

TO MAKE TICKET

Men Sent to Chicago by the Republicans.

WORK FOR THE CONVENTION

Wisconsin Contest One of the Most Important to Come Up.

SPOONER IS LIKELY TO WIN

Delaware and the South Will Be On Hand With Two Delegations, as Usual—Many Old Leaders Will Be Absent.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.			
STATE	1900	1904	1908
Alabama	11	11	11
Arkansas	11	11	11
California	16	16	16
Colorado	11	11	11
Connecticut	11	11	11
Delaware	11	11	11
Florida	11	11	11
Georgia	11	11	11
Idaho	11	11	11
Illinois	24	24	24
Indiana	11	11	11
Iowa	11	11	11
Kansas	11	11	11
Kentucky	11	11	11
Louisiana	11	11	11
Maine	11	11	11
Maryland	11	11	11
Massachusetts	11	11	11
Michigan	11	11	11
Minnesota	11	11	11
Mississippi	11	11	11
Missouri	11	11	11
Montana	11	11	11
Nebraska	11	11	11
Nevada	11	11	11
New Hampshire	11	11	11
New Jersey	11	11	11
New York	36	36	36
North Carolina	11	11	11
North Dakota	11	11	11
Ohio	22	22	22
Oregon	11	11	11
Pennsylvania	11	11	11
Rhode Island	11	11	11
South Carolina	11	11	11
South Dakota	11	11	11
Tennessee	11	11	11
Texas	11	11	11
Utah	11	11	11
Vermont	11	11	11
Virginia	11	11	11
Washington	11	11	11
West Virginia	11	11	11
Wisconsin	11	11	11
Wyoming	11	11	11
Totals	476	476	476
Necessary to choose 234			

York, who will place President Roosevelt in nomination, and probably a number of men who have figured prominently in the shaping of Republican policies of the past, but who have not taken an active part in the campaigns of later years.

There will be missed a number of men that have been seen in Republican National Conventions for nearly a quarter of a century. Among these are the late William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, who has been attending Republican conventions since 1858, and who always made one formal motion at the beginning of the convention, which was offering the resolution for a committee on permanent organization. This had been delegated to him for years and years. It is possible that Thomas C. Platt, of New York, who has been in attendance at Republican National Conventions as long as Sewell, will not be present, although he has been elected a delegate. Probably the late Senator Hanna will be missed more than anybody else, although he came upon the political stage later than the other men.

An Important Contest.

There is an important contest, that from Wisconsin, which must be settled by the National Committee for the temporary roll, and by the committee on credentials for the permanent roll of delegates. Ordinarily, the contests for membership in Republican conventions do not assume any great importance, and it is merely the settlement of little local squabbles in Southern States, but the Wisconsin case is one that will require a great deal of skill and careful consideration. The probabilities are that when John C. Spooner, Senator from Wisconsin, and the leader of the "bolting" delegation, as it is now called, enters the Coliseum at Chicago, he will receive an ovation which will be great indeed.

Confidence in Republicans have in this man, who is easily the ablest debater in the United States Senate. But the La Follette delegation has the prima facie evidence of regularity, and it will require considerable nerve for any convention to unseat La Follette men to seat the Spooner men.

It is more than likely, however, that the La Follette crowd will be thrown out, because the Spooner crowd represents not only strong men like Spooner himself and Quarles, and Babcock, the latter chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, but is also represents the stalwart and dominant idea of the Republicans of today.

La Follette stands for a sentiment in Wisconsin which is antagonistic to the tendency of the Republican party of the present time. La Follette is a great deal like Pingree, of Michigan. He is an anti-trust, anti-monopoly, anti-railroad man, together with a tariff-revision man. Cummings of Iowa to a certain extent represents the same element, but Cummings has not the force of La Follette.

La Follette represents that growing unrest, the feeling among a great many Republicans that a very few have received the benefits of protection. Behind him is that element of the party which has not shared in the prosperity, that has been talked about so much during the last eight years. A man representing that idea will not have a warm welcome in the Republican Convention, which intends to adopt a very vigorous stand-platform and to sweep all of the incipient attempts at tariff revision.

Precedent for Seating Bolters.

Some question may arise as to the legal rights of the La Follette or Spooner delegations, but the Republican Convention in 1886 took the legally elected Adickes delegation in Delaware and threw it out, and substituted the Higgins-Dupont delegation, on the ground, as it was stated, that Adickes had no right to be seated, and that the Spooner delegation was not a delegation in the Republican Convention, which intends to adopt a very vigorous stand-platform and to sweep all of the incipient attempts at tariff revision.

