TREMENDOUS OVATION TO CHAMBER

(Continued from Page One.)

ment No. 1 and expressed his belief that it is the duty of the voters of Mult-nomah county to cast their bailots for all the Democratic nominees on the nomah county to cast their ballots for all the Democratic nominees on the legislative ticket because they are pledged to statement No.-1, while only a third of the Republican nominees are so pledged. The speaker commended Governor Chamberiali, also John Van Zante, candidate for county judge, to the voters. He further said:

Tam in favor of the election of Tom Word as sheriff of Multnomen county because he has fought a good fight and kept faith with the people." This indorsement was greeted with an enthusiastic outburst of applause.

The next and last speaker was Governor Chamberlain. As he stepped to the front he was given an ovation. Men cheered and women qiapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs. The demonstration was long continued. When it ceased the audience was treated to a masterly presentation of the real issues of the campaign. There was no oratory, but a plain, vigorous, and at all times entertaining account of what has been accomplished and what is planned for the future. For more than an hour the governor held the close attention of his immense audience. He said in part:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens of Multnomah County—I assure you that I deem it a very great pleasure as well as a very great privilege to be permitted to address so many of my friends and neighbors and fellow citizens.

Do you know that wherever we have been in the state of Oregon, and we

I have been asked during the pres-ent campaign to address myself to the

in the state of lows that some of the most prominent Republicans are what are known as "standpatters." taking their name from the game of poker; and then there is another class which is known as "radical revisionists," so that the Republican party is as much divided in the state of lows, and in other parts of the country, as formerly were the great parties in this country on this question.

This question which has absorbed the attention of the American people is not a party question; it has not been a party issue; it is a measure upon which all the people of this country have been agreed; and it is a measure which but for Democratic aid could not have been attention of the American people is not there has been raised for the expenses a party question; it has not been a of the state government nearly three party issue; it is a measure upon which all the people of this country have been agreed; and it is a measure which but for Democratic aid could not have been passed through the senate of the United administration and the last year of his campaign, because there is nothing dividing the great national parties today. There and find that the taxes that Multnomah may be an element hereafter which will county paid into the state reasury for great national parties today. There may be an element hereafter which will divide them as there have been elements in the past; but at this time there is nothing which separates one party from

Republican Friends.

Now, in answer to those who say I ought to abuse my Republican friends, permit me to say that during a residence of 30 years in Oregon I have found that our Republican friends are as good citizens as our Democratic friends. They found that our Republican friends are as good citizens as our Democratic friends. I have found that our Republi-can citizens are as loyal as the Demo-cratic citizens to the state, as loyal to the flag of our country as are our Geer's administration. Every one of Democratic citizens, and have as much the institutions in the state has in interest in all we find tends to the creased in numbers and the expense

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betterment of our conditions in this state and nation as our Democratic friends; and further, during this residence which I speak of, more than once it has fallen to my lot to become a candidate for office in a district largely Republican, and every time I have been honored by election, being assisted by my Republican friends as well as my Democrat associates.

At this time I feel it my duty to give you some account of my stewardship. Four years ago from every stump in this state I promised the people I would try to alleviate the burdens of taxation, that they were bearing; and after my election I took the statutes of some of the other states, and knowing exactly what the expenses of our state government were, I tried to ascertain a means of devising a system of taxation which would relieve the several counties of the state from the payment of any portion of the taxes of the state government.

Inheritance Tax.

the front he was given an ovation, Men cheered and women chapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs. The demonstration was long continued. When it ceased the audience was treated to a masterly presentation of the real issues of the campaign. There was no oratory, but a plain, vigorous, and at all times entertaining account of what has been accomplished and what is planned for the future. For more than an hour the governor held the close attention of his immense audience. He said in part:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens of Multnomah County-I assure you that I deem it a very great privilege to be permitted to address so many of my friends and neighbors and fellow citizens.

Do you know that wherever we have been in the state of Oregon, and we have been in nearly all of it, those who have been in nearly all of it, those who have been held by us all over the state and myself, we have been treated everywhere by just such magnificent audiences as this? These meetings, which have been held by us all over the state and business men of the state have not only been crowded by men of our own party, but we have been greeted by men of all parties, and it has mot been infrequent that Republican mayors and prominent citizens and business men of the state have ast upon the platform with us and introduced us to our audiences. It means that the neople of the state of oregon are doing a little bit of thinking on their own accoun.

