man who is an honor and a credit to the people of the State of Oregon and the people of the United States in the halls of Congress, the Hon. Charles W. Fulton, without reservation.

Mr. Muncy, of Coos—I very often find myself in positions in my life that I hardly know what to do. This is not one of the times. It happens to be that I feel that I know what I ought to do, and it is a question on the other side, I know what my constituents say I ought to do. While I come here unpledged as far as signing any petition or anything of that kind, and I would like to see a man who is an honor, not only to the state, but to the United States, Hon. Charles W. Fulton, I feel that I should vote for him, as under any conditions I consider that he has no equal as a Senator of this great state. I feel that this state is going to forge ahead until it is one of the greatest states in the Union, and we should do all that we could to further the interests and push further ahead. How are we going to do this? Let the people rule. I told my constituents that I wanted to come here unpledged, and if they had confidence in me that I would represent them as a man. If not well and good have the other man, but they voted for me and gave me the largest majority that was ever given to any man in that county. I feel that I must represent the people that voted for me. In consideration of 2703 against only 504, I vote for George E. Chamberlain.

Mr. Richardson, of Union—I am a Republican and my choice is for a Republican in the United States Senate, but I think Statement No. 1 should be respected, therefore, I cast my vote for George E. Chamberlain, and I wish this protest entered in the Journal as an explanation of my vote.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. McArthur—In explanation of the Speaker's vote, he will say that he is a Republican, and has always been a Republican since reaching his majority. He never voted but for two Democrats in his life and they are both dead and he promises never to vote for another one. I have labored earnestly and sincerely for the success of the Republican party. My personal choice in the primaries last Spring was a man whom I believe stands without a peer in the state, Hon. Charles W. Fulton. However, regardless of my personal choice, regardless of the fact that Mr. Fulton was not named, I labored earnestly and sincerely in the June election for the success of Mr. Cake, and if others, who claimed to be Republicans, had voted for Mr. Cake instead of George E. Chamberlain, we would not be confronted with the situation we are today. The Speaker intends to stand by his pledge, as he regards a pledge as solemn and binding, whether it be Statement No. 1 or the Republican voters' choice. I believe a pledge is sacred and having taken the pledge binds me to vote for the choice of the Republican party. I take this occasion to cast my vote for the Hon. H. M. Cake.

Senator Abraham—Mr. President: Claiming the lawful and constitutional right to make a voluntary pre-election promise to vote for the people's choice for United States Senator in Congress as expressed by the ballot and to carry out that promise and respecting, but not recognizing as binding upon me, the law passed at the last general election instructing me to vote for such people's choice, I cast my vote for the Hon. George E. Chamberlain for United States Senator in Congress.

Senator Albee—Mr. President: For the preservation of the integrity of Oregon and in compliance with the expressed will of the people, I unhesitatingly cast my vote for the people's choice for United States Senator, Hon. George E. Chamberlain.

