

FUSED FOR THE LAST TIME

POPULISTS AGAIN TRAIL AFTER DEMOCRATS.

They say they are weary of Fusion, and will henceforth go it alone.

What was said by many of its own members to be the last Fusion Populist convention of Oregon came to a close yesterday afternoon. The Populist apportionment of district and state nominees were made, the Democratic nominees indorsed with one exception, and the Fusion platform and conference report adopted.

There was but one avowed bolt from the convention, that being R. E. Ryan, of Marion. There were several departures, some in discord and some through an apparent indifference. The final proceedings were attended by a comparatively few delegates in person, and it was common talk that of the immense number of proxies held, there would in fact have been light support of fusion had the persons themselves been present.

This came near being a proxy convention. More than one delegate held from eight to 15 proxies. Among the numerous independent Populists of the convention were those who charged that the proxy-getting was contrary to the spirit of the Populist party.

Cook, Grant, Lake, Morrow, Tillamook and Wheeler Counties were never represented in the convention, by proxy or otherwise. There was no delegate from Baker present. Mr. King, of Malheur, holding all the proxies from that county. Benton was almost entirely represented by proxy, as were Clatsop, Clatskanie and Union. Out of 16 delegates allotted to Douglas, there were two attending, who voted 14 proxies. Marion started into the convention with less than a dozen delegates present, and more proxies than delegates. His friends, including George W. Weeks, left when fusion became imminent. Dunham Wright, of Union, announced yesterday that of the 15 delegates and proxies coming from that county to the convention, all had left at the first sight of fusion, leaving him the sole representative from Union. Umattilla men remained in the convention, but announced that they would not only vote for the County Democratic ticket, but the state ticket and National electors were likely to be attacked. Four men represented Yamhill in the convention. Down the Valley straight Populists have apparently outmastered the party. Mr. Ryan said that he had joined a Populist club in Marion—not a Middle-of-the-Road Club—in which there were about 250 members. He himself was not on the list of delegates first printed, which seemed to have been chosen as much by the Democrats as the Populists, and he only gained his proper position through the support of fusion.

Consideration of the platform reported by the committee who conferred with the Democrats was the order of business when the convention was called to order at 9 A. M. by Chairman King. Instead of approving it as a whole, one delegate moved that the platform be considered by sections, and here began some of the trouble. The straight Populist influence was not down to the day before. Instead of the reaffirmation of the Democratic platform of Chicago in 1896, the conference committee had agreed to the more general proposition of reaffirmation of "the money plank of the Democratic, People's and Silver Republican parties of 1888." Mr. Sweet, who was reading the platform, was disposed to explain at length the reasons for the modification, because he understood the Democrats were contending over the point and might disagree. This statement brought out some strong Populist sentiments. Judge Hare said the Democrats were not to be taken for granted. He read the conference report and let the Democrats go to if they did not like it. Mr. Sweet persisted that the Democrats would not adopt the platform as reported at the Chicago platform, when Mr. Smith said quickly that it made no difference what the Democrats did or wanted, that clause should be adopted by the Populists.

Platform Various Amended. When the third section, relating to government by injunction and employment liability enactments, was read, Mr. Kroner suggested that it was long and might be boiled down to a general statement covering the ground. Mr. McMahon replied that the clause had been thoroughly considered by the conference committee, and had been made long and specific to please railroad men. Judge Hare said that in the conference that the railroad men made this demand, and they would not have it if it were framed differently. If it was made less specific it would antagonize the railroad men, and he would not catch the railroad employees. The section was adopted as read.