Mr. Great Issues.

In my first message to the legislature of the legislatures of the legislatures of the legislatures of the gistlature in the state of corporations, and it has a farty covering each and every one of the state have not an idea original with me. I do not claim—I never have claimed that, and I claim that no man in this state originated this idea; it has been in the state of from the state of from the state of the union, and they have adopted it as law; and the adoption of it as law in the state of our own party, but we have been in the state of the union, and th

Only Two Adopted. 'The legislature got to work and bills were introduced to carry out every one of the suggestions that I made, and when the smoke of battle had cleared

000: a little bit over. In other words, during the three years of my administration, with a Republican legislature, there has been raised for the expenses county paid into the state reasury for state purposes was \$279,508,50 for the last year of Geer's administration. Now after the legislature got to work and enacted two of those suggestions into the form of law there has been col-lected during the three years of my term—I mean of taxes for 1906; pardon me—the taxes for 1906, the last year of my term, the amount paid by Multnomah county to the state treasurer for state purposes is but \$187,380. In other words, your taxes in 1906 for state purposes are less by \$92,128.50 than they were during the last year of Governor Geer's administration. Every one of the institutions in the state has in-

the form of law by the positive state.

Loaning State Funds.

Four years ago, my fellow citizens, there were \$750,000 of the irreducible school fund of this state not loaned out. I promised every one if elected to see that that was loaned out before my term extended very far, and I want to say to you that every dollar of it is loaned out. Some of my critics say that I have nothing to do with that. Dr. Withycombe says the governor has not anything to do with this. If Dr. Withycombe doesn't know anything better the best of the selected governor has not anything to do with this. ernor of the state of Oregon. The gov-ernor of this state, the secretary of, state and the treasurer of this state have all to do with that. Another critic have all to do with that. Another critic says the reason it has been possible to loan the money is because the legislature of 1903 reduced the rate of interest to six per cent. If the gentleman who made that statement knew what he was talking about, he would have found that the law was passed in 1899 to reduce the rate of interest, and that the gentleman who preceded me had the same power to loan it out as I did. They say I had nothing to do with it; they say I was but the instrument in seeing it was loaned out. They also ask why I don't give the other members of the board some credit, and I do give them some credit for it. They never interposed any objection to the loaning of this money out, but they had the

ent campaign to address myself to the issues which separate the candidates of the parties in this great campaign today, and in this great country, and I have heen asked by others of my freing to abuse my Republican friends in Oregon. In answer to each I say, that there are no issues between the great matismal parties in this country today. We read and think a little for ourselves now, and do not take as the law and gospel everything that we hear on the political platform; and if you will recall what you have read in the last five or six months you know and will remember that there has not been an issue dividing the areat parties in this country. Take the tariff question. We find in the state of Iowa that some of the most prominent Republicans are what are known as "standpatters." taking their name from the game of poker; and then there is another class which is known as, "radical revisionists," so that the Republican party is as much divided in the state of Iowa, and in other parts of the country, as formerly were the great parties in this country on this question.

We read and think a little for ourselves now, and do not take as the law and gospel everything that we hear on the political platform; and if you will recall the part of the taxes, (Laughter.)

The other measures were all defeated. I don't know why, and I do not claim that the legislature was corrupt, but I claim what everybody knows, when any measure is introduced up there which is in the interest of the people and conflicts with the interest of the people and the proper interposed any objection to the loaning of this money out; but they had the class fit of the subscribed. Honestly, confidentially.

I know of two or three men who, as gospal everything that we passed lay down and died to keep their estates from paying any part of the taxes, (Laughter.)

The other measures were all defeated. I don't know why, and I do not claim that the legislature was corrupt, but I claim what everybody knows, when any measure is introduced up there which prove the were the great parties in this country on this question.

Railroad Bate Problem.

