

DEMOCRATS BURY ALL DIFFERENCES

Threatened Storm at Committee Meeting Last Night Averted--Executive Committee Instructed Merely to File Nominations.

Every member of the Democratic county central committee who attended the meeting of the committee last evening went with the apprehension of serious controversy. The differences between the executive committee and a large element in the central committee threatened to result in an open rupture, and possibly even in the abolition of the former body. Fortunately for party harmony, the war clouds were dissipated before the evening ended, and a plan of campaign was adopted to which every committeeman present gave his hearty adherence. The claims of the central committee that it is the superior body and the source of authority in the county campaign was sustained, and at the same time the executive committee was entrusted with the duty of filing with the county clerk the party nominees for delegates to the county convention.

Executive Committee's Limits.
In one important particular the conservative element prevailed. The delegates to the county convention will be nominated by the Democratic voters of the city and county, in precinct caucuses, and it will be the duty of the executive committee to accept and file these nominations. The executive committee will not have power to reject any of these nominations. In the words of the speakers, "We will go back to the people to determine who shall represent them in the convention."

The precinct caucuses will be held March 15, and the county convention will meet Thursday, April 14, which is the same date selected by the Republicans for their state convention. The expectation of a conflict brought out a large attendance and almost every member of the central committee was present, either in person or by proxy, when Chairman Sweek called the meeting to order shortly after 8 o'clock. While the roll was called by Secretary J. B. Ryan, Newton McCoy, Henry Gray and G. H. Thomas gathered about the chairman's desk to inspect the numerous proxies. It was evident that the canvass for votes had been vigorous.

Clearing the Decks.
The chairman announced that the first order of business would be the fixing of the date of the county convention. H. B. Nicholas, who is identified with the Peery wing of the committee, demanded that the call for the meeting be read, and when this had been done he inquired whether any other business than that named in the call should be considered. The question was evidently inspired by the expectation that a motion might be made to abolish the executive committee or limit its powers. The chairman saw no objection to the consideration of anything that might properly come before the central committee, and a motion embodying this view was offered by Oglesby Young and adopted by a considerable majority.

A motion by Nicholas that the county

convention be held April 12 occasioned some debate. Patrick Powers advocated April 14 and this date was finally approved by the committee.

John E. Lathrop, who held the proxy of one of the absentees, then offered a resolution providing for the nomination of delegates by precinct caucuses, the names thus selected to be filed with the county clerk as the regular party nominees. In speaking of his resolution Lathrop said, in part:

"I am not willing to believe that the Democrats as represented in this committee are going to yield to a lot of Republican Syngalists, who are trying to hypnotize them into stirring up a family row. Some slight differences exist among us, but they should not cause any trouble. The resolution I have presented is in accordance with Democratic principles, for it provides that the voters shall decide who is to represent them in the county convention. I want to go to the convention, and I have no doubt that every man here wants to go, whether he may say to the contrary; but I want the people in my precinct to decide whether I shall go or not. I do not want it decided by some man in a downtown office building."

The Sub.
At the request of H. B. Nicholas the secretary read the resolutions adopted a few weeks ago by the executive committee. D. W. Taylor arose for information.

"Under these resolutions of the executive committee I understand that it would have the power to accept or reject any names submitted by the precinct caucuses. Is that so?"

"That is the fact," replied Chairman Sweek.
The remarks of H. B. Nicholas, who spoke against the adoption of the Lathrop resolution, plainly showed the feeling that has existed in that wing of the committee to which he belongs.
"I regret," he said, "that there has been a studied effort to neglect the executive committee. I do not know the reason for this, but it is a fact." He declared that the Democratic campaign two years ago was conducted by "a lot of mongrel Republicans." He did not believe that the executive committee could be legally superseded as proposed by the Lathrop resolution.

Executive Committee's Rights.
James Gleason, a member of the executive committee, read at length from the election laws to demonstrate that the managing committee of the party, and that it alone has authority to file nominations for delegates with the county clerk. So long as it continues in existence this power cannot be taken from it. "If the central committee sees fit to abolish the executive committee, let it do so, but in no other way can it legally assume the function of nominating the delegates. The members of the executive committee do not want any dis-

cord. This is a presidential year and we should stand together. But if you don't want your executive committee to act any longer, why, say so, and fire us."

