

Evening Oregonian



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WANTS THE SHIPS BACK
 Venezuela Accuses Allies of Breaking Faith—Rebels Near Caracas.
 CARACAS, Feb. 20.—The morning papers here publish a protest directed to Venezuela, the United States and the European nations, as follows:
 "In order that the public may know how Germany, Great Britain and Italy execute their agreements, we call attention to the grave fact that up to date, February 20, the ships taken by the three powers have not been delivered to the government of Venezuela as stipulated in the protocols."
 The German commodore has notified the authorities at Puerto Cabello that the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador will be returned to Venezuela on Monday, February 23, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and "not before."
 A revolutionary army, estimated at 2000 men, has reached a point about 20 miles south of Caracas. The revolutionary army is not believed to be strong enough to attack and, if a few days are allowed to elapse without the rebels taking the offensive against President Castro, it is regarded as certain that they will be defeated.

SAYS GHOST WAS INVOKED
 Cavendish, the Explorer, Tells Story of Spiritualist Infidence.
 LONDON, Feb. 20.—H. S. Cavendish, the explorer, is the plaintiff in an extraordinary case in the Chancery Court, in which he charges Major Strutt and Mrs. Strutt with influencing him through spiritualism to execute a deed by which his property goes to Mrs. Strutt and her children to the exclusion of the plaintiff's own wife.
 Mr. Cavendish has appealed to the court to set aside the deed, which he contends Mr. Strutt obtained by pretending to be the ghost of his mother, who pretended to be speaking from heaven advised him to so dispose of his property.
 Two New Theaters for Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Post tomorrow will say that plans have been prepared under the direction of representatives of theatrical syndicates for two new theaters to be erected in Washington. The first structure is to be an office building and theater on the lines of the Colonial Theater in Boston and is to cost \$1,000,000. The second theater is to cost \$400,000, and is to be used for playhouse purposes solely.

FULTON HAS WON

Was Elected Senator on Forty-second Ballot.

BY BREAK IN MULTNOMAH

Scott Draws Many Geer Votes Toward End.

FULTON'S MAJORITY IS ONE

By Winning Votes From Multnomah, He Secures Just Enough to Elect—Great Rejoicing at Astoria.

SENATORS FROM OREGON.

Delavan Smith	1850
Joseph Lane	1850-1861
Edward D. Baker	1861
Benjamin Stark	1861-1862
Benjamin F. Harding	1862-1865
James W. Nesmith	1865-1867
George H. Williams	1867-1871
Henry W. Corbett	1871-1873
James K. Kelly	1873-1877
John H. Mitchell	1877-1879
John H. Mitchell	1879-1881
John H. Mitchell	1881-1887
La Fayette Grover	1887-1888
James H. Slater	1888-1889
Joseph N. Dolph	1889-1895
George W. McBride	1895-1891
Joseph Simon	1891-1903
John H. Mitchell	1901-1907
Charles W. Fulton	1903

