

PORTAGE ROAD RIGHT OF WAY SECURED BY OPEN RIVER COMMISSION FOR PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE DISTANCE

PEACE IN NEW YORK

Hill Effectually Heals Old-Time Breach by Nominating Herrick.

NAMED BY ACCLAMATION

"Odellism" Declared to Be Menace to State—Acts Said to Constitute Scandal—Gross Contempt of Official Duty.

(Journal Special Service.) Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 21.—After a conference with the Democratic leaders this morning it was announced that D. Cady Herrick of Albany would probably get the nomination for the governorship, and that Francis B. Harrison would be decided on for lieutenant-governor. This program was carried out at a later hour.

Stanchfield's name was not presented to the convention.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Temporary Chairman Duncan. E. L. Lee was then made permanent chairman. His address was liberally cheered. Senator Hill was then called to the platform to place Judge Herrick in nomination. At the conclusion of his speech Governor Ballou moved that the secretary read the ballot of the convention for Herrick, which was done, while immense cheering took place and a march of ovation was conducted around the hall.

Hill's name came in frequently in the cheering, showing to the delegates a gratifying state of harmony in Democratic ranks, despite the attempts of Republicans to make it seem, through newspaper reports, that the party in this state is disrupted.

Harrison was then nominated for lieutenant-governor.

New Yorker Platform.

The platform as brought before the convention proclaimed devotion to the party and to the principles of government as enunciated by Jefferson, then proceeds to attack what it calls "Odellism."

The "Odellism" it says, "is the paramount and overshadowing issue in state affairs, and is between official honesty and official corruption. In palpable violation of his sworn obligation to be an impartial servant of the whole people the governor has assumed to act as the state chairman of a political machine and his present dual action constitutes a public scandal and amounts to the grossest contempt of official duty in the history of this state."

Instead of being opposed to extravagance the administration has become the total promoter of adroit schemes to loot the public treasury under the guise of law.

Mr. Harrison promises to have the heating plant at the high school operating by Saturday, so that school may consequently 1,125 pupils from the high school and the Clinton Kelly have been advised of the instructions for a week, simply because the buildings have not been put in condition for their occupancy, and about 250 have to get along with only half instruction.

The trustees say the contractors are to blame for the delay in the work while the contractors in turn avow that they have proceeded with the work as rapidly as possible.

How a Real Newspaper Handles the News

IT'S NOW an established fact that no one can keep fully abreast of the times unless he reads The Journal. The paper is not filled up with a mass of ill written and ill edited routine news of no earthly interest or consequence even in the affairs belt, news without any sense of proportion or any reference to its relative value, but printed by the foot or the yard just as it comes along, and for no other reason than that it is handed in.

The real life vital things are what The Journal seeks and has a faculty of finding. To go no further take the first page of yesterday's issue and this is what we find: The first and exclusive announcement of grave defects in the direct primary law which may be attended with many unpleasant consequences; a prediction that wheat will go to a dollar before next April by the man above all others in the community best qualified to make the prediction; a heavy shipment of Oregon apples to the orient and of Oregon flour to Boston; how 60 lives were saved by a brave girl at Concord; a creepy cooie at the reopening of the Iroquois theatre in Chicago, in which 600 lives were recently lost; a window cleaner taking a nap on an eighteenth story window ledge; J. J. Hill negotiating for Vancouver coal; France left without fireworks, and the extreme difficulty of getting a jury in the Jeanette Harris case at Spokane. This, in conjunction with the war news, which was fully covered, presented a page which united the best of live news with the best of human interest stories such as every one will read, and most people will talk about. And they were found in no other newspaper.

And the rest of the paper was in much the same proportion and up to the same mark, all of which lends fresh interest to the offer made a few days ago, and which has since been treated with a silence that nothing can penetrate, despite the noisy walls of previous days. Here it is:

"The Journal will forfeit \$500 to any deserving charity, to be hereafter named, if the Evening Telegram will permit an expert to make a thorough examination of its circulation and thereafter print in its own columns the finding, the money to be turned over if THAT FINDING DISCLOSES THAT THE ACTUAL BONA FIDE CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING SHADOW IS CORRECT AS IT IS SWORN TO AND PUBLISHED IN THAT VIRTUOUS IF HYSTERICAL NEWSPAPER. THE SAME OFFER INCLUDES THE MORNING ECHOQUANIAN."

"Here is an easy way to do good provided, of course, these newspapers can establish the claims which they so strenuously set up."

MORE STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL

Failure to Provide Heating Plants in Two Buildings Necessitates Their Closing and Hundreds of Pupils Are Deprived of Instruction.

