Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XLIV.—NO. 13,661. PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1904. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAY SHAKE HILL

Parker's Relations With Boss Strained.

SPLIT OVER STANCHFIELD

Judge Willing Any Other Man Be Named for Governor.

PRESS IS SPURRING HIM ON

New York World Says Public Will Believe He Also Is Hill's Man—Post Declares This Tag Is Fatal in Empire State.

MENTIONED FOR GOVERNOR.

Edward M. Grout, Controller of Greater New York.
Edward M. Shepard, of Brooklyn.
Assemblyman George M. Palmer, of Schoharie County.
Supreme Court Justice D. C. Herrick, of Albany.
William B. Hornblower, of New York.
Mayor George B. McClellan, of New York.
Ex-Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—An Esopus dispatch to the World follows:

"An open break between Judge Parker and Dave Hill is possible, if Hill tries to force Stanchfield's nomination for Governor. The general public does not realize how strained have become the relations between Parker and Hill through many differences of opinion between them over matters of policy and upon arrangements. Their methods, standards and habits of thought are different. Any one of the several proposed candidates would be acceptable to Parker, but Stanchfield would not."

Based on this dispatch, the World publishes a column editorial addressed to Hill in which it says:

"You have controlled the Democratic nominations for the chief office in this state most of the time for the last 20 years, to the great discredit and damage of the party. It is time now to have a Democratic Governor representing the public welfare, not your personal ambition."

"Hill's Man" Enough to Kill Him.

This is followed by another column editorial addressed to Parker opening with the question: "Shall Roosevelt have a walkover?" In this editorial the World says:

"The nomination of Stanchfield would be fatal, not only by reason of his record, but because the cry of 'Hill's Man' would cost the support of independents and thousands of voters in this state. It would kill enthusiasm for the ticket in New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and other states. It would reawaken the suspicion caused by the splendid gold telegram that Judge Parker himself is 'Hill's candidate,' and is being used simply for the restoration of Hill's power at Albany. It would revive the Republican talk that Parker 'owes everything to Hill,' and cannot be expected to repudiate his personal obligations.

Source of Hill's Power.

"Hill's power at Saratoga is due solely to the belief of the delegates that he is Parker's representative and manager. Ten words of the Presidential candidate overthrowing that assumption and showing that he does not by silence assent to it would end the matter.

"Tens of thousands of voters are still undecided about supporting Parker because they are afraid of the Hills, Sheehans, McCarrens and other men of this type, who are too much in evidence. The nomination of Stanchfield would determine and establish this repugnance."

PARTY FACES A CRISIS.

New York Herald Regards Saratoga Problem as One Hard to Solve.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—A Saratoga dispatch to the Herald says:

"That the Democracy of the state and Union is facing a crisis in which the campaign of Judge Parker may be made or marred is realized by the leaders and by the workers who have gathered here to attend the Democratic convention. But for the fact that the party is badly disorganized and divided into warring tribes, a choice would be easy to make, but the factional strife which has kept the party rent asunder for more than a decade is still producing bitter fruit. The personality of David B. Hill renders a wise solution of the vexing problem difficult. Hill has been striving to get the different wings of the party together. His advice is unheard, and his efforts are thus far futile because of enemies he has made."

HILL TAG POSITIVELY FATAL

New York Post Declares Parker Must Name Gubernatorial Candidate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—The Evening Post says editorially:

"Will New York Democrats now push away success which is well-nigh forced upon them by Republican mismanagement? Never was such a golden opportunity offered. Republican disgusts and divisions fairly invite the Democratic party to victory. Let the Democratic candidate for Governor be known as 'Hill's man' and the tide of battle would at once turn.

"The 'Odell tag' is an awful handicap but the Hill tag is positively fatal. The hour calls for the Democratic nomination of a man known for absolute honesty, for capacity and for ability to wage unsparing warfare upon every form of peculation and corruption and disguised bribery. The Democrats have men to fill the bill. If they are to succeed, they must name one of that kind, and it rests with Judge Parker to demand this. He must do it."

UNABLE TO DECIDE ON MAN.

New York Leaders Consider Governorship Until Early Hour.