At that time the National Committee labored for a long while trying to bring about harmony in Delaware. The anti-Adickes men were offered half of the seats. They refused. They demanded all or nothing. The National Committee and the committee on credentials decided to do as usual at the coming convention.

There are contests from the South, as usual. These are always questions of regularity of conventions in different districts, and an attempt of different factions to be recognized Federal party in the South. In fact, the Southern contests are among the disagreeable features of every Republican convention. Usually, it is one set of black men trying to get control as against another set of black men, with a few white leaders urging each faction forward. There are no questions of Republican principles or policies involved. It is simply a scramble for the Federal offices. There is nothing else in the South for the Republicans to fight for, and these questions are fought out at every National Convention.

There is an interesting contest from Louisiana. Here it is the Lily Whites against the Black and Tans, and the question of a white Republican party or a black Republican party is at issue. This makes a very difficult question to decide.

The convention will be called to order by Henry C. Payne, Postmaster-General, who has been in the public eye to a great extent for a year past. He will be surrounded on the platform by members of the National Committee, some of whom are quite well known, and others who have not figured to any great extent in the management of campaigns. Prominent among the convention notables will be Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War, who will be the temporary chairman; Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who will be permanent chairman according to present plans; Frank E. Black, ex-Governor of New

York, who will place President Roosevelt in nomination, and probably a number of men who have figured prominently in the shaping of Republican policies of the past, but who have not taken an active part in the campaigns of later years.

LOST 3500 MEN

Japanese Pay Dearly for Kinchou Victory.

2000 RUSSIANS KILLED

Brown Men, However, Cleared Way to Port Arthur.

SEVENTY GUNS ALSO TAKEN

It is Doubtful if Enemy Will Make a Stand North of Beleaguered City—Nan Shan Hill Assault a Very Bloody Affair.

TOKIO, May 28.—The Japanese casualties at Nan Shan are now estimated at 3500. The number of Russian guns captured exceed 70.

While Japan paid heavily for her victory she scored a sweeping and valuable victory over the Russians, in capturing 67 guns, clearing the way to Port Arthur, and inflicting losses on the Russians, which, in the end, are expected to total 2000 men.

It is doubtful if the Russians will stand again north of Port Arthur. They retired from the field beaten, and they failed to rally at Nan Shan Ling, where it was anticipated a second stand would be made.

The desperate onslaughts of the Japanese on the heights of Nan Shan were telling, for the Russians left 300 dead in the trenches there. A complete search of this field is expected to show a greater number of dead.

Nan Shan Ling was occupied yesterday morning by a force of infantry, artillery and engineers under the command of General Nakamura. The main Japanese force spent Friday night billeted in the villages around Nan Shan. The soldiers were greatly fatigued as a result of the constant fighting, but they entered with much spirit upon the new operations.

A force of Russians held San Chi Li Pa station, which is northwest of Dalmi, but the Japanese drove them out. The Russians abandoned and burned the station and retired in the direction of Port Arthur.

The estimates of the Russians engaged in the defense of Kinchou, Nan Shan Hill and the south shore of Tallenwan Bay vary, but it is evident that the Russians drew for men from the forces at Port Arthur and offered all the resistance possible. It is understood that Lieutenant-General Stossek, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur, was in personal command of the recent operations.

As soon as the Japanese troops have rested they will press on the south. The Japanese assault on Nan Shan

Hill was one of the fiercest and bloodiest affairs in modern warfare. In the earlier rushings of the engagement, every man participating was shot down before he reached the first line of Russian trenches. It was found necessary to stop these infantry charges and renew the artillery fire from the rear before the final and successful assault on the Russian position could be made. The success of this assault was brought about by one detachment of Japanese troops, more intrepid than their comrades, who succeeded in piercing the Russian line.

A splendid stroke of fortune was the discovery and destruction by the Japanese of the electric wires leading to the mines at the eastern foot of Nan Shan Hill. This prevented the Russians from exploding these mines when the Japanese infantry crossed the ground where they had been placed. It is possible that the fortunes of the day hinged upon these mines. If the Russians had been able to explode them at the right time the losses among the Japanese troops would have been tremendous, and it is possible also that the Russians would have been able to hold the hill.

Was Splendidly Defended.