At the high, Clinton Kelly, Brooklyn and Atkinson schools, the work is very badly broken up. Not one of the 423 students at the high school will have any more instruction this week. At the Clinton Kelly school 250 will have instruction while the other half will have to do without it for at least the remainder of this week. The Atkinson school will not be ready for occupancy before two more weeks. Only 44 of the pupils of this school are receiving half instruction, while the other 502 are without any instruction. At the Brooklyn there are 308 pupils who are receiving only half work.

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FIRST RAIN IN 23 DAYS

Dry Spell Which Began Last April Is Probably Ended.

EQUINOCTIAL STORM DUE

Trace of Moisture Falls in September But Not Sufficient to Measure at Weather Bureau—Heavy Showers Predicted.

During the noon-hour today Portland experienced the first rainfall since August 28—23 days ago. It was one of the longest dry spells on record in the local weather office for this season of the year. There was a trace of moisture on September 5, but not enough to measure. From now on, showers are expected as of yore. This is the date—September 21—for the equinoctial storm.

Every sign points to a good downpour tonight and should these tokens fail to prove good omen, a new system of guessing the signs will have to be imported.

According to the office records storm clouds have been slipping about since the rainy day has brought new signs to show that the dry spell would soon be ended. Today every token is practically arrayed on the side of the umbrella merchant and a boom in the rubber trade is regarded as a certainty.

When the first general rain has fallen and the skies have caught their old trick of emptying themselves, the weather bureau officials expect a season of delinquency, though the regular "seven days a week floods" are not due to resume their reign for some two months yet.

This year has, according to the health office, brought some of the most peculiar dry and wet weather effects that the state has ever experienced. It opened with an almost unprecedented season of wet weather. January was wet, February was wet and March was superlatively moist. Then came April with a big deficiency of rainfall. May followed with a 50 per cent below normal precipitation. June was as dry and July not little better. August was an excessively dry month and September has kept up the dusty record. But with all this excess of dust and heat the floods that descended early in the year have so far kept up the average. Today there is on the credit side of the weather ledger \$7 of an inch, which represents the excess precipitation since January 1.

The following will show how dry the latter months have been and the normal precipitation: April, deficiency, 1.0; normal precipitation, 3.0.

May, deficiency, 1.8; normal, 2.9.

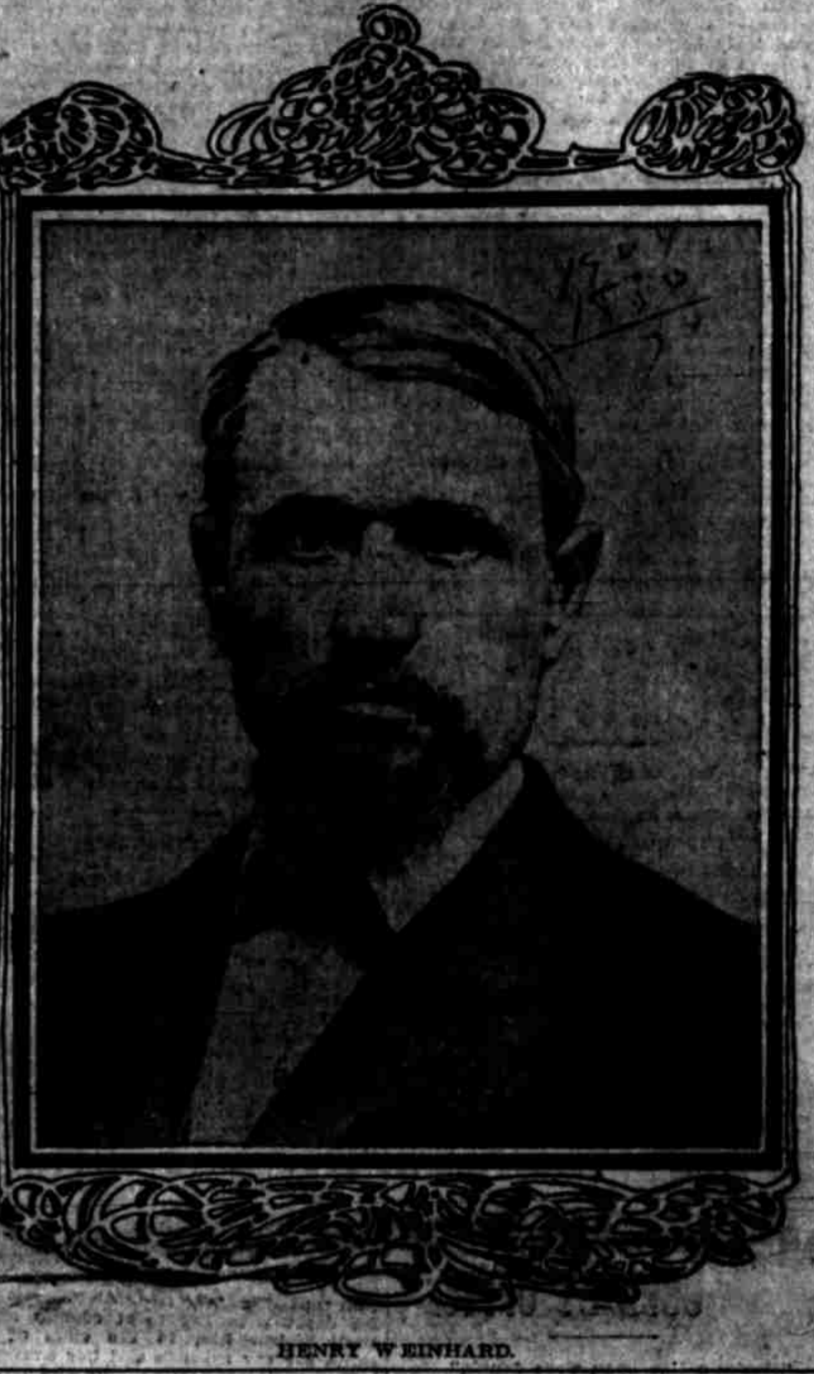
June, deficiency, 1.4; normal, 1.5.