SARATOGA, Sept. 21.—At an early hour this morning none can say who will be the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Ex-Senator Hill, W. F. Sheehan, Charles F. Murphy, Cord F. Meyer, National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, Victor J. Dowling and W. S. Rodle were in conference until early this morning. When the conference broke up inquiries were referred to Mr. Sheehan, who said:

"The conference has adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning; nothing was settled."

Senator McCarren all this time was pressing with undiminished urgency the candidacy of Controller Grout, and had succeeded in pressing upon a large number of delegates a belief in Mr. Grout's ultimate nomination. His followers said openly that his nomination was settled.

Quite as marked as his support of Mr. Grout appeared Mr. McCarren's opposition to Mr. Shepard. It has been clear for many hours that strong influences were behind Mr. Shepard's candidacy, even though there had been no great showing of delegates in his behalf. It was hinted that Mr. Sheehan desired his nomination in the belief it would be acceptable to Judge Parker.

All through the Grand Union Hotel the Grout people were claiming to have won. One of them said:

"While the rest of them were discussing the welfare of our beloved party, McCarren was out getting delegates."

All this time the lobbies and corridors were filled with Grout talk and most of the delegates appeared all but convinced that the battle was practically won by McCarren for Grout.

There are rumors of the coalition of certain up-state interests around Tammany Hall and against the alliance supposed to be represented by Senator McCarren. The uncertain element is that Tammany's actual position is shrouded in mystery and nobody knows where the final line-up would find the Tammany people.

The questions apparently before the several conferences were:

Can the candidate be selected in conference for unanimous nomination in the convention?

Will the nomination be made by actual choice on the convention floor between two or more candidates?

While the conferences were in progress in the rooms of the various leaders, an apparently spontaneous movement for Mayor McClellan, of New York, originated among a number of up-state delegates. About 11:30 65 members of the delegations from Erie, Oneida, Onondaga and other counties in the vicinity met and appointed a committee of eight with Bissel Cary, of Buffalo, as chairman, to see Mr. Hill and Mr. Sheehan and urge that no candidate be put before the convention of whom it could be said that he had been forced upon it by Mr. Hill. They said they had reference to no one candidate in particular, but to several that had been named. As a candidate who could be put before the people as absolutely free, as they expressed it, "from Hill influence," they favored Mayor McClellan.

ORGANIZATION OF CONVENTION

Temporary Chairman Arraigns Republicans, Especially Odell.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The State Democratic Convention today had its preliminary session, heard an extended speech from William B. Hornblower, of New York, as temporary chairman, in

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BATTLE AT HAND

Japanese Are Pushing On to Mukden.

FORCE NUMBERS 100,000

Kuroki Must Have Eluded a Strong Cossack Guard.

ARTHUR AGAIN UNDER FIRE

General Assault Is in Progress and Several of Main Forts Are Nearly Sure to Fall—Fleet Is Expected to Sally Forth.

Eight and possibly nine Japanese divisions are reported to be advancing on Mukden, and another battle between the armies under General Kuroki and General Kuropatkin is imminent.

St. Petersburg has heard that the Russian Baltic squadron has been reinforced by four warships purchased from Argentina.

Port Arthur, however, is again the center of interest. A general attack by land and sea is regarded as likely to follow the Japanese assault upon the redoubt protecting the water supply of the fortress and town, and participation of the fleet under Admiral Togo is looked for. In this latter event, it is expected the remnant of the Russian squadron in the port will sally forth to engage the Japanese ships.

MUKDEN, Sept. 20.—A battle is imminent. The Japanese are advancing with eight and possibly nine divisions.

The crops of tall millet have been harvested, affording a better field over which to fire on the flat plains. The River Hun is the direct front of the Russian army.

RUSSIA CAN HARDLY BELIEVE IT

Kuroki, If He Is Advancing, Has Slipped by a Strong Guard.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21 (1:05 A. M.)—The sensational announcement that General Kuroki has crossed the Hun River unopposed, and that the whole Japanese army is advancing upon Mukden is overshadoweed by anxiety for Port Arthur. Moreover, the announcement relative to Kuroki does not receive complete credence here, as being in direct contradiction of official news issuad by the General Staff. General Kuropatkin announced only two days ago that there was not a single Japanese east of Bentsiaputze. How, it is asked, could General Kuroki with 100,000 men slip past General Rennenkampff's Cossacks and cross the Hun River near the Fushan coal mines, 30 miles east of Mukden. Fushan is situated on the road from Bentsiaputze, where General Kuroki crossed the Taitz River. This road is carefully watched by General Kuropatkin's outposts between Mukden and Sintsintin.