Barrett—Mr. President: I feel, before casting my vote, that it is due to myself and to my constituents to make a brief statement of the motives that actuate me in the vote that I shall cast. I have, during all my life, been a consistent member of the Republican party. That party has honored me by sending me to the Legislature of this state three times prior to this session, by giving me the office of District Attorney of the Fifth Judicial District for two terms; in fact, the Republican party of Washington County, in my district, have never, when I have asked their pledge, failed to support me. I have been urged not to vote for anyone except a Republican for United States Senator. I have received quite a number of telegrams this morning from people who reside in my own town, men who are my personal friends and men who have consistently supported me in every political campaign in which I have been engaged in the past. I will state, however, that if this was left to my personal choice, if I was acting independently for myself, I would vote for Mr. Fulton, as I am under more obligations, perhaps, to Mr. Fulton than any other man in politics in the State of Oregon. Prior to the primary election I made a statement to the Republican committee that I would support the party choice for United States Senator. Owing to the fact that I made that statement, I am somewhat in a peculiar position with my Republican friends. I realize that I supported and did all I could for the nomination of Mr. Fulton, believing that he was best qualified to represent the interests of this state in Congress, not only on account of his ability, but on account of the number of years' service that he had had in the office; that he had had on important committees; but in the district that I represent, to my surprise when the vote came in Mr. Cake had carried the district, including my own county, having a majority of 207 over Mr. Fulton in the 24th Senatorial District. Mr. Cake had said he did not wish the position unless he was the people's choice. While I have been accused of being inconsistent, yet I have felt that it was really no longer for me to say that, if elected, I would support the Republican party's choice, because Mr. Cake, as I considered, did not want the nomination—did not want the election, unless he was the people's choice. I then made public statements that, if elected, I would support the people's choice for United States Senator. While I never solicited any indorsement by any Statement No. 1. convention, yet I received that indorsement. I received the support of the Statement No. 1 people in the 24th district along with the Republicans who perhaps thought that I would, perhaps, abide by the former statement and would disregard the last statement. Now, in my district, I have looked up the matter. I find that every county in the district that I represent voted overwhelmingly for the law that was submitted directing the members of the Legislature to vote for the people's choice. In the 24th district there was a majority of 4083 in my favor. Perhaps if I had not made any personal pledge I would be willing to disregard this majority of 4083, but after a very careful consideration of this matter, having considered it as a Republican, having considered it from all phases, I have made up my mind that, while it is not my individual choice, yet it is my duty here, under the pledge that I made to the people, to support the people's choice for United States Senator. I therefore cast my vote for George E. Chamberlain.

Beach—Mr. President: I have no extended apology to make for being a Republican. I hope and expect to live long enough to see all the offices in Oregon filled by Democrats, and I still think hope to be a Republican. Having no apology, I vote for a Republican consistently, Charles W. Fulton.

Bingham—Neither have I any apology for being a Republican, and I do not believe in making explanations for the reason that my friends do not require it and my enemies would not believe me, anyhow, and and in order to satisfy the wishes of those 15,000 to 20,000 Republicans who voted for Mr. Chamberlain, and actually due the wishes of the people, I cast my vote for Hon. George E. Chamberlain.

Coffey—Mr. President: I have a little note here which I wish to read. I am a Republican and my choice for United States Senator was Charles W. Fulton, a Republican, but having signed the pledge to vote for the Republicans' choice, I feel bound thereby; therefore, I cast my vote for H. M. Cake, who is not my personal choice, and ask that this statement be spread upon the Journal in explanation of my vote.

Cole—Mr. President and fellow Senators: I, like the Senator who preceded me in voting, pledged myself to vote for the Republicans' choice. When Mr. Cake was campaigning in Umatilla County he made the statement, that which has been mentioned here, that if he did not receive a majority of the votes that he would not be a candidate. I feel that that absolves me from all obligation to him, but I will keep my pledge to the people, and I wish to read a like statement to the one that has just been read: I am a Republican and my choice for United States Senator is Charles W. Fulton, a Republican, but having signed the pledge to vote for the Republicans' choice, I feel bound thereby; therefore, I cast my vote for H. M. Cake, who is not my personal choice, and ask that this statement be spread upon the Journal in explanation of my vote.

Hart—Prior to the time when I became a candidate for Senator from the Twenty-third District of this state I signed a statement to the effect that I would vote for the person receiving the highest number of votes at the preceding election for United States Senator, providing he was a Republican. The person who ran upon the Republican ticket at the last election did not receive the highest number of the people's vote; therefore, I have no pledge and I am not under any obligation to vote for any man; for that reason I shall vote for the man whom I think best able to represent the people of Oregon in Congress, Hon. C. W. Fulton.

Johnson—Mr. President: I desire to make a little explanation of my vote, along with the balance of my fellow Senators.

(Senator Johnson then made an extended statement of his attitude, saying that he signed Statement No. 1 under compulsion; that he had tried, without avail, to get Governor Chamberlain to promise to resign March 4, and then concluded by reading the protest, which was entered in the Journal).

