BOURNE MAKING POLITICAL FOES

Fulton and Mulkey Elements Antagonized by Position of Junior Senator.

YOUNG'S WORK FRUITLESS

Cake Forces Also Drifting Away and Bourne's Efforts to Control Oregon Delegation Appear to Be Hopeless.

What's the matter with Senator Bourne that he gets under the Taft bandwagon in Oregon, instead of on top with the music? This question is uppermost in political circles. Bourne and his manager, John C. Young, are driving men from them daily, and making it impossible for Bourne's friends to get in the State convention next week the recognition that they want.

Bourne's attitude is solidifying against him not only the Fulton element, but also the Cake forces and the Mulkey following. Moreover, it is driving from him the many admirers of Roosevelt and Taft who regard Bourne's persistent booming of Roosevelt as absurd in the face of Roosevelt's repeated refusal and his pledges to Taft.

Bourne has been striving for a State convention that would choose an uninstructed delegation to the National convention, with himself at the head of the delegation and its members in accord with his views of "second elective term." His resident manager, John C. Young, has been sending out this word into the counties. But Young's work has not yielded the expected fruits. County after county has named Taft delegations.

Delegations Favor Taft.

This has made the delegations appear as hostile to Bourne. It is likely, however, that the delegations are not so hostile to Bourne as favorable to Taft, and that Bourne in trying to stop the Taft bandwagon has got under the wheels. Bourne's enemies will be represented in the convention — his opposition to Taft has given them opportunity to make war.

Whether to instruct Oregon's delegates for Taft is yet unsettled. Bourne will side with those opposing instructions. A considerable number of the Taft delegates to the state convention oppose instructions, saying that the state will get its due recognition if its National delegaes shall be simply friends and admirers of Taft, pledged to do what they can for Taft's nomination. All minds agree that if Taft cannot get the nomination, instructions would be bad. If it shall appear certain to a majority of the state convention that Taft is a sure winner in the National convention, it will probably not be difficult to secure an instructed delegation.

Bourne's manager, Mr. Young, called on Colonel D. M. Dunne, Collector of Internal Revenue, acording to a widespread story —Colonel Dunne, by the way, is father of T. Morris Dunne, Multnomah delegate to the state convention—and remarked significantly:

"If a Taft delegation is sent to the National convention, there will be something doing in this state."

May Be Pointed Hint.

If these words were intended to mean that Colonel Dunne would lose his long-time job as Collector, they were a rather pointed hint.

According to another widespread story, Young met a Fulton worker with this remark:

"If Taft is nominated, Bryan will be elected."

"Do you mean by that," Young was asked, "that Mr. Bourne would support Bryan again?"

"I am not saying what Mr. Bourne will do or will not do," was the answer.

If Bourne wants friends in the state convention he is pursuing a rather queer way to obtain them. He has done nothing to "pacify" the Fulton element nor the Mulkey following, and his attitude as to the election of Cake United States Senator is making him foes in the Cake camp.

To the Cake men Bourne appears to be doing little or nothing for Cake's success. Many of the Cake men even believe that Bourne secretly wants Chamberlain elected, because that would give Bourne control of Federal patronage in this state and rank him first in Oregon's politics in the National Capital.

Basis of Mulkey's Enmity.

In the Mulkey ranks the story is told that Bourne promised Mulkey future support two years ago, and that for this reason Mulkey ran for the short term and refused to get in Bourne's way for the long term. The agreement was that Mulkey was to have Bourne's support to succeed Fulton. But Bourne forgot his side of the compact and when Mulkey was running last Summer and Fall for Fulton's place, Bourne gave him no aid whatever. Mulkey, on withdrawing from the race, said he did so because of not receiving expected support from the Statement One forces. That remark was aimed at Bourne.

Mulkey has since joined the camp that is whetting knives for Bourne's scalp. Although Mulkey was persistently urged to run against Bourne for the long term in the primaries two years ago and then to try for election by the Legislature, he declined even to consider the proposition. One of his friends, commenting on those events, said yesterday:

"Fred turned away from the opportunity of his life. Opportunity like that comes to few men."

The enmity of the Fulton camp toward Bourne is of long standing. That it will continue there is no room for doubt. That it will make Fulton a rival of Bourne's four years hence is altogether probable.

Added to these hostile elements against Bourne now are the Taft men, who regard Bourne as the foe of the big Secretary.