A strong guard has been placed at the Fushan mines, which General Kuropatkin will not give up without a struggle, as the loss of the mines would involve the cutting off of the coal supply for the whole of the Manchurian Railway. Nevertheless, it is considered more than doubtful if General Kuropatkin will make a decisive stand south of Tie Pass.

GENERAL ATTACK ON ARTHUR

Japanese Appear Certain to Capture Several Main Forts.

CHEFOO, Sept. 20—(5:30 P. M.)—Authoritative information has been received here of a general attack upon Port Arthur by the Japanese forces, which began yesterday before daybreak and continued until dark. All indications point to an effort to capture certain of the northwest main forts.

This is the attack for which the Japanese have been preparing for the past 19 days, with slight hope of success. As forecasted in these dispatches, the Japanese attack on Port Arthur is directed against the northeast front. The main object is to capture the fortifications on Kikwan Mountain, Rihlung Mountain and the intermediate forts.

The foregoing comes from a Russian officer of standing, whose previous information has been correct. He adds that the attack at the end of August, which was reported as two separate assaults, really constituted a ten days' battle, the fighting being the heaviest during the first three days and the last four days of that period.

Although the Japanese retired August 31 along the greater part of their line, they remained in four supplementary forts on the northeast front, which they had captured from the Russians. These include two first forts, 50 yards from Rihlung Mountain, and two others at a somewhat greater distance.

Since August 31 the Japanese have bombarded very slightly, while the Russians have been throwing approximately 1000 shells daily, chiefly against the four Japanese positions mentioned. Small sorties, as referred to by the Novikral of Port Arthur, in the efforts to recapture the positions, have been of almost nightly occurrence and have been uniformly unsuccessful.

The Japanese have been taught wholesome respect for the resisting power of the fortress, according to every Japanese who has recently arrived here from Port Dalny. If they succeed in capturing Rihlung Mountain or other forts, they will realize that this was be only one step, although an important one, toward the capture of Port Arthur. The Russians who have been observing the new tactics of the Japanese did not expect another