Nan Shan was splendidly defended. Nearly 50 guns of various sizes were mounted on the various elevations, and there were also two batteries of quick-firing field pieces. The artillery was sheltered behind loop-holed trenches on the terraces of the hill. The infantry manning the field pieces ran with them around the hill, thus using these guns for the protection of the most important points. Japanese began the fight by bringing all the field pieces into action and concentrating their fire on the elevations on the hill. By 11 o'clock in the morning the principal Russian batteries had been silenced. The two Russian field batteries then withdrew to Nan Shan Ling Hill, and from there continued to fire on the Japanese until night-fall.

After the Russian batteries had been silenced the Japanese artillery opened on the enemy's trenches, the Japanese infantry advancing meanwhile to within rifle range. The Japanese gradually worked along the trenches, where they encountered wire and other entanglements. They succeeded in discovering an opening in these obstacles and getting finally to within 300 meters of the Russian trenches, they rushed for the line. Several successive charges were made, but every officer and man in the attacking party was killed or wounded before the line. The Japanese artillery stopped its preparatory fire on the enemy's position. Toward evening a detachment of Japanese carried a section of the Russian trenches, breaking through the enemy's line. Hundreds of the comrades of these men, inspired by their success, sprang forward and drove the Russians from their positions. It was in the desperate infantry charges that the Japanese sustained the bulk of their losses.

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NEW POWDER SURPRISES ALL

Japan's Explosive is Able to Tear Through Sides of Iron Ship.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Reports received here from the Far East dwell at length upon the terrific power of the Japanese Shimose powder, the nature of which is an absolute secret. It is not used to propel the shot, but for bursting charges of the army and navy explosive shell. The result of the explosion has astounded the United States Army observers. The heaviest armor-piercing shell, with its small cavity, is sent into countless thousands of sharp fragments, which are hurled through the air with such force that they tear through the sides of an iron ship as would a projectile from a machine gun. The Russian warships Variag and Korietz were found to be riddled, deck and sides, by fragments of these shells. It is not known that any other nation possesses such a terrific explosive.

PUBLIC IN DOUBT

Many Will Not Vote on Local Option.

INTEREST IS LACKING

Cities and Towns for the Most Part Against Amendment.

COUNTRY PRECINCTS FOR IT

Generally Speaking, the Prohibition People Seem to Show More Activity Throughout the State Than the Opposing Interests.

In order to determine as nearly as possible the sentiment of the state at large on the question of local option, The Oregonian on Friday sent the following dispatch to its correspondents at various county seats throughout the state:

"Wire to The Oregonian Saturday night an estimate from impartial and conservative observation of the probable vote of your county on local option at the election June 6."

The result has been to indicate that no definite opinion can yet be formed as to the probable outcome, except that the towns and cities appear for the most part to be against the proposed prohibition law, and the country precincts for it. In most instances correspondents are utterly unable to form a definite opinion, largely because the campaign one way or the other seems to have taken no clear direction. Many of them call attention to the lack of interest in the matter, and predict a light vote. More activity seems to have been shown by local option people than by the opponents in many counties.

LOST IN MULTNOMAH.

Prohibition Leaders Practically Concede Defeat of Local Option.

Local optionists and prohibitionists rely upon the county vote to enact the local option measure into law. Their sagacious leaders do not expect the measure to carry in Multnomah, at least several said so yesterday, and they would not be surprised to see this county turn against it. But they profess to have no fear of the rural vote.

If street talk is a guide to the sentiment of the county, Multnomah will declare itself against local option. Opponents of prohibition are very confident here, but admit that they may meet defeat through apathy of their workers.

"All the voters who want local option," say the anti, "will be sure to vote their

way. But ours are likely to overlook the question down at the tail end of the ballot."

This doubt looks all the more imposing because the vote necessary for enactment is a majority, not of all ballots cast at the election but of ballots cast on the particular question.

The measure seemed to be considerably stronger a week or two ago. The weakening may come from two causes: First, the Republican and Democratic organizations are drawing party lines tightly and though they do not actively oppose the law, they foresee that it would make discord and turmoil in their future operations; second, many persons are coming to regard the law as an instrument of prohibition, despite the contrary assertion of its advocates.

"But," said I. H. Amos yesterday, chairman of the Prohibition State Central Committee, "defeat that time will not deter us. We'll be back in the fight again next time."

"With the same measure?"

"The very same. A cause as worthy as ours cannot be beaten always. None ever has."

FAVORED BY RURAL DISTRICTS

Sherman County Option Men Are Working Hard.

MORO, Or., May 28.—(Special.)—The stand that will be taken by the voters of Sherman County at the coming election on the subject of local option is very doubtful. The prohibitionists have been working hard and making a strong canvass for local option, while the opposition has been doing very little, on the surface, at all events, against the measure, except scattering literature and pamphlets over the country.