The only question which has been altaling the American people has been apart of the Bryan campaign in 1896;
Here is the result we find: In four plantform in 1900, and then it remained provided and the plantform in 1900, and then it remained provided and the plantform in 1900, and then it remained provided and the plantform in 1900, and then it remained for a Republican president of the United States—that magnificent American citi-seen. Theodore Roosevelt—to bring this measure to the attention of a Republican congress and compiled that animated those gentlemen, but I alm you is a motive which prevented which prevented which prevented that animated those gentlemen, but I alm you is a motive which prevented which prevented which prevented the same going to suggest a motive which prevented which prevented which prevented the prevented which prevented which prevented the same going to suggest a motive which prevented which prevented which prevented which prevented which prevented the same going to suggest a motive which prevented which prevented which prevented which prevented the prevented of the same going to suggest a motive which prevented which prevented which prevented the prevented which prevented the prevented which prevented the same going to suggest a motive which prevented which prevented which prevented the prevented which prevented the same going to suggest a motive which prevented which prevented which prevented which prevented the same going to suggest a motive which prevented which prevented the same going to suggest a motive which prevented which prevented the same going to suggest a motive which prevented which prevented the same going to suggest a motive which prevented the same going to suggest a motive which the same f

whether that has been done or not, but I say to you there is a well-grounded supposition in the minds of these people that that has been done, because there has not been a treasurer in the state of Oregon in the 20 years that I have been here that has not retired from that office rich at the end of his term, and that on a salary of \$800 a year.

Appointed a Republican.

They say I am one of those skin-deep Democrats who does not vote for any-body but a Democrat and who does not appoint anybody but a Democrat, and that I am making those from selfish motives. Now let me tell you that is not true. Down here in this lower district when it devolved upon me to ap-point a judge the Republicans down there had a large majority and they had there had a large majority and they had been electing a Democratic judge in the person of Jimmie Hamilton for a number of years past. A Republican legislature got to work and passed a law providing for another judge in that district. Now I always believed in non-partisanship in the judiciary, and I immediately went to work and turned down applications of my friends up there and appointed a Republican of sterling worth in the person of Lawrence D. Harris out in that district. That doesn't look like I was a roughand-ready Democrat all the time.

Let me tell you, my fellow citizens, that the boards of this state controlling all of these institutions had been of one all of these institutions had been of one party, but since I have been up there I have kept them about equally divided, as the law contemplated they should be.

Pought Book Trust.

Now I have appointed Democrats and Republicans, and I am going to call your attention to another proposition. The only good thing that Governor Geer did in Oregon, among the very many that he did not do, was the appointment of a textbook commission. When it devolved upon me to appoint another board, those gentlemen had begun the work and had cleaned out this American book trust that had the public schools of this state right by the nac of the neck, and I reappointed the same men, and they are nearly all Republicans, and some of them have not been very friendly to me. You take Mr. Scott, a personal friend of mine, but he never boosts very hard for me in eletcion times, you notice. (Laughter), Now you take Mr. Charley Johns; he is one of them, and I reappointed him. So I say, I have tried to remember that a public office is a public trust, and the man in office has some duty to perform to the public instead of to the party all the time. Pought Book Trust.

form to the public instead of to the party all the time.

They say I am a new apostle of this new doctrine I have been preaching for four years. Our president of the United States has been talking about it a little for the last four or five years.

Folk and Boosevelt.

When the people of Missouri realized the efforts which Joe Folk was making for cleaner and better government, they decided to nominate him for governor in that great state, and at the same time his election came off the election of president took place and on the same ballot and in the same ballot

the building of bridges and for any of the different purposes you want to put it to.

The people of this state have realized that the legislature of this state has been recreant in its duty. This recommendation was not only made by me in 1963, but in 1965; but still nothing was done; but when the people became excited they proceeded to invoke the law and if I read the signs of the times, and if my ear is as close to the ground as it usually has been, every one of those propositions will be elected into the form of law by the people of this state.

Loaning State Funds.

Four years sto, my fellow citizens, there were \$755,000 of the irreducible school fund of this state not loaned out. I promised every one if elected to see that that was loaned out before my term extended very far, and I want to see that that was loaned out before my term extended very far, and I want to say to you' that every dollar of it is loaned out. Some of my crifices say that I have nothing to do with that. Dr. Withycombe says the governor has not anything to do with this. If Dr. Withycombe doesn't know anything better than that he is not fit to be elected governor of the state of Oregon. The sovernor of vote, and if Johnny Gearin sets that vote, and the legislature is Republican, I have no doubt but that a Republican legislature of this state will elect Johnny Gearin.

School Land France.