No discussion developed on any other clause of the platform. Following the 14th section, regarding municipal government ownership of the telegraph as part of the postal system, it was suggested that government ownership of the railroads should be added. This was argued pro and con, some claiming such was implied, and others that it should not be, because so aggressive a general demand for Democratic co-operation. This brought out more remarks that the Democrats were not running the Populist convention. The clause was finally adopted as read. Two resolutions reported by the conference committee, in addition to the platform, were also read. The first related to Indian War Veterans, and was as follows: Whereas, the United States is indebted to the Indian War Veterans for their conquest and occupancy of this North Pacific Coast, for serving in the Indian wars of this coast from 1846 until 1850, as faithful and reliable soldiers at any volunteer service rendered in the defense of our National domain; and Whereas, after the lapse of half a century, they have not received just recognition, although it has been promised at every recurring election for the last 30 years; and Whereas, the Speaker of the House of Representatives has stated that action must again be postponed; it is therefore, Resolved, That patience cease to be a virtue, and in behalf of our aged veterans, whose ranks are so rapidly dwindling away, we protest against the unjustifiable neglect and we affirm that no veteran nor his friends can vote the Republican ticket longer, while that neglect, often made and long overdue, is pending the tottering old heroes, remains undemanded by that party.

With the apparent purpose of getting into their creed what has not been adopted in their platform, the following general resolution was offered and passed: Resolved, That we are opposed to government by injunction, as applied to labor disputes and difficulties, and the resulting deprivation of the right of trial by jury to men who are charged with criminal acts. We believe the passage of an employer's liability act, and the application of such act, similar to such acts adopted in other states, by which the doctrine of fellow service and that of an employer being liable to one servant for the negligence of another, should be enacted, and we also believe that where an injury is caused by the negligence of a master, the mere fact that the servant knew of the negligence and continued in the employment should not defeat recovery; and we pledge our members of the Legislature to favor legislation along these lines, and also repealing or extending the limit of recovery for the death of an employee. We further favor a reasonable supervision and limitation by the state of the operation of railroads, and the number of cars which may be hauled in a train, and the limitation of the hours which employes shall work without rest. We further believe that the Legislature should pass laws by which the books of the railroad corporations should be open to inspection by the proper officials of the state, so that

a reasonable rate law may be established and reasonable security secured for employes. A third resolution, pertaining to the instruction of delegates or Mr. Ryan aroused a very acrimonious discussion. It was not over instruction for Mr. Ryan, but the majority of the delegates seemed determined that the convention should be pledged to support only a Populist for Vice-President. R. F. Ramp moved that the motion be amended so as to read in effect that Bryan be the only Democrat to be considered for the Presidency, and that the delegates be instructed to vote for some Populist or Free-Silver Republican for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Darling insisted that Populist delegates be prevented from voting again, so that a goldbug could get second place on the ticket. John A. Jeffery thought it but right to declare the party's position in the matter. The Oregon delegates would not control the National convention, and the state had a perfect right to instruct them as it saw fit. Isaac Sweet opposed the amendment, because he opposed the instruction of delegates, and only consented to instruction regarding Bryan because he was well known to the party. W. H. Merritt believed it necessary to instruct for a Populist candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. Sweet amended the amendment to the effect that the convention favor the nomination of a Populist for Vice-President, rather than instructing the delegates. Arguments by this time became pointed, and were throwing up a vast amount of the fusion experience against the Democrats of Marion were charged with being hogs, and out in Union it seemed there was some selfishness when it came to dividing offices. R. E. Ryan, of Marion, was the only one to speak in the convention. He was nominated as the head of the ticket and the delegates were instructed to vote for none but a Populist for second place, many Middle-of-the-Road voters in Oregon would be secured, but if the delegates nominated for second place a Silver Republican, Democrat or Gold Democrat, at least a third of the Populists of the state would work unprofitably for the defeat of Bryan, and the state would suffer as the Populist movement. Mr. Kroner thought instruction might entail unforeseen difficulties. Ex-Chairman Williams insisted on a Populist for second place, because he held no Populist office had ever been satisfied with what had been done at the last National convention. He said he was not disposed to make threats, but if the convention failed to do this he said William Bryan would suffer. R. F. Ramp made a strong talk for Silver Republican fealty to every principle contended for by the Populists. He said those of Linn County were as good Populists as there were in the county.