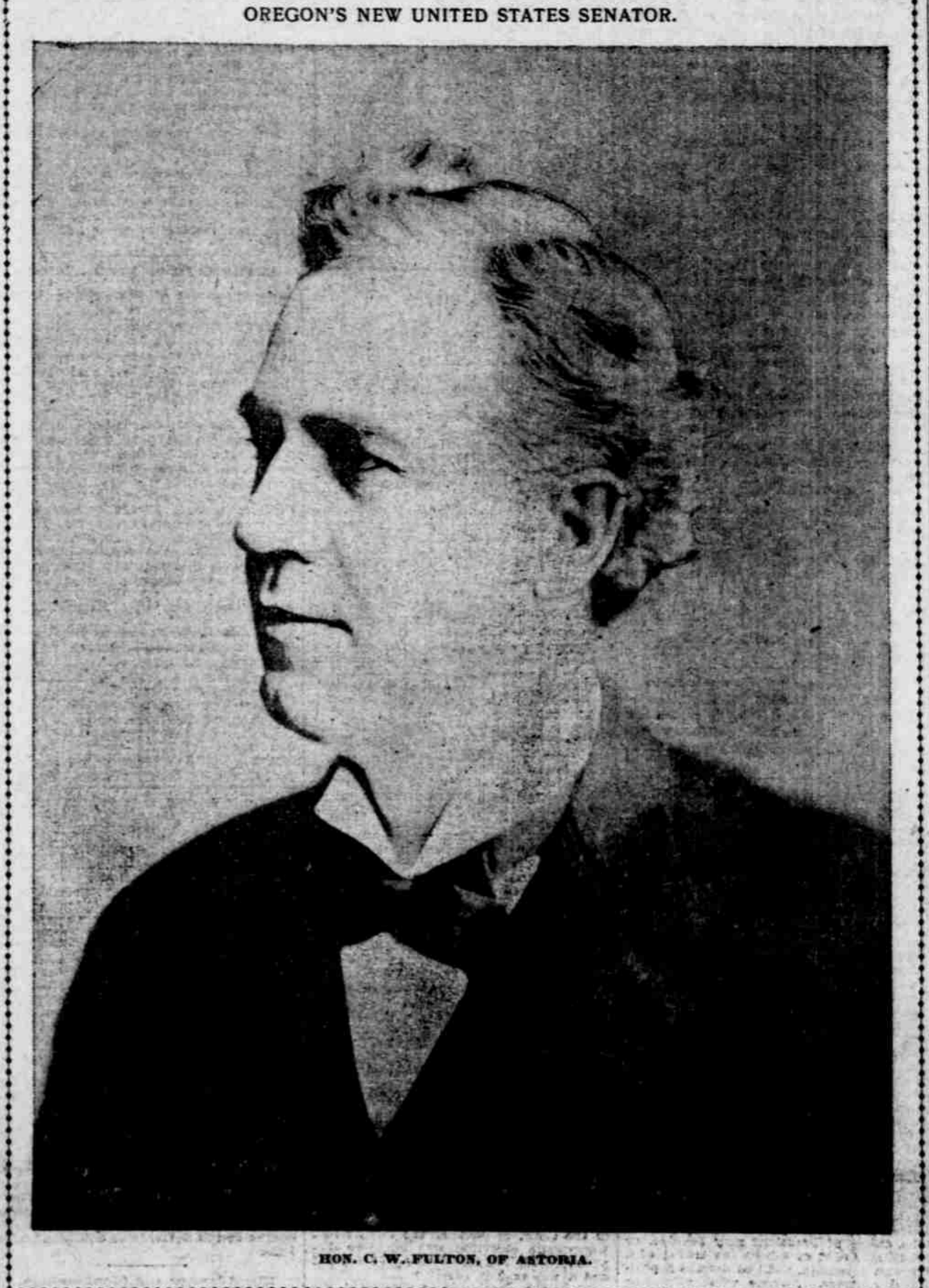
SALEM, Or., Feb. 20.—(Staff correspondence.)—Charles W. Fulton was elected United States Senator tonight at 12:12 o'clock. Victory came after scenes of intense excitement and amid the wildest clamor from his friends. It was on the 18th ballot of the evening and the 4th of the session. At 11 o'clock the opposition made a futile attempt to unite upon the name of H. W. Scott, of Portland. Mr. Scott received the unanimous support of the Multnomah delegation for two ballots. On the third ballot, or the 18th of the evening, when the minute-hand of the clock was pointed to within three minutes of midnight, Mr. Nottingham, of Multnomah, arose as his name was called and made the first break from the Portland members for Mr. Fulton. He was followed by Mr. Banks, and then, after several other changes had been made, by Representatives Fisher and Jones. Mr. Jones' vote, however, was not needed—he was the 46th man. To Senator Daly, of Benton County, the fortune of completing the triumph of the candidate of Astoria fell. He was the 46th, and it took 45 to elect.