Kay—Six years ago Hon. T. T. Geer was indorsed by the people of this state for United States Senator. At the Legislature following his indorsement was not carried out and the men who refused to vote for him justified themselves on the ground that T. T. Geer had not been active in support of the Republican ticket and was therefore not entitled to the support of the Republicans of the state and justified themselves in that way. In the last primary election of this state two gentlemen ran for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, one receiving the highest number of votes.

We have today, gentlemen—not speaking personally, but in general terms—among the most active men fighting the people's choice for United States Senator many of the same men who opposed the election of Geer and who last June voted against the Republicans' choice and yet voted for the Republican ticket. Those gentlemen are the loudest and most severe in their criticism of those who advocate the election of the people's choice. Those men made it possible to send a Democratic United States Senator to Congress, and they now have the least right to complain, and if there is anybody in the Senate who should have to take their medicine, although it is bitter, it is these very men. Every man in this house knows it to be a fact, and they have had men oftentimes state to them that I voted against Cake and for George E. Chamberlain. As for that class of men, gentlemen, I think they should have to take their medicine, and while they have undertaken to put the Statement No. 1 men in the hole, are putting themselves there. I am a Republican; I am working under the laws enacted by a Republican Legislature and by Republicans in this state. Therefore in complying with those laws and having to vote to position, I am, I have not voted party. If, as I have said, the gentlemen who are now the loudest in their criticism against us had voted the ticket, we would be sending a Republican to the United States Senate. In brief, I will read from one county. In Clatsop County H. M. Cake received for the nomination 188 (?) votes, Charles W. Fulton 1225. In the election that followed H. M. Cake received 887 and George E. Chamberlain 1245. Apparently the people of Clatsop County wanted the people's choice.

In the election that followed Taft, for the United States President, received 1470 votes, while Bryan received 658, and the argument has been put forward that we in the succeeding election repudiated the indorsement. It is true that we did repudiate it in that case.

Now, as for me, gentlemen, I do not wish to enter any protest after my vote. I am willing to take the responsibility myself, feeling that I am carrying out the wishes of 70,000 people who instructed me by their vote, because in respecting their wishes, and I do not wish anybody or wish to shirk my responsibility on anybody else. Therefore I vote for George E. Chamberlain for United States Senator.

Miller of Linn and Marion—Mr. President, I have no explanation to make and no excuse to offer for casting my vote for the Hon. Robert S. Bean for United States Senator.

Scholfield—Mr. President, it is unnecessary for me to take up any time in explaining my situation. Every member of this legislative body fully understands the position in which I am placed. It is true Clatsop County gave Charles W. Fulton an overwhelming majority at the campaign in the primaries, also Clatsop County, but gave George E. Chamberlain the majority over H. M. Cake. Those things are simply a matter of record and no one disputes them in Clatsop County, and the only thing that I can do in explanation of my vote is to read what I have here. I am a Republican and my choice for United States Senator is C. W. Fulton, but, having signed Statement No. 1, I feel bound thereby. Therefore I cast my vote for George E. Chamberlain, who is not my personal choice, and ask that this statement be spread upon the journal as an explanation of my vote. I vote for George E. Chamberlain.

Senator Selling said that he had no apology to make for signing Statement No. 1, nor for voting for Chamberlain. He had been renominated for the Senate by the people of his county, and with the opposition of the County Central Committee, and was elected by the largest vote ever given any man in the Senate. This he did not take as a personal compliment, for it was received because they believed they had a right to say who shall be United States Senator. He said that 20,000 Republicans voted for Chamberlain, and he believed it to be the duty of all members of the Legislature to carry out the wishes of the people.

Senator Sinnott based his vote for Chamberlain upon the principle that the people have a right to instruct their representatives, and welcomed the day when such instruction can be carried out.

Smith, of Marion, said that he was unpledged; that he told the voters of his county that he would not vote for a Democrat under any circumstances, and would not vote for some Republicans. He would cast his vote for Fulton because he believed him best able to represent the state in the United States Senate.