Supporters of the Taft boom say Bourne will have hardly a corporal's guard in the state convention. They claim the following counties: Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Yamhill, Washington, Benton, Marion, Linn, Lane, Douglas, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Harney, Grant, Malheur, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Wallowa and Wasco. Baker County, they say, will be divided. They concede Union, Clackamas and Jackson to Bourne.

Does Not Wish to Be a Delegate.

PENDLETON, Or., May 5.—(To the Editor.)—It may not be good taste to decline a public honor before it has been tendered, but I am accustomed to say what I think upon public questions, to ask for what I want and decline what I do not want. Therefore, anent the frequent mention of my name as a possible delegate to the approaching National Republican convention, I beg the courtesy of your columns to say that I am in no sense a candidate and do not desire to attend the convention as a delegate.

I am apparently not in harmony with either of the conflicting factions of the party in this state in the matter of the Presidential succession. I am for Hughes. He is of and for the common people, and his magnificent fight as Governor of New York for righteousness and political decency marks him as the man the Nation needs.

His nomination would assure a united party throughout the Nation and he would be triumphantly elected. He would grandly consummate the policies of the present executive, and would restore the party to the high plane of its Lincolnian age.

Oregon would honor herself by indorsing him.

STEPHEN A. LOWELL.

CLUB TO INCREASE STOCK

Reports Show Progress of Livestock Association.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Portland Livestock Association and Country Club, held Tuesday afternoon, reports from the officers showed that work on the grounds of the Association is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Of the $100,000 subscribed to the stock of the association, about 90 per cent has been paid in. A committee consisting of S. G. Reed, Dr. Henry W. Coe, C. C. Colt, G. M. Brown, F. O. Downing, O. W. Taylor and W. F. Matlock, was appointed to act with the officers of the association in an effort to have another subscription of $50,000 made to the stock. That will bring the capital up to the amount originally intended in the formation of the association.

Mr. Westgate said yesterday that the Fall meeting and livestock show has every promise of being a great success, and that every day brings inquiries concerning exhibits and requests for further information.

NEW EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bishop Brent.

The above illustration shows a likeness of Bishop Brent, of the Philippines, who was elected Episcopal bishop of Washington, D. C., to succeed Bishop Satterlee. Bishop Brent is one of the strong men of the Episcopal church. His work in the Philippines has demonstrated his statesmanlike qualities and he has also won a reputation as an orator. Bishop Brent is a classmate of Bishop Scadding, of Oregon.

Court Session Over.

PENDLETON, Or., May 7.—(Special.)—The May term of the Supreme Court for Eastern Oregon came to an end this morning and the Supreme Justices have scattered in all directions. Judge Bean left for the East, Moore returned to Salem, King went to Walla Walla and Slater and Eakin to La Grande.

FACTIONS CLASH IN PARTY DELEGATION

After Row County Republicans Adopt an Anti-Instruction Resolution.

BOURNE FORCES JUBILANT

Victory, However, Is Only Partial, as Many Who Support Resolution Are Ardent Admirers of the War Secretary.

A row in Multnomah Countys' Republican delegation to the state convention last night, between Bourne's workers, who are fighting instructions for Taft, and Fulton's followers, who seek to send National delegates to Washington pledged to the Big Secretary, resulted in an apparent victory for the Bourne element, by adoption of an anti-instruction resolution by a vote of 17 to 15. The remaining 15 Multnomah delegates were absent or not represented.

At the end of the family jar Delegate S. C. Beach asked at the top of his voice: "Will the 17 govern the other 30 Multnomah delegates in the state convention?" The meeting adjourned without making answer to the question.

There is no question that the majority of the Multnomah delegates oppose instructions to the National delegates—in fact 29 of them have signed a declaration to that effect and four others have expressed the same sentiment. Because this is what the Bourne forces want, they represent themselves highly pleased and say their Fulton rivals have been beaten in Multnomah and will meet the same fate in other counties. But a large number of the 33 anti-instruction delegates in Multnomah are supporters of Taft. So are a clear majority of the Multnomah delegates. This makes the Fulton men gleeful, and they say that Bourne has been beaten to a standstill. As a matter of fact, the victory is neither Bourne's nor Fulton's, but Taft's.

Partial Victory for Each.

In so far as Bourne opposes Taft instructions, he wins; but in so far as he opposes Taft, he loses. In so far as Fulton supports Taft he wins, but in so far as he strives for Taft instructions he loses. Such is the outcome in Multnomah. The same result may prevail in the state convention. If last night's wrangle should be magnified to the size of the state convention, it will be a very heavy set-to. The brethren snapped at each other like the rivals at last week's dog show. Their example of party harmony will be presented to the state convention next Thursday.