When Mr. Nottingham abandoned his Multnomah colleagues Mr. Fulton had 35 votes. It had been arranged that the Marion delegation would vote for Mr. Scott on the next ballot, and if Mr. Nottingham had seen fit to abide by his wishes and plans of his delegation, it is quite probable that Multnomah County would have been successful in its effort to elect a man from Portland. With his conversion to Mr. Fulton the tide in the direction of that gentleman set in, and on him, therefore, rests largely the responsibility and the honor of naming the new United States Senator.

The order in which the changes from the opposition to Mr. Fulton was brought about was as follows: Nottingham, Banks, Croisan, Hume, Hayden, Johnston, Mulkey, Stelwer, Fisher, Daly and W. N. Jones, of Multnomah. Key of Marion had, however, taken up his abode in the Fulton camp at 11 o'clock, when the name of Mr. Scott was first proposed.

HOW FULTON WON OUT.
Story of the Battle at the Fateful Midnight Hour.
 SALEM, Or., Feb. 20.—(Staff correspondence.)—The balloting for United States Senator began at 8 o'clock and was carried forward continuously until the time of the great triumph of Mr. Fulton. Despite the efforts of a hard-worked committee to limit the number of persons in attendance, there was a vast crowd of persons in the Hall of Representatives. The noise and confusion were great. It was necessary many times to interrupt the roll call in order to restore order, but it was generally in vain. The crowd was there to see a Senator made, and to make a demonstration for the favorite candidates. Mr. Fulton appeared to be the popular choice of the majority, though there was a numerous and strong-lunged contingent of men who frequently made themselves heard for Governor Geer. The progress of voting was somewhat slower than on previous similar occasions. President Brownell, at the end of almost every ballot, gave a brief respite to the labors of the wearied legislators by allowing the convention to rest at ease, or such ease as it could command.

The struggle journeyed on, and there was no change from any candidate, no speeches and no distinct evidence of what the outcome would be until 10:35 o'clock. Then Dr. Andrew C. Smith, Senator from Multnomah, arose and addressed the chair for the first formal address of the evening. The crowd became for once silent, and awaited with intense interest the beginning of Dr. Smith's remarks. He nominated H. W. Scott, in an address of glowing eloquence, ennobling him in the highest terms and inviting the Legislature now to unite upon a candidate who



HON. C. W. FULTON, OF ASTORIA.

was eminently fit to represent the state at Washington.

Dr. Smith spoke for more than 15 minutes, and was listened to with the closest attention throughout. He was followed by Representative Malarkey, who seconded Mr. Scott's nomination in a fine speech, which drew forth much applause. Representative Eddy followed in a warm address for Mr. Fulton, and Representative Levy declared his purpose to abide by the will of the people and continue to strive for the election of Mr. Geer.

The vote resulted:
 Fulton 34
 Geer 28
 Wood 17
 Scattering 2
 Absent 1
 Scott 1
 Total 90

It was 11:30 o'clock when President Brownell ordered the next roll call. Ballot led off with a vote for Mr. Scott, and was followed by Banks for the same candidate. The Fulton men stood pat, refusing to be stampeded. When the roll call had been completed Kay of Marion arose, and in a few remarks changed to Mr. Fulton. The result was: Fulton 35, Scott 28, Geer 8, Wood 17, Binger Hermann 1.

Mr. Geer's vote, which had been growing from slow accessions from the Multnomah delegation during the evening and had reached a maximum of 20, was reduced on this ballot to eight. Just half the 16 Geer men, therefore, had gone to Mr. Scott.