After voting on the amendments and motion, the result was that the Oregon delegates should vote for Bryan for the Presidency, and a Populist for Vice-President. Judge Hare asked that the conference inform the Demo rats that the conference platform was indorsed.

Omaha Platform Turned Down. Another trying ordeal was to follow, arising out of a simple little resolution, which was the order of the delegates, who still leaned towards the Omaha platform of 1892, despite fusion entanglements. This resolution was: Resolved, That we, the Populists of Oregon, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm and indorse, in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the People's party convention, held at Omaha, Neb., in 1892. Mr. Jeffery immediately substituted for this "the St. Louis platform of 1896," when debate began. Long speeches poured out with a rapidity that was not to be expected. The rock had been smitten at last with the magic wand. J. P. Robertson, of Marion, was the first securing the floor. He talked Populist history, principles and the present situation, and the influence of fusion askance. That platform at Omaha was the constitution of Populism, and if concessions had been granted for the sake of harmonizing a fusion movement, they were not the real principles. Mr. Robertson delivered the longest speech of the convention. The delegate making the motion joined in the resolution, and a vote was taken. Multnomah said assertion of such violent principles as the Omaha platform at this time, after fusion had progressed so far, meant the placing of Mr. Bryan on the ticket, and a revival of the Middle-of-the-Road strength began to rise again as this historic landmark of Populism came into discussion, but at the vote on Mr. Jeffery's amendment, only one vote was cast in favor of the Omaha platform was substituted.

The long speeches prompted limitation of debate. Five-minute speeches were first limited, and then the time was reduced to two. Judge Hare announced that the Democrats had accepted the conference report. The platform being finished, with qualifying or adding resolutions, the conference report was taken up.

Afraid of Democratic Hogishness. I. A. Munkers, of Linn, one of the conference committee, announced that, although he had signed the report, he would vote and work against its indorsement, because he had vivid memories of co-operation with Democrats two years ago. C. B. Montague, of Linn, also remembered Democratic hogishness. He said the Populists were exceptionally strong in his section of the country, and should have the nomination of Congressman for that district. He also said he was credibly informed that the Democrats anticipated nominating a Democrat who was a railroad lawyer, vice-president of a railway, besides being a gold Democrat. This combined all the evils possible in a single man, and the speaker said if such were the case, the Populists would fight the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Jeffery said the question of allying Congressmen had been carefully and gravely considered by the committee, and the result should be supported. His talk was harmony. R. D. Cole said the Democrat referred to would likely be nominated, and if so meant a fight between him and the Populists. Assurance was given by other members of the committee that this heinous gold-bug and corporation man would not be nominated, and at any rate it could be time to fight after he was. Judge Hare incidentally took a rap at Congressman Tongue, who, he said, had deserted his former convictions and betrayed the people. If such a man as Tongue was put up by the Democrats, the Judge assured the convention the Populists of Washington County would be out to fight him. The motion to re-refer the conference report was voted down, and the provision concerning the First Congressional district was supported by a majority. Mr. Cole moved that the Democratic nominee be informed in a significant manner that no gold bugs on the fusion ticket would be supported.

National Convention Delegates. Enthusiasm was created by a report that the Democrats had accepted the conference report, as well as the platform. Nomination of delegates to the National Convention was again taken up and finished. The list selected being as follows: D. P. Blue, Lincoln; Ernest Kroner, Multnomah; J. W. Ingle, Clatsop; W. W. Myers, Clatskanie; D. E. Swank, Marion; Dunham Wright, Union; R. C. Brown, Douglas; M. M. Wyrick, Umattilla; A. P. Nelson, Multnomah; E. L. Beede, Harney; Isaac Sweet, Multnomah; W. H. Merritt, Josephine; J. D. Locoy, Malheur; J. W. Marksbury, Josephine; M. E. Johnson, Yamhill. Judge Hare and W. A. Woods were nominated, but declined. Ex-Chairman Williams received a like compliment, but firmly insisted that he would not serve. First Bolt. Nomination of William Schulmerich, of Washington County, for State Food and Dairy Commissioner, was taken up at the afternoon. He had no competitors. At this point occurred the first open bolt. R. E. Ryan, of Marion, who had fought fusion throughout the convention, took the floor and said if the convention instructed delegates to vote for Bryan and a Populist Vice-President he and other Populists would work for him. Mr. Ryan said

WORK DONE BY TEN MEN

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FUSION CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEE IN FIRST DISTRICT



BERNARD DALY, OF LAKEVIEW.