On the Bourne side of the wrangle fought Thomas McCusker, A. W. Orton, W. E. Williamson, George K. McCord and C. V. Howard—the last named of whom introduced the resolution. On the other side strove C. W. Hodson, W. W. Banks, George H. Williams, C. M. Idleman, Ben Selling, S. C. Beach, F. E. Beach, E. A. Austin and E. C. Lindsay.

Mr. Selling's hostility to the anti-instruction resolution jarred the Bourne forces severely. In the debate to lay the resolution on the table, Mr. Selling gave his reason as follows:

"I favor an instructed delegation to the National convention. That is Statement No. 1 carried out to its logical conclusion. I am going to vote for instructions because we have said that what our constituents want, that we shall perform (Mr. Selling was nominated as a Statement No. 1 candidate for State Senator). Delegates are not to vote their individual choice, but that of their constituents."

Selling Opposes Resolution.

Whereat Mr. McCusker, Bourne's first representative, arose to remark that Mr. Selling labored under misapprehension as to who his constituents are, meaning that the people are the constituents and not the State Convention. Besides, if Oregon had informed Mr. Selling whom it wants for President, then Statement No. 1 would come into play.

Mr. Selling responded that the State Convention offered the only available means of determining the will of the people as to choice for President. "To be consistent," declared Mr. Selling, "I am going to vote against the resolution."

W. E. Williamson came to the aid of Mr. McCusker, to say that conventions represent the will not of the people but of the politicians. If the people could instruct for President, Mr. Williamson favored instructions. "But there is no way of doing that," said he, "and politicians do not represent the people."

Here E. C. Lindsey, of Gresham, injected the remark that he opposed instructions, but declared that he would not be bound by the resolution. For that reason he finally voted against the resolution, to the disgust of the Bourne men, who said he was "signed up."

C. W. Hodson followed with the remark that he also would not be bound by the resolution, because he wanted instructions for the National delegates. McCusker tried to interrupt him with questions, but Hodson hotly refused to be stayed, and went on to say that there could be no harmony in the delegation when one part of it tries to bind another by resolution, and when considerable part of the other is absent. He contended that the Bourne men had no right to say they represent the people better than other persons, since how have they any better means of knowing what the people want. "Suppose," he asked, "you send Mr. Bourne to the National Convention instructed for Mr. Taft, what is he going to do?"

McCusker Defends Bourne.

This brought up McCusker with blood in his eye and a hot word on his tongue, saying that Hodson had no right to cast insinuations at Bourne.

"Sit down, sit down," cried Hodson. A volley of words ensued between the two, but Hodson had the floor and proceeded to say that the few members of the delegation who might adopt the resolution could not ram it down the throats of the others. The resolution was absurd and would be ineffective.

F. E. Beach put in the remark that the resolution would do the very thing it aimed to prevent—would make discord. It would have an unfavorable effect throughout the state.

Like Nestor's Counsel.

At this crisis several partiots were waving their arms and shouting for recognition. But a broad-shouldered form, slightly bent, secured the floor. It was George H. Williams. Like Nestor, he tried to smooth the trouble. He thought every delegate to the state convention should vote as he thought best. He served notice that the resolution would not bind him. He refused to be bound by "a half dozen men here tonight." The resolution would be interpreted as antagonistic to Taft. The speaker believed the majority of the people of Oregon want Taft.

"We are all Roosevelt men," said he. "Roosevelt knows better than any living man who will carry into effect his policies. He wants the nomination and election of Taft. Refusal to instruct for Taft would be taken as a blow at the Administration and Roosevelt."

Judge Williams contended that all the delegates in the state convention, acting together, should decide whether they want the National delegates instructed or not.

C. M. Idleman declared that the resolution, while saying that the National delegates ought not to be bound, at the same time bound the Multnomah delegates. That, he insisted, was illogical. Besides, it would be poor policy for Multnomah to tie itself up before it knows what the rest of the state is going to do.

S. C. Beach asked whether the resolution would bind all the Multnomah delegates, including those absent. C. V. Howard, who presented the resolution, said he intended it only as a "majority expression of the delegates here." Beach asserted the resolution would make discord.

James Kertchem, secretary of the county central committee, chided the two factions for the strife. He told them that neither knew the ways of harmony. Meanwhile McCusker and Hodson glared at each other.