In voting for Cake President Bowerman said it is time that the Senate is a representative body, but the question is, "Whom do I represent? I am not a Senator for the State of Oregon. I am a Senator for the Counties of Sherman, Gilliam and Wheeler, and I shall vote for the man chosen by them, the Hon. H. M. Cake."

MISSING MAN RETURNS

GEORGE SAWYERS, OF OAKLAND, BACK HOME AGAIN.

Mind Fails Him and He Travels From Oakland to Cheyenne Before Getting His Bearings.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—After three weeks of wandering, his mind almost a complete blank, Professor George Sawyers, principal of the Oakland public schools, who mysteriously disappeared during the holidays from Red Bluff, Cal., where he had gone hunting, arrived at his home at Oakland on this morning's train.

According to the statement of Sawyers, his mind collapsed at Red Bluff, and when buying his ticket for Oakland, Or., bought one for Oakland, Cal., instead. He realized where he was when he arrived at that city, but from that time on his mind became a blank until he arrived at Cheyenne, Wyo., when he became sufficiently himself to start for home.

Upon reaching Nampa, Idaho, last week he telegraphed his wife, this being the first information received by her as to his whereabouts. He arrived home in a completely exhausted condition. Physicians in attendance upon Sawyers state he is in a very precarious condition, and that it will be some time before he fully recovers.

Main Line Is Open.

Traffic over the O. R. & N. from Portland to Huntington was reported yesterday at Superintendent Buckley's office as restored, and that trains on the main line were running without encountering any trouble. On the Washington division between Pendleton, Umatilla and Spokane, the line is still in bad shape on account of slides and the effects of heavy snows. Trains of that division are arriving over the North Bank road, along which there is no trouble reported.

Court Jurors Selected.

THE DALLES, Or., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—The Circuit jurors for the February term of court were selected today by County Clerk Angle and Sheriff Chrisman. Thirty-one jurors were chosen from a list of 204 names.

Today will positively be the last day for discount on East Side gas bills.

Attend Rosenthal's great shoe sale.

Constipation Caused By Indigestion

Is Cured by Helping the Stomach Do Its Work as It Should.

All forms of constipation, bowel or intestinal trouble owe most of their origin to the improper digestion of food. The bowels measure 30 feet. The inside walls or surfaces are wound tightly about with millions of nerves. These nerves give life and control millions of little mouths or suckers which are supposed to take nourishment from the food as it leaves the stomach and passes along this 30-foot human canal.

When indigestion, dyspepsia or stomach trouble occurs, the food being undigested, passes over these millions of mouths, it is a fermented, decaying mass and holds no nourishment as it should.

The little mouths suck it up, impart these impurities to the blood, impregnate the little nerves with poison and so the work of constipation and bowel trouble begins.

A natural juice or secretion belongs normally in the little cells and glands along the mucous membrane of the 30-foot canal or bowel. When indigestion occurs this juice is lacking and so the mass of waste matter cannot pass along as it should and is piled up and caked in the bowel thus bringing pain and misery.

After a while the nerves and nerve centers which give vigor and life to the bowel become paralyzed, thus forever prohibiting the bowel from performing its natural duties.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, when taken after meals digest the food properly even though the stomach is sick and it passes to the bowels nourishment and juices, which help the intestines not only to do their work at once, but builds them up, restores vitality to the nerves, brings new secretions to the glands and cells, helps bowel action and enriches the blood.

The stomach is the cause. Common sense and science are one on this point. You see it yourself. One little grain of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will perfectly digest 3000 grains of food. The assimilation of a meal by one of these tablets is an easy matter and it keeps the stomach clean and sweet so that in a brief time this organ is restored.

Every druggist carries them in stock; price 50c. Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Are All Advertised Medicines Fakes?

As well ask "Are all doctors quacks?" or "Are all lawyers shysters?" We all know there are ignorant quacks; does that prevent anyone calling in his good, old family physician in case of need and trusting him? There are shysters, but there are also honorable lawyers to whom we confidently trust our lives and fortunes.