July, excess, 1.5; normal, .50.

August, deficiency, .35; normal, .55.

To date no precipitation has fallen during September.

A thousand times today the people of



HENRY WEINHARD.

DEATH CLAIMS MAN OF WEALTH

Henry Weinhard, Millionaire Brewer and Philanthropist, Passes Away—Pioneer and His Business in Oregon.

Henry Weinhard is dead. Nearly half a century ago he came into this city a young, industrious German, seeking employment at his chosen trade—brewing. When he passed away, shortly after 11 o'clock last night, he left a fortune that is estimated in the millions. His life is fittingly described in three words—"Success by endeavor."

Henry Weinhard had passed his 74th year. A third attack of uremic coma resulted fatally. For a number of days the end has been in sight, and during the 72 hours preceding death the millionaire was unconscious, except for a brief period yesterday afternoon. The disease was incurable. It stopped the action of the kidneys.

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Portland spoke with regret of the death of Henry Weinhard and contemplated with keen admiration the great things he has accomplished for Oregon in an industrial way. Few men in the state have grown so great from so humble a beginning. He was born in 1830 at Lindenberg, Wurtemberg, and after receiving a common school education, became a brewer's apprentice. At the age of 22 he determined to come to America, and after four years spent in Cincinnati he emigrated to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus in 1854.

For six months the young man worked at his trade in Vancouver, Wash. He saved his earnings and was finally enabled to form a partnership with George Bottler. Together they established a small brewery at Couch and Front streets. Its growth was too slow for the energetic young Weinhard. He sold out and returned to Vancouver. But even then he was not satisfied. He returned and finally settled in Portland in 1882.

Very Meager Beginning.

It was about this time that he joined a man named Dallinger in the erection of a brewery. It wasn't much larger than a good-sized keg, as old-timers describe it, and while Mr. Weinhard made the beer, his partner drove the delivery wagon. The little place became the business men's club of the city. Day after day and night after night, men of all classes of business gathered there to discuss the topics of the day over a mug of beer. Weinhard's filled the place of the corner grocery. The brewer's next venture was the purchase of Henry Saxtorf's establishment on First street, near Davis street, and still branching out, the following year he purchased the site of the present Weinhard brewery, Twelfth and Burnside streets, as well as the small plant of George Bottler.

From that day the business grew. Following his odd, but profitable, theory that he would succeed better if no corporation was formed, Mr. Weinhard watched his individual holdings expand to mammoth proportions. Not only is the beer marketed along the coast, but the export trade is large. The capacity of the plant has been enlarged from time to time until now the buildings cover nearly three blocks and the brewery puts out 100,000 barrels per year. When its capacity was less than 50,000 barrels the shrewd proprietor refused \$175,000 for it. The offer came from an English concern.

Mr. Weinhard's Success.

Throughout his career Mr. Weinhard was dotted for his generosity. If it was a pleasure to him to make money, it was a pleasure no less great to do good with it. One of his proudest accomplishments one year when times were dull, men were out of employment and many

of the royal procession made the reception of the king seem enthusiastic to the ordinary onlooker, but to the man behind the scenes it appeared more like a cleverly managed stage performance. There are many people, in fact, who declare that the enthusiasm was forced, and that but for the mounted officers who circulated among the crowds commanding the people to cheer for King Peter many of the signs of rejoicing would have been absent.

Tonight Belgrade and all towns in Servia will be illuminated.

In 20 Years Old.

PETER IS WEIGHTED DOWN WITH 30-POUND IRON CROWN

were waded, but many men did not uncover their heads.