Motion Is Lost.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 23 to 10. This was highly encouraging to the Bourne men. The resolution as written on the typewriter in the Bourne headquarters and as brought to the meeting by A. W. Orton and presented by Howard, was now in a fair way toward success. The resolution would be announced through the State as an evidence of Bourne strength in Multnomah. But there was to be another ordeal before the final vote.

Hodson offered an amendment, striking out the clause that spoke of instructions, and limiting the resolution to a call for cessation of factionalism. This amendment was lost, 19 to 13. The final vote on adoption of the resolution was:

Yes—R. M. Tuttle, proxy for Dr. H. W. Coe; R. M. Tuttle; Ben Selling, for McKinley Mitchell, proxy; A. M. Orton, W. E. Williamson, George K. McCord, W. E. Williamson, for D. J. Quimby, proxy; John Miller, C. V. Howard, Thad Vreeland, H. S. Rowe, Frank Sinnott, for A. B. Manley, proxy; J. H. Kelley, W. E. Williamson, for W. E. Marshall, proxy; E. L. Rayburn, Tom Corder, Thomas McCusker, for S. C. Spencer, proxy—17.

No—W. W. Banks, C. E. Lockwood, Ben Selling, F. E. Beach, S. C. Beach, C. M. Idleman, Charles E. Sawyer, E. A. Austin, C. W. Hodson, for A. C. Cooke, proxy; L. W. Hardman, for D. F. Hardman, proxy; J. J. Noonan, Sr.; E. L. Shaffer, E. C. Lindsay, Dr. Emmet Drake, George H. Williams—15.

This close vote was a disappointment to the Bourne men. They had counted on not less than 22 votes. That number of the men who signed the declaration against instructions were present. They were the 17 who voted for the resolution and in addition Ben Selling, E. C. Lindsay, E. Shaffer, E. A. Austin and A. C. Cooke, represented by C. W. Hodson, proxy. Seven others, absentees, also signed, as follows: Charles F. Patton, R. E. Menefee, D. F. Hardman, George Otten, H. T. Page and C. C. Newcastle. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Multnomah delegation to the Republican state convention is unalterably opposed to any policy that may be calculated to engender and perpetuate internal strife and it characterizes as unwise such policy or any contemplated act which might engender discord. Any attempt to instruct the delegates to the National convention for or on behalf of any Presidential candidate, we believe to be a policy unwise, unjust, impolitic and inharmonious, fraught with danger to our cause at home and detrimental to Oregon's best interests in Congress, where many powerful leaders are serious candidates for the Presidency. Therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That we shall vote against an instructed delegation to the National convention from Oregon."

Republican Rally Wednesday Night.

The campaign in South Portland will be opened next Wednesday night, May 13, with a rally under the auspices of the South Portland Republican Club. A feature of the meeting will be a debate between W. S. U'Ren, of Oregon City, and W. R. McGarry on the recall bill. It is proposed by the executive board of the club to have all the initiative petitions discussed at a series of meetings to be held before the election in June. Others who will address the meeting are: Judge George J. Cameron, Sheriff R. L. Stevens and Robert G. Morrow. A musical programme will precede the addresses.

PROSPECT OF NO RACING

The Meadows May Be Closed as Result of Gambling Crusade.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 7.—(Special.)—No racing in Seattle this season looms large as a possibility, as a result of the announcement made today by I. H. Randolph, City Attorney, of Georgetown, who has declared war on betting at The Meadows during the coming meeting. If there is no betting horsemen agree that there is a good chance that there will be no racing. Randolph will go before the County Commissioners tomorrow to ask the appointment of himself as special prosecuting officer to close up the roadhouses at Georgetown. When he has accomplished this, he says, he will go after the betting question at The Meadows. The season will open June 20 and horses are coming in now from Oakland.

Ackerman to Speak at Cheney.

SALEM, Or., May 7.—(Special.)—Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual commencement address at the Washington State Normal School, at Cheney, June 3.

Protest Against Change.

TACOMA, Wash., May 7.—Protests have been received from both Eastern and Western Washington by A. R. Titlow, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, against changing the date and place for the Democratic state convention, which is called to meet at Spokane, May 13.

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It's simply a case of the ill wind that blows somebody good, and you're the "somebody." The M. R. & I. Co., the owners, have authorized us to drop the prices to make a clean sale of the remaining 120 Terrace Park lots, so that contracts and cash can be distributed by the 6th of June. "We need money," is the gist of every letter from the company, and we'll get it for them, judging from yesterday's activity.