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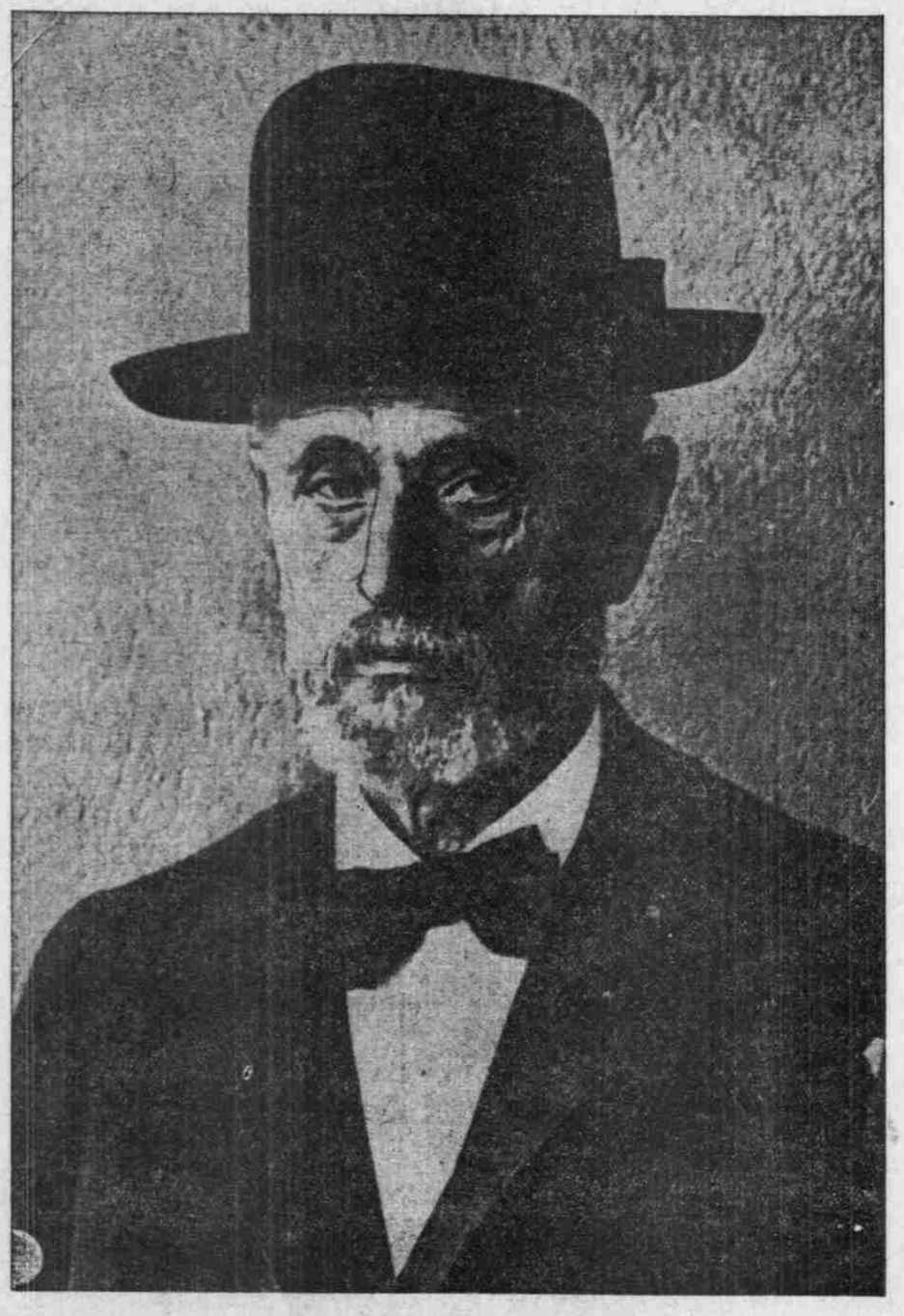

THE LATE HENRY WEINHARD

LAW IS AT FAULT

Direct Primaries Seem Impracticable.

PROVISIONS IN CONFLICT

Seven Larger Cities of Oregon Are Affected.

FEW ENTITLED TO CAST VOTE

Portland Has a Remedy in Appeal to Legislature, but Other Municipal Elections Are to Be Held Before Next Session.

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW.

In cities of 2000 inhabitants all political parties which cast 25 per cent of the total vote for Congressman at the last election shall nominate municipal officers in accordance with the act.

No person shall vote at such primary nominating election unless registered as a member of the party for which he promises to vote.

Voters who registered last Spring were not required to announce their political allegiance.

None of those registered in the Spring can register again now.

Only those who did not register last Spring can register and vote.

Nominations can be made by petition, and the election of candidates so nominated will be legal.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—That the new direct primary law is so inconsistent as to be nugatory in its provisions relating to city elections prior to 1906 is the opinion of Salem officials who have given the law consideration. Salem, Portland, Astoria, Baker City, Pendleton, Eugene and The Dalles are the towns that come under the provisions of the new law, but it seems probable that the law cannot be followed out as it now stands.

The direct primary law provides that in all cities of 2000 inhabitants all political parties which cast 25 per cent of the total vote for Congressman at the last election shall nominate their candidates for municipal offices in accordance with this act.

It also provides that no person shall vote in such primary nominating election unless he is a registered member of the party with which he proposes to vote.

Party Affiliations Not Given.

But those voters who registered last Spring were not required to announce their party affiliation and are, therefore, not registered as members of any party. None of these, who constitute the great majority of the legal voters, could participate in the primary election.

Though registration books are now open, none can register except those who did not register last Spring, and there seems to be no way in which those who registered then can now comply with the requirements of the new law, which was adopted by the people in June.

A special committee of the Salem City Council, appointed for that purpose, reported tonight that Salem's city primary election in November must be conducted in accordance with the new law, but the committee did not have under consideration the conflict in the provisions of the act. City Recorder Judah, who was a member of the committee, said after the meeting that the inconsistent provisions of the act seem to make it impossible for the city to follow the law in the primary election.