As the procession neared the cathedral there was another salute of 101 guns, and at the same time the bells of all the churches in the city were rung. At the entrance of the cathedral the king was met by the archbishop and accompanying clergy and escorted to the altar as the choir sang the "Hagioelaven," or "Blessed Be the Name of the Lord."

The archbishop gave the king a cross and Bible, after which Peter mounted the steps of the throne and sat upon it. A lesson from the Bible describing the anointing of Saul was read, when the archbishop sprinkled the crown with holy water. Then calling to him the president of parliament and the commander of the army, the archbishop placed the crown on the king's head, the president and general assisting and placing their hands on the crown. This was to signify that Peter was crowned by the three estates of the realm—the church, the parliament and the army.

Signs Crown History.

The king afterward signed the history of the crown, which was handed to the minister of education, to be placed in the government archives.

During his return trip King Peter wore his crown, which is of iron, weighing 30 pounds, and it was with great difficulty that he kept his head erect. The king, having returned to the palace to receive congratulations, the crown was carried, with a military escort, to the palace and placed on the throne.

In the state ballroom of the new palace King Peter received an address

No Serious Obstacles Now in Way of Immediate Construction.

TERMS WITH O. R. & N.

Meeting Will Be Held at Salem Tomorrow When It Is Expected That Final Details Will Be Definitely Settled.

Right of way for the portage road has been secured over practically all of the distance to be traversed. The first great undertaking of the Open River commission has been accomplished with a certainty which has exceeded all expectations. The next step is the letting of the contract for the construction of the road, and arrangements for this will probably be made tomorrow, when the executive board of the commission and the members of the state portage board are to hold a joint meeting at Salem.

Terms for the right of way have been reached with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, with I. H. Taft, and with Seufert brothers, so that all that now remains is to complete the negotiations with the Dalles Packing company. It is stated authoritatively that there will be no difficulty in dealing with the packing company, with which terms will be made as soon as a meeting can be arranged with its president.

The O. R. & N. company has agreed that where absolutely necessary the portage road may be built upon the company's right of way, and where it becomes necessary to change the location of the "dry" tracks, the company is to be bound by the Open River commission. This will involve an expenditure by the commission of \$12,000.

Calvin Joseph the Plan.

One of the members of the Open River commission is authority for this information. He states that the negotiations with the O. R. & N. proved very satisfactory. The commission's found Mr. Calvin a man of few words, but these were straight and to the point and easily understood, and while every detail could not be closed they feel that in dealing with him no technicality will stand in the way of carrying out the agreement, nor will there be any shifting of conditions. The discussion with the company was confined strictly to right of way matters, and the consequence was the business was soon closed.

The agreement of the open river commission with the state required the portage railway to keep off the canal right of way, and as the south line of the canal right of way is at several points the north line of the O. R. & N., a considerable use of the company's right of way must be made. The company has agreed that where absolutely necessary, and where it does not interfere with its trackage or operating arrangements, the portage railway can be built on the O. R. & N. right of way. Where it does interfere with the company's trackage or operating arrangements, the builders of the portage railway are to build on the company's right of way to make the changes, which amounts to a total of \$12,000. This includes changing the track at Meek House curve for quite a distance, putting in a switch at Celilo, changing the track and building new grades for about 2,000 feet at Tumwater and putting in a switch at Celilo.

A Friendly Arrangement.

In arriving at the sum to be paid, the O. R. & N. company gave the open river commission credit for work which the company had intended to do, thus reducing the amount which would otherwise have had to been paid by about \$40,000. The open river commission will also get the use of the grade where the track has to be abandoned and the changes made as above stated.

From this it will be seen that outside of the actual cost to the O. R. & N. company of making the necessary changes, no charge for right of way is made against the open river commission.

I. H. Taft has executed an agreement covering the right of way over his property near Celilo, and Seufert Bros. have executed a right of way over their property. No charge was made for either of these rights of way. This leaves only the right of way over The Dalles Packing company, to be obtained as soon as the president of this company comes to the city.

A. J. McMillan, the engineer retained by the state board, is engaged today and checking over the lines of the right of way arranged for the portage road, so as to report at tomorrow's meeting at Salem.

LOSES HIS LIFE AS STAKE IN CARD GAME

(Journal Special Service.)

Bedalia, Mo., Sept. 21.—Charles E. Bliss staked his life last night on a game of cards, lost, and paid the penalty a few minutes later by committing suicide. Bliss was the son of a Berksville, Pa. Adventist preacher of Pepp, Ind. Shortly before midnight he called upon "Ted" Moore, a notorious gambler, with whom he was infatuated, and challenged him to a game of pitch.

"For what shall we play?" the gambler asked. "I will stake my life against yours," replied Bliss. The gambler said that he would play for \$100,000, and the woman who was sitting at the table said that she would play for \$100,000. Bliss had a pocket full of money, and he was very confident that he would win.

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