Now passing on to another condition existing in Oregon. You remember that the land conditions here were in a terthe land conditions here were in a terrible shape four years ago. You don't find my friends saying very much about the land condition here in Oregon. When I was slected I promised the people I was going to try to straighten that up.

As I said a while ago, when Oregon was admitted, every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section was given to the dren of this state. Now then, they for-feited, if any one of these sections was lost to the state by reason of a home-stender settling on it before; it was lost, and the state could go to work and select indemnity lands in place of it; and it further provided that if any of these sections were more valuable for mineral purposes than anything else, then the state lost that, but could se-lect lands in place of it. When I got up there I found that those speculators had been indulging in selling lands on this alleged mineral basis. It got to this alleged mineral basts. It got to very profitable speculation up there the expense of the state. Here is at the expense of the state. Here is the way it was worked on one of your citizens here. For Instance, my friend Mr. Wilhelm sitting down there had not been studying the land laws of Oregon and he should go up to the city of Salem and say to this state land agent, "There is 160 acres of land out there near Portland I want to buy as indemnity land. Can you tell me where

an acre and pays it to the venerable-looking man in there and then, with this information, he makes a selection and goes over and pays the money to the state land board, whatever that is and goes away with a certificate of sale, and after a while he begins to find out that his title is questioned. When I went up there I want to say to you that I found over 5,000 acres of land applied for just as I have indicated; had been sold to as many as three dif-ferent individuals. I mean three dif-ferent individuals for every 320 or 160 acres; so that the land had been sold as often as three times to different individuals in this way, and there were over \$0,000 acres of land that had been selected on this bunko information and the title all fell down because the departments at Washington disapproved.
What is the result? The state of Oregon has refunded all the money it received—and it ought to have done it ceived—and it ought to have done it— amounting to about \$135,000, and when these gentlemen who have been bunkoed came up there and asked this man for the money he received and had no right to receive they are politely informed that he is a busted community and they cannot get anything out of him.

People Lost Money.

So that the people of Oregon lost every cent of money that was paid to this man in the state land agent's office, amounting to something between \$125,-000 and \$140,000. That is the condition which I promised to straighten out, and I want to say to you that I have straightened it out, but it has been acstraightened it out, but it has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the state land agent. How was it done? The first thing was to remove that old man from the office bag and baggage. (Applause). The next thing was to move the state land office into the office of the state land board and make record of exercising that make a record of everything that was done there. Now, my fellow citizens, there were no records in the state land agent's office hitherto, and it took him nearly three years to find out and straighten this matter up.

In this connection let me say to you that Dr. Withycombe says the state land office ought to be abolished. My friends.

that Dr. Withycombe says the state land office ought to be abolished. My friends, there isn't a man in the state of Oregon who has been stealing these lands for the last 20 years who will not say amen to that recommendation, and I think that if he had been thoroughly onto his job he could have raised his campaign expenses from those very fellows who would like to have that done, if he had agreed to abolish the state land agent's office.

State Land Agent.
What has the state land agent done? Mr. Oswald West, a young man that believes that public office is a public trust, began to work to straighten this

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this and the costs have constantly increased; box we find that Democratic state gave but in face of this increased expenditure is find that your taxes are 35 per cent less than they were four years ago.

Promises Te Taxes.

Now, at the end of my next four years as sure as you are born—(applause)—at the end of my next four years, because I am going to be elected for another four years as sure as you are born—(applause)—at the end of my next four years, impressed the people of Multomah county will not be called upon for one dollar of expense or taxes to defray the expenses of the state government, and every dollar of taxation raised by you will be expended that the years hallong for find the town of the state is going to make this promise, the people of Multomah county will not be asset to the people of Multomah county will not be followed here in Multomah county will not be the state in Multomah county on roads and the building of bridges and for any of the different purposes you want to put it to.

The people of this state have realized that the legislature of this state have realized the prices of those lands to \$1.50 an acre, and every dollar o

Well, they didn't do that straightening out four years before I got up there. They had the same opportunity, and the same conditions existed while they were in office. But the reason was that the state land agent's office was considered as a sort of annex, and nobody paid much attention to it. The state land agent who was in office when I went up there asked me to sign a few blank certificates of indemnity selections. I said, "Nay, nay, Pauline; I never sign any blanks of that kind." (Applause.) He said, "But your predecessors signed them." your predecessors signed them." "I don't care what he signed." I said: "I propose to be responsible for my sins of commission, but I do not propose to be responsible for any sins of omission. and I don't sign any blanks."