The President then ordered another ballot, but before the clerk could begin the roll call Senator Mulkey, of Polk, asked for recognition by the chair and made a very eloquent speech in behalf of Mr. Scott. It was commendatory of Mr. Scott's personal character and his long journalistic service in the State of Oregon as the editor of The Oregonian. As the roll call was proceeding there was a diversion that attracted the attention of the immense audience. Mr. Fulton, who had been sitting quietly in his seat voting for his friend, R. D. Hume, when his name was called, mounted the platform. His appearance called forth a loud demonstration from his admirers, and there were repeated demands for a speech.

He stood immovably behind President Brownell's chair for several moments and then engaged in earnest conversation with the President. A consultation followed between Mr. Fulton and President Brownell, Speaker Harris, Senator Kuykendall and Whitney L. Boise. Mr. Brownell finally returned to his place and stood with impassive face watching the progress of the vote. There was an uneasy whisper during the course of the conference that Mr. Fulton had decided to withdraw, but he hadn't. At the end of the ballot Senator Fulton returned to the floor of the House. There was some delay in beginning the next ballot and Fulton waived his finger at the President and asked for another roll call.

It was then 11:35 o'clock and there was a mighty stir in the crowd. Nothing out of the usual order happened until the name of Mr. Nottingham was reached. He then arose and after ennobling Mr. Geer, for whom he had voted for a great part of the session, made the fateful change to Charles W. Fulton. The wild

OREGON'S NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR.

est kind of outburst from the uproarious Fulton lobby ensued. It was instantly stifled when it was seen that Senator Mulkey was doing his best to secure the attention of the President. It was supposed that he also intended to cast his lot with the man from Astoria. He did not, however. He spoke briefly and called upon the Legislature to unite for Mr. Scott. Then Representative Banks made it apparent that he had something to say.

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and to do by climbing to the top of his desk.

"I am going to make my last political speech to you," said Banks. "It is a personal sacrifice to me in a business and political way. But I will do it if my wife and I have to live in a barn with bats on it."

He then went on to eulogize Mr. Fulton, and ended by changing his vote to him.

Representative Hume was the next to address the chair, but Senator Croisan secured recognition first. "We must have a Senator," said Croisan, "and I therefore change to Charles W. Fulton."

"I am not able to be the last man," said Mr. Hume, "but I desire to cast my vote with the majority."

Other remarks made by Mr. Hume were lost in the vast uproar and disorder that by this time dominated the whole body. Representative Hayden came next, but his address could not be well heard in the noise. Senator Johnston was next and Senator Mulkey accepted the inevitable and joined the winning candidate. Senator Stelwer quietly asked the clerk to record him for Mr. Fulton, and then Representative Fisher followed suit. Senator Daly made the necessary forty-fifth and Fulton was elected.

The crowd was uncertain that the great transaction had been done, and made no unusual demonstration until it saw a number of friends of the successful candidate rush over to his seat and lift him high on their shoulders. Meanwhile, Representative Jones had got on the bandwagon. Mr. Fulton was carried by his pleased and enthusiastic friends down to the front of the President's rostrum. Pandemonium reigned for several moments, and Senator Fulton was all but pulled to pieces in the grand rush to seize him by the hand. He was finally called to the side of President Brownell.

When silence had been restored President Brownell said:

"I have the pleasure and distinguished honor to introduce to you a young and vigorous man, whose voice has for many years been lifted up for the Republican party in Oregon, and whom you have just elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He is a man of true honor, and one who has done much to stop the spirit of sectionalism which has prevailed too long in this state. He lives in the northern part of the state, and his election means that a man will represent Oregon in the United States Senate, whether he comes from extreme Southern Oregon or lives down where the Columbia River empties its waters into the great Pacific. He will represent every section of our Commonwealth, and will work in perfect harmony with that other brilliant man, Hon. John H. Mitchell."

Senator Fulton advanced to the Speaker's desk and said:

Mr. Fulton Speaks.

"Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Oregon Legislature and Ladies and Gentlemen: I have often heard that words are wholly inadequate to express the deepest feelings of the heart, but I have never before appreciated the full meaning of that saying. How can I sufficiently thank you for this splendid and distinguished honor? I find myself wholly without words

BREAK THE JAM

Senators Talk Compromise on Statehood.