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The Second Congressional convention organized by choosing Ernest Kroner chairman. There were but two nominations. W. A. Wheeler, editor of the Pacific Odd Fellow, in Portland, was the first, and William Smith, of Baker City, the second. On the latter's motion, the conference resolved that Mr. Wheeler receive the votes and Mr. Smith 6, which made the latter the district's choice for Congressman.

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From a photograph. By permission of Miss L.

To see the beauty of those perfect teeth which so enrich the loveliness of this charming woman is to know the story of Sozodont—its faithful service day by day in her bouidoir.

Sozodont is a pure, non-acid dentifrice and alkaline mouth wash. It is also a true antiseptic. Used in the Liquid form after meals, and in combination with the Powder when retiring at night, Sozodont prevents inroads of decay upon the teeth. It strengthens the gums and refreshes the mouth with peculiar satisfaction.

Sozodont is as efficient as it is elegant, and the favorite of connoisseurs. NEW SIZE of the Liquid, without the Powder, 25c. Large Liquid, without the Powder, 75c. At the stores or by mail for the price.



Postmaster Hardin, of Lacombe, Linn County, registered at the St. Charles yesterday. George H. Barber, a Walla Walla fruit-canner, is at the St. Charles. S. C. Mills, a business man of Woodburn, is at the St. Charles. Dr. C. W. Tower and wife, of Marshfield, are guests of the Portland. Dr. W. G. Palne and family, of Spokane, are guests of the Portland. Dr. D. W. Ward, of Sumpter, is registered at the Perkins. Gilbert Hunt, of Walla Walla, is registered at the Imperial. Captain T. F. Meill, of Astoria, is registered at the St. Charles. C. C. Matlock and wife, of Eugene, are registered at the Perkins. E. B. Tongue, of Hillsboro, registered at the Imperial yesterday. George H. Barber, a Walla Walla fruit-canner, is at the St. Charles. S. C. Mills, a business man of Woodburn, is at the St. Charles. Dr. C. W. Tower and wife, of Marshfield, are guests of the Portland. Dr. W. G. Palne and family, of Spokane, are guests of the Portland. Dr. D. W. Ward, of Sumpter, is registered at the Perkins. Gilbert Hunt, of Walla Walla, is registered at the Imperial. Captain T. F. Meill, of Astoria, is registered at the St. Charles. C. C. Matlock and wife, of Eugene, are registered at the Perkins. E. B. Tongue, of Hillsboro, registered at the Imperial yesterday.

APRIL 22D IS THE DAY

On which the fastest regular passenger service, Portland to Chicago, ever maintained, will be established. A daily solid vestibuled through train via the Union Pacific Railroad and connecting lines, consisting of dining-cars, palace and tourist sleepers, free reclining chair cars and buffet library and smoking cars, will make the trip in the remarkable time of 39 hours. No other line does it, nor gives travelers through ears Portland to Chicago. For rates, tickets and sleeping-car berth, apply to City Ticket Office, 125 Third Street, Portland, Or.

Chicago Tailors' Troubles.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A secret meeting of the Merchant Tailors' & Drapers' Exchange was held last night. When the meeting broke up it was announced that the members of the exchange were opposed to receding in any particular from the stand taken in the fight with the Journeymen Tailors' Union in their demand for the back shop system.

Advertisement for Royal Baking Powder. The text reads: 'Royal Baking Powder - Absolutely Pure - For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality. No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.' The advertisement includes a large illustration of the Royal Baking Powder logo and a small illustration of a woman's face.