Four years ago we were all advocating the adoption of the initiative and referendum. We used to blame a faction; if the legislature passed laws hostile to the interests of the people, they blamed the executive of the state if he did not yet o them as he ought to. When the legislature got together in

about this emergency clause in any of these bills, and I am criticised because I did not mention it until 1905, and it is said that I did it for political puris said that I did it for political purposes. Now, there wasn't a lawyer in the state of Oregon who believed for a minute when the legislature met in 1905 that any legislature could destroy the power of the referendim by simply adding an emergency clause; but after the legislature adjourned this came to be discussed, and the people said that if the legislature declared an emergency in an act it defeated the purpose of the referendum. Then a lot of us prepared a case (my name was signed to that brief) and we argued it before the supreme court, to settle this proposition preme court, to settle this proposition and to see if a constitutional amend-ment adopted by the people of this state could be destroyed in its force and effect by the legislature of the

The supreme court held that if the legislature passed a law and in it declared an emergency, that defeated the referendum. In other words, that if the legislature said at the end of a law that it was necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety that it should take effect on and after its passage; that in itself destroyed the effect of the referendum, and the people could not have it referred. I call you attention to it because the legislature and I had a little difficulty over that one thing.

When the legislature got together in

of Salem and say to this state land agent, "There is 160 acres of land out there near Portland I want to buy as indemnity land. Can you tell me where I can find 160 acres of land that the tehool has lost in these sections that I can use as a basis for its selection?"

Eow It Was Bone.

The state land agent looks as wise as an owl and refers him to an old gentleman sitting there in the other corner of the room, and he goes over to him and asks him for this information, and this old gentleman, who has vital interest of the people ought no to have these emergency clauses at-tached, and mildly suggested that if they continued to attach them and they came to me that way I was going to veto them. It made no difference about those little local measures; nobody cared anything about them, but bills taxing the people they had a right to have re-ferred. Well, they were very nice about that and they out them out. I comthat, and they cut them out. I com-mend the legislature for having cut them all out.

Use of the Veto. But when the legislature was about to adjourn there came in a bill appro-priating over \$1,000,000 of the people's money, and it was headed with this

money, and it was headed with this emergency clause, saying that it was necessary for the public peace, health and safety. That was the last days of the session, but I suggested to them again as mildly as I knew how. "Gentlemen, it is all right for you to pass an appropriation bill for the support of the insane asylum, the penitentiary, the reform school, the school for the blind, the mute school and the soldiers' home, and put an emergency clause on blind the mute school and the soldiers home, and put an emergency clause on it; that kind of a bill would be necessary for the preservation of the public peace, heaith and safety," but they went further than that; they went to work and included in the bill in addition to those items I have just named and which were not objectionable for the support of the normal school in Jackson county, for the normal school in Jougias county and for one in Polk county and one in Umatilla county, and for the state university at Eugene, and the Lord only knows what else was in there; but I thought they ought not to be in there; all of those items ought to have been put in separate appropriation bills, because the constitution of this state provides that a bill appropriating moneys for the payment of salaries of state officers should not contain an apprepriation on any other subject. But somebody says that I am not opposed to normal schools, and that I go to Polk county and say that I am not opposed home, and put an emergency clause or it; that kind of a bill would be necesto normal schools, and that I go to Polk county and say that I am not opposed to normal schools. Well, my friends, the question involved in that bill was not opposition to any of those institutions: it was a question as to whether the constitution could be flagrantly violated in accordance with a corrupt conspiracy which was formed when the legislature got together. It was the principle I was aiming at; it was the principle that was distinctly involved in passing these omnibus bills in violation of the constitution of the state of tion of the constitution of the state of

Oregone People Passed Law.

Now, they say I did not have anything to do with this initiative and referendum. I do not claim I passed it; Dr. Withycombe says a Republican legislature passed it. I had always believed the people of Oregon passed it thomselves; and the only part I had in it was the part of one voter and one citizen, who used his lungs and pen to try if possible to accomplish a measure which would give to the people the most authority possible. I believe with Lincoln that the people can always be



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