There are fake medicines advertised; but they are not fakes because they are advertised. A good thing is worth advertising; we all want to know about it. The more a bad thing is advertised, the worse for it in the end.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is no fake; yet it is advertised; it advertises itself; and those who have used it are its best advertisers, and that free of cost.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved its merit by more than thirty years general use. This simple, old-fashioned remedy, made from roots and herbs, has become the standard medicine for ailments peculiar to women,—its fame is world-wide.

Read this plain, honest statement of what the medicine did for one woman; her own words; if you doubt, write and ask her.

Chester, Ark.—"I used to think I had no use for patent medicines and would not read the advertisements. I think now if I had I would have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and saved myself years of suffering. I had suffered from female troubles for twenty years, and when Change of Life came I grew worse. I got so nervous I could not sleep nights and could hardly get around—I suffered agonies.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and it helped me so much that I continued its use, and I am so well that I feel like a different person. My advice to all suffering women is to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Ella Wood.

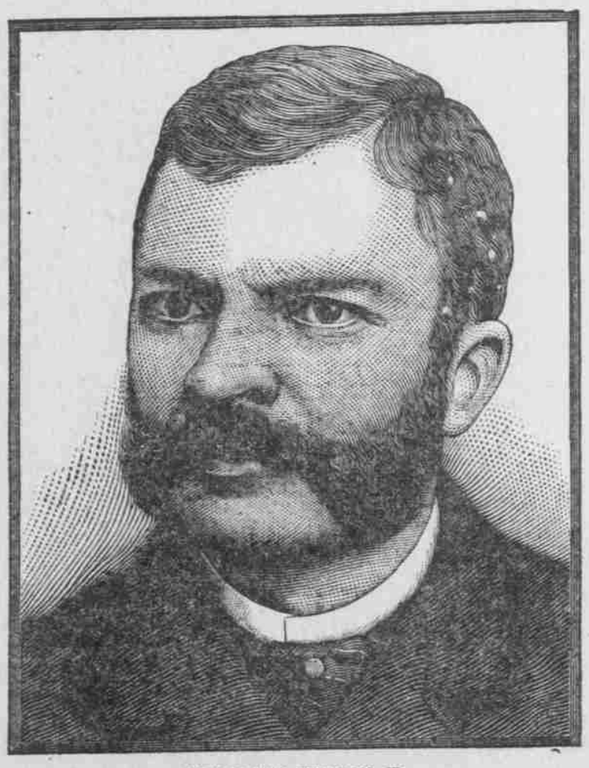
The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no plausible stranger—it has stood the test of years.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice—it is free and always helpful.

An Honest Medicine

A BLESSING TO ANY COMMUNITY



HON. M. H. P. WILLIAMS, JR.

"Whoever relieves aches and pains and cures the sick is a friend to humanity, and an honest medicine deserves praise. As prevention is better than cure, and a cold is the beginning of a great number of diseases, so a good cough remedy is a blessing to any community," says Hon. Mason H. P. Williams, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., in a letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Company.

Reliable Cough Remedy

He further says: "You have my hearty endorsement in placing before the public an honest cough remedy, one which can safely be used by young and old and can be relied upon to do just what is claimed for it. I wish you abundant success. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has many friends here."

This medicine makes friends wherever it goes, and when once used in a home nothing can be found which will quite take its place.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

The tendency of medical science is towards preventive measures. It is easier to prevent than to cure. This is especially true of pulmonary diseases. Pneumonia, bronchitis, chronic catarrh and consumption are all diseases that have their beginning in a cold, and which in most cases could have been cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of colds, and all danger from these diseases may be avoided if it is properly used.

The above endorsement of this remedy is only one out of many thousands of similar letters received by the manufacturers of this remedy. All over the country in every home where it has been used it has proved itself to be a blessing.

It is as good for a child as an adult, as it contains absolutely nothing injurious, and for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, it has no equal. Price 25 cents, large size 50 cents.