Law Seems to Be Nugatory.

The same view is taken by Alderman John Bayne, who is an attorney.

Attorney-General Crawford is in Eastern Oregon and could not be communicated with tonight. District Attorney J. H. McNary says that upon hasty examination the law seems to be nugatory so far as it relates to city elections under the present registration.

"But that won't prevent our making nominations," said Mr. McNary. "If the law is so inconsistent within itself that it cannot be followed, nominations can be and will be made in the old way. A defective law will not be permitted to prevent the people from selecting candidates and voting upon them at the city election."

A few days ago the question was submitted to Attorney-General Crawford whether voters who registered last Spring should be registered again now, and he rendered an opinion holding that they should not be. This would prevent voters from registering their party affiliations now if they registered in the Spring.

Applies Only to Unregistered.

It has been suggested that voters might participate in the primary election by securing the affidavits of six freeholders, as provided in the Australian ballot law, but it appears that this method of proving the right to vote applies only to those who have not registered.

The new direct primary law applies only to nominations made by the two leading parties, and does not prevent nominations by petition. In the smaller towns it will be practicable to nominate candidates by petition, though no candidate nominated in that way could use the name of either the Republican or Democratic party. It was particularly provided that the party name shall be used only by the candidates nominated in the direct primary.

Portland Has a Remedy.

As Portland's city election will not occur until next June, there will be an opportunity to make some provisions by legislation at the session next Winter whereby the conflicting provisions of the direct primary law can be avoided, but as to Salem and probably other towns having elections this Fall, some way must apparently be found to avoid procedure under the new law, for all its provisions cannot be fulfilled. As to Portland, the law could be amended so as to provide for registration next Spring, though this would cost several hundred dollars.

As the Salem primary election is only about a month distant, the special committee will at once investigate the question that has arisen and a special meeting of the Council may be called to determine what course the city will pursue. The difficulty presented by the conflicting provisions of the primary law will not affect the validity of the city election, but will cause inconvenience in making nominations. It may be found impracticable to use the old party names, Republican and Democratic, but the law authorizes nominations by petition and the election of candidates so nominated would be legal.

NO VOTERS ARE QUALIFIED.

Radical Defect in Law, but Its Fathers Say There Is Remedy.

Whether or not it will be possible for the municipal election of Portland to be held under the provisions of the direct primary law without the intervention and assistance of the Legislature is a question which is creating a great deal of interest among the politicians of the city, and varying solutions are being found.

All authorities admit that under present conditions but little can be done. The law provides for party governments, its whole intent and purpose is for government by the recognized parties, but the hands of the parties seem to be tied by the defects in the laws.

The whole tangle is caused by the provisions of the law relating to the registry of voters with the County Clerk. According to section 38 none of the voters are now qualified to vote at a direct primary nominating convention, but as shown in section 15, which provides for the circulation of nominating petitions, it would seem that there is no way of putting any ticket before the people for nomination.

Section 38 reads in part:

Every elector shall be asked by the clerk or other registering officer of what political party or voluntary political organization he is a member, and it shall be the elector's duty to answer such question if he wishes to take part in making the nominations of any political party, and his answer shall then and there be entered in the register in the column headed "remarks," and such answer shall also be a part of the affidavit entitled "Oregon Registration Blank A," when such blank is used in the registration. If the elector shall answer that he is not a member of any political party or voluntary political organization, the clerk or registering officer shall enter the fact in the said column headed "remarks," and in said affidavit when same is used, and if he shall decline to answer, the officer shall enter such

(Concluded on Page Four.)

GONE TO HIS REST

Henry Weinhard, Pioneer Brewer, Dead.

UNCONSCIOUS FOR DAYS

Relief Comes Quietly From Incurable Disease.

THIRD ATTACK PROVES FATAL

Man Who Came From Germany Fifty-Two Years Ago and Built Up Great Fortune—Active in All Public Enterprises.

Henry Weinhard, the pioneer brewer of the Pacific Coast, whose name has become a household word in Oregon, died at 11:10 o'clock last night at the age of 74 years. He was suffering from an attack of uremic coma, the third with which he has been seized in recent years, and for several days his life has been despaired of. The disease stopped the action of his kidneys three days ago, and he had been unconscious during that period, except for a slight glimmer yesterday afternoon. The end came without struggle and apparently without pain.