There are many voters who will overlook local option on the ticket altogether and pay no attention to it. This will, of course, work for the measure. If you take the rural districts, the majority will be for local option, while the votes in the towns may possibly be cast the other way.

LINN IS STRONGLY PROHIBITION

Majority for Amendment Will Reach About 500.

ALBANY, Or., May 28.—(Special.)—To estimate the vote in Linn County on the question of whether local option shall prevail in Oregon is very difficult, on the principle of the Australian ballot law a great many people are saying nothing and will vote as they please in privacy. Another element that must be considered

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QUAY IS NO MORE

Senator Succumbs to Long Illness.

LAST HOURS ARE PEACEFUL

He Had Expected the End for Many Weeks.

SHOWED STOICISM OF INDIAN

Coolly and Firmly, the Famous Man Took Leave of His Dearest Books and Other Belongings—Funeral Tuesday.

QUAY'S CAREER IN BRIEF.
Born in Dillsbury, Pa., September 30, 1833.
Graduated at Jefferson College, 1850.
Admitted to the bar, 1854.
Served in the Civil War, attaining the rank of Colonel.
Member Pennsylvania Legislature, 1864-69.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1872-1878.
Recorder of Philadelphia, 1878-79.
State Treasurer, 1883.
Elected United States Senator, 1887, 1893.
Chairman Republican National Committee, 1888.
Indicted for alleged misappropriation of public funds, 1899, but was acquitted.
Appointed Senator 1900, but Senate by one vote refused to seat him.
Elected Senator, 1901.

BEAVER, Pa., May 28.—Colonel Matthew Stanley Quay, senior Senator from Pennsylvania, died peacefully at 2:48 o'clock this afternoon, after an illness which had been more or less persistent for the last year, which took a turn for the worse 10 days ago, and which the doctors diagnosed as chronic gastritis.

The funeral will be at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 31, and the remains will be interred in the family burial plot in Beaver cemetery.

Senator Quay's illness was a recurrence of the trouble that beset him during the latter part of 1903 and the early days of January, 1901, when he was undergoing the strain of a desperate fight for re-election to the Senate.

Senator Quay, in health, was a great eater, and his troubles of later years dated from overdraught on his vital system, due to heavy eating, smoking and the great nervous strain which he underwent.

Last summer, after the political situation had cleared up in the state, Senator Quay decided upon a long outing. Accompanied by two friends, he went into the heart of the great Maine wilderness, traveling nights and living in the open. At that time, he complained of weakness and continued to lose strength. He began to lose flesh, at first gradually, but later pound by pound. His stomach refused to assimilate the food it got, and, nutrition failing, weakness followed.

Distressed Him Day In and Day Out.
On his return from the woods, Quay was bronzed as a veteran and looked sturdy enough to live years. He celebrated his 70th birthday at Beaver last Fall, and at the time seemed in excellent health. The loss of weight, however, distressed him day in and day out. He went to a scale to see what his weight was. He dropped so persistently that the alarm which pervaded his own mind soon spread to friends and family. The result was that he forsook his duties in the United States Senate and betook himself to Florida, hoping that the mild weather there would bring relief, but Florida failed to restore vitality.

The Senator went back to Washington, and soon afterward was taken to Philadelphia, where he was placed under treatment of two eminent specialists of that city. They ordered him to Atlantic City, hoping the sea air would aid in the recovery, but the loss continued gradually. Finding that Atlantic City did nothing toward reviving the distinguished patient, the physicians advised him to return to Washington. There his condition continued unchanged.

Constantly Expected Death.
Senator Quay constantly expected death, and told his friends so. The last call he made at the White House the told President Roosevelt that he expected nearly everything is settled, although there may be some little contest over the Vice-Presidency.

In order to escape the worries of official life and be entirely secure against intrusion, Senator Quay decided to come to Pennsylvania. In going to Morgantown, where his brother, Jerome Quay, was superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Reform School, the thought was that in that place he could be visited by none but his physicians and the family. His condition after arriving there was such as to give no encouragement to the family, although he appeared brighter some days. Ten days ago, he began the arrangement of his personal affairs, looking toward the end.

The last papers were not signed until yesterday morning but the arrangements were all made. In the meantime, no relief came and the sapping of vitality continued. The only food he could take was a milk preparation.

Sunday last, his condition became so alarming that the family decided to re-



HEARST—"It's for Parker."
PARKER—"It's for Hearst."

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(Continued on Second Page.)