$30 Monthly will handle 4 lots —Think of it!

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Or by buying four lots we can do better still, giving 25 per cent discount and correspondingly easy terms for the future payments—$30 a month. A straight discount of 25 per cent will be made to homebuilders if construction is started by June 6th. This shows how dead in earnest the owners are in their order to close out the property at once. An additional discount of 5 per cent for all cash purchases.

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TRIBUTE TO OREGON PIONEER AND VETERAN OF INDIAN WARS

George H. Himes Writes of Andrew J. Chambers, Member of Well-Known Family, Whose Death Occurred at Olympia April 25.

BY GEORGE H. HIMES.

ANDREW J. CHAMBERS, an Oregon pioneer of 1845, died at his home, six miles southeast of Olympia, Washington, April 25, at the age of 81 years and 5 months. He was of Irish ancestry, and was born in Gibson County, Indiana, November 25, 1825. He removed with his parents to Kentucky in 1834 and to Missouri in 1840, from wnich state the Chambers family, consisting of Thomas M. Chambers and wife, the father and mother, James, David J., Thomas J., Andrew, the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Mary Jane Dougherty, McLean, John and Letitia started to Oregon on April 1, 1845, with a large number of cattle and horses and arrived at The Dalles on October 15. The stock was so run down that the family remained at The Dalles all Winter and was on a very short allowance of food much of the time, the principal item in the bill of fare for weeks at a time being boiled wheat. Once the wheat gave out and nothing but starch could be obtained.

Early the following Spring the family removed to Clackamas county and settled south of Oregon City on the Molalla, remaining until the Summer of 1848. Then Andrew and his brother Thomas went to the mines in California, the news of the gold discovery by James W. Marshall and Captain Charles Bennett, both Oregon pioneers of 1844, on January 24, 1848, having reached Oregon City in July following. The same season the remainder of the family, excepting James and Letitia, removed to Thurston county, now in Washington, and the elder Chambers was the first settler on a prairie six miles southeast of Olympia, and it has borne his name ever since. James Chambers and his sister Letitia settled on a farm in Washington county, about ten miles west of Portland, remaining until death. Mrs. F. A. Bailey, of Hillsboro, is his daughter. He was connected by marriage with the Scoggins and Comstock families.

Thomas, having been attacked by fever and ague, did not remain long in the mines and came back to Oregon on the bark Toulon, in 1849, and that year drove the first wagon into the town of Olympia. He remained in that vicinity until 1866, when he removed to Yakima county, Washington, where he is still living, in his 85th year, on one of the best farms in that region.

Andrew stayed in the mines until the summer of 1852, and having been successful, returned to Oregon City. On October 1, 1852, he was married to Miss Rebecca Buckner and removed to Thurston county and established a home near the other members of the family. In about a year Mrs. Chambers died, and on January 18, 1854, he was married to Miss Margaret White, who survives him, although she has been an almost helpless invalid for several years, by whom he has had eight daughters, five of them now living, as follows: Mrs. Jacob Hunsaker, Everett, Wash.; Mrs. Charles C. Denny, and Mrs. William Calhoun, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Robert Granger, Sumner, Wash.; Mrs. George N. Talcott, Wash., and Mrs. W. T. Hoskins, Terre Haute, Indiana. In addition to his own family, two brothers and one sister survive him, Thomas M., of Yakima county, McLean, of Roy, Pierce county, and Mrs. Dougherty, of Lakeview, Pierce county, besides his half brother Robert, of Pierce county, and half sister, Mrs. Anderson, of Seattle.

The Late Andrew J. Chambers.

Mr. Chambers was for many years prominently identified with public affairs in his county, and all his actions were characterized by the strictest integrity, not only in respect to his official relations with the public, but individually as well. As a friend and neighbor he was uniformly kind and always obliging in the extreme—indeed, he was an excellent exemplar of the oldtime hospitality and kindness, as has been witnessed hundreds of times by the writer of this sketch, who first became acquainted with Mr. Chambers in 1853, and has had an intimate knowledge of his family ever since.

Just prior to the breaking out of the Yakima Indian war of October, 1855, he built a large post barn—the best by all odds in Thurston county at that time. Upon the first knowledge of hostilities he offered his barn as a place of protection for all who saw fit to avail themselves of it. Twenty or more families sought refuge in the barn and it was surrounded by a stockade, and thus formed a means of defense against the Indians for several months, and all without any charge.

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