Mr. Weinhard was a typical Western man, with all the social qualities of the Western man and German. He succeeded by close application to a business which he made one of the largest industries of the city with a fame extending beyond the bounds of the United States. He was ready to lend to the city and state for the promotion of the success of the community the energy and ability which had made his own success, and he readily contributed to every charitable and public enterprise.

As disease has crept upon him with age, he has gradually entrusted his business more and more to his sons-in-law, who have been associated with him from their early manhood, so that there will be no break in the management of his great interests.

The arrangements for his funeral will probably be made today. As he was a Mason, the Masonic body will doubtless take a leading part in the ceremonies.

HOW HE BUILT A FORTUNE.

Young German Immigrant Whose Business Grew With Portland.

The story of Henry Weinhard's life is the story of success achieved by a young German who came to the United States equipped with youth, energy and thorough knowledge of his business. Born at Lindenbronn, Wurtemburg, in 1830, he was educated there and was apprenticed to the brewing business. Then he determined to seek a broader field for his activity and in 1852 came to the United States. After being employed for four years at a brewery at Cincinnati, O., he came to the Pacific Coast by way of the isthmus in 1856.

He first worked at his trade at Vancouver, Wash., for six months and then in 1857 moved to Portland and, in partnership with George Bottler, erected a brewery at Couch and Front streets. The growth of the business did not satisfy him, and he not long after sold his interest and returned to Vancouver. He finally settled in Portland in 1862, when he bought Henry Saxton's brewery on First, near Davis street, but in the following year bought the site of his present plant at Twelfth and Burnside streets, together with the small buildings occupied by George Bottler's small plant. Since then his business has steadily grown until his beer has a market throughout the Pacific States and he has built up a large export trade. The capacity of the plant has been steadily enlarged until it now covers two and three-quarters blocks and produces 100,000 barrels of beer a year, the refrigerating machines alone making 42 tons of ice a day. How rapidly the business has grown is indicated by the fact that the capacity of the brewhouse has been doubled in the last ten years and that the storage capacity has also been greatly enlarged. Mr. Weinhard never followed the example of so many other founders of great enterprises by turning it over to a corporation, for to the day of his death he remained the sole owner of the brewery and all its branches. Its value may be conceived from the fact that when it had much less than half its present capacity he refused an offer of $1,175,000 from an English company.

While Mr. Weinhard was always progressive and never hesitated to adopt the latest improvements in his business, he was very conservative in his investments. He erected iceplants at Eugene and Roseburg in place of local breweries which he bought out, and storage buildings at Oregon City, Baker City and Aberdeen, all of which with the sites were his own property. He had of late years made large investments in real estate, but they were all in Portland and the immediate vicinity, and he has covered his city property with valuable buildings, but he never began any of them until he had the money on hand to complete them, for he never went into debt.

His largest holdings, in addition to the brewery and its various branches, are the large seven-story wholesale building bounded by Oak and Pine, Fourth and Fifth streets, the second half of which is now nearing completion; the Grand Central Hotel, five stories high, at Third and Flanders streets; the five-story Hohenstaufen building, 50 by 100 feet, at Fourth and Alder streets; a two-story building, 50 by 100 feet, at Fourth and Madison streets, and a farm of 620 acres in Yamhill County, known as the Armstrong farm.

Mr. Weinhard married in 1859 Louise Wagenblast, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who survives him, and by whom he had three children, one of whom, a boy, died at the age of 2½ years, on September 23, 1862. His other children were Annie C., who married Paul Wessinger, the superintendent of the brewery, and Louise H., who is the wife of Henry Wagner, his accountant. Mrs. Wessinger is the mother of two children, a girl of nearly 18 and a boy of 16½ years, and Mrs. Wagner is the mother of a boy of 10 years. His only other relative in this country is Jacob Weinhard, a well-to-do maltster at Dayton, Wash., who is his nephew.

Mr. Weinhard was a member of Willamette Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Portland, and of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Manufacturers' Association. He always took an active interest in all measures aimed at promoting the development of the state and was a liberal contributor to all public enterprises.