CANAL TREATY BLOCKED

Statehood Men Are Ready for Extra Session.

IF DEMANDS ARE NOT GRANTED

Quay Denies He Gave Pledge to Support Canal Treaty—Have for Open Session is Abusive—Quay Compelled to Do His Own Reading.

The deadlock brought about by the alliance between the advocates of statehood and the opponents of the Panama Canal treaty in the Senate has brought about renewed negotiations for a compromise on the former issue.

The compromise talked of is the admission of two instead of three states and the ratification of the canal and Cuban treaties. The Democrats may prove an obstacle, as they have hitherto insisted on three new states.

Opponents of statehood fear that the friends of that measure have enough votes to carry it as a rider to the post-office appropriation bill, and are prepared to hold out, even if an extra session results.

The obstructive tactics were continued in the secret session yesterday, and a move for open sessions on the treaty failed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate spent the entire day in executive session considering the Panama Canal treaty and at 5:30 P. M. took a recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock. No vote was taken on any of the amendments which have been prepared by Senator Morgan.

The decision of the steering committee against a night session was reached at a meeting of the committee held during the afternoon at the request of Senator Cullem, who has the Colombian, otherwise known as the Panama Canal, treaty in charge and wished the steering committee to advise abandoning the night sessions. The committee decided that the sentiment of the Senate was against holding another night session until an effort had been made to reach an adjustment of the somewhat tangled legislative situation. In order to bring about an adjustment it was suggested that some compromise might be made on the statehood bill.

The opponents of the statehood bill never have believed that the measure could be carried as a rider on the Post-office appropriation bill in the Senate, but the friends of the measure have discovered that they have the vote not only to carry out this plan, but to overrule the chair should he decide that the rider was not in order. Inquiry about the Senate today made the opposition apprehensive, though not convinced of this claim, and in the committee today they said that, if such be the case, it would mean an extra session of Congress and that the appropriation bill with the statehood rider would be defeated. It was also found that the leaders in the statehood fight were willing to assume the responsibility for this outcome.

With this situation before it the steering committee began to discuss the possibility of a compromise. Senators Quay and Elkins and other Republicans who have been favoring the statehood bill were called in and the matter was canvassed at some length, but without approaching an agreement. The Democrats have not been consulted, and, as they stood out solidly against the plan of compromise for the creation of two new states, they may not accept any compromise proposition. Should a compromise be agreed upon, it is stated that it will include the ratification of the Colombian and Cuban treaties.

Burton Talks Statehood.
 When the Senate met at 11 A. M. it was still the legislative day of yesterday, a recess having been taken last night until this morning. The proceedings were still behind closed doors.

The Panama Canal treaty was immediately laid before the Senate. Morgan yielded the floor to Burton, an advocate of the omnibus statehood bill. He spoke especially of the importance of the passage of that measure, only indirectly referring to the treaty. His contention was that while the canal treaty might be a meritorious measure, the statehood bill was equally so, and that it should be voted upon.

Senator Burton's speech was drawn out by some criticisms of the decisions of the Republican caucus. Senator Quay made complaint of the publication, and Senator Hoar said that the caucus discussions were not for the newspapers. Senator Burton referred only briefly to the caucus, then made an argument of an hour and a half's duration in favor of the admission of the three proposed states.

Burton was generally congratulated at the conclusion of his remarks.

Dubois (Idaho) followed with a speech in criticism of the treaty, and of what he characterized as the summary action of the Republican caucus. He complained that the caucus had tried to force a vote of the Senate upon a measure that had not been considered at all, and said this could not be done. He added that the attention which had been given to the treaty had shown it to be full of defects, and these were sufficient to justify the demand for a thorough investigation. When

(Concluded on Page 6.)

(Concluded on Page 7.)