There was hearty applause when C. E. S. Wood came forward to address the committee. His voice was for peace and his remarks made a strong impression upon his auditors. Mr. Wood said, in part:

C. E. S. Wood Pacific.
"I saw in this evening's Journal that there was some discord in the Democratic county central committee, and it grieved me to see it. But I can see no apparent cause for differences, unless there is more here than appears on the surface. Mr. Lathrop's resolution is in accord with the principles of the Democratic party, inasmuch as it refers the selection of delegates to the voters themselves. On the other hand the resolution of the executive committee seems to me perfectly safe and fair. Unless there is something beneath the surface there is nothing to be afraid of in either proposition. I saw in the Journal that there was some fear that if the choice of delegates was left to the central committee those in control might make up a slate for fusion. If there is a slate I am unalterably opposed to it. I am against this thing of fixing up secret slates and robbing the people of their right to speak."

"And I think the time should come right now when the man who talks fusion, or even dreams of fusion, should from that time be damned and damned forever. A party represents principles, and fusion is an absurdity. You might as well imagine the Christian church fusing with the Buddhists for the purpose of beating the Mohammedans, as to imagine fusion between political parties. Any man who advocates fusion at this time, no matter what his honest motive, is a traitor."

"If the executive committee did not exist I should prefer Mr. Lathrop's resolution, for I should like to get back to the people. But we may be trifling with a very serious matter."

Central Committee's Power.
The central committee can undoubtedly abolish the executive committee which is its creature. The same powers which the law vests in the creature must rest also in the big committee which created it. If the executive committee is abolished the central committee can act. But if you leave the executive committee in existence and assume its functions, you run the risk that a hostile county clerk might refuse to accept the list of delegates. He might say 'This list is not filed by the persons designated by law to file it. Personally I believe he would be wrong, but he would have a plausible pretext to embarrass and annoy us.'

"Unless some one has a dagger up his sleeve, unless there has been some secret work that I know nothing about, there should be no trouble among us. You cannot ignore the executive committee, making it the mere tool of the central committee, or you can allow it to proceed as it has begun, or you can abolish it."

Mr. Wood's pacific recommendations averted the threatened division. N. A. Peery, a brother of the chairman of the executive committee, offered as a basis of compromise, an amendment to the Lathrop resolution, providing that the nominations of the precinct caucuses should be certified to the executive committee and filed by it with the county clerk. Members of the executive committee promptly signified that with this amendment the Lathrop resolution would be satisfactory to them and it was equally acceptable to the conservatives. The resolution as amended was then unanimously adopted. It is as follows:

"Be it resolved by the Democratic county central committee of Multnomah county that the county committee call a meeting in each of the several precincts of the city of Portland, on the evening of March 15, 1904, at which meetings all Democrats legally resident in the precincts shall be invited to be present, and by popular vote shall select the names of the candidates for delegates to the county convention, according to the number assigned to the precinct by the county committee at its last meeting. These names so selected shall be certified to the executive committee, and shall be filed by the executive committee with the county clerk, as the official list of delegates to the Democratic county convention."

It was agreed that the caucuses in the country precincts should also be held on March 15, but at some hour in the afternoon to be fixed by the county committee.

"I hope," said C. E. S. Wood, "that this marks the end of Democratic differences in this county. We can now go ahead and build up a Democratic party in Oregon."

GRAND MASTER YORAN VISITS MASONS

"Masonry in the state is in a prosperous condition," said G. M. Yoron of Eugene, worthy grand master for Oregon.
"The order is not of the boom class, but its growth continues steady and everywhere I receive the most encouraging reports of the lodges."
Mr. Yoron was in Portland attending the local lodges. He left today for The Dalles, and will also visit the Pendleton lodge before returning home.
Mr. Yoron declares that Lane county is strongly in favor of L. T. Harris for congress to succeed Binger Hermann. "There are several candidates for the place," he continued, "but I do not believe they will get any strength in Lane county against Harris. Mr. Harris is a man well and favorably known and he is believed to have the best interests of the state at heart."

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EARLIER MAIL FOR PORTLAND PROBABLE

Union Pacific Discussing Putting Its Fast Train Into This City Three Hours Earlier Than at Present--Change March 1, Perhaps.

Union Pacific railroad officials are considering a change in train service that will put mail for Portland into the hands of its recipients 12 hours earlier than at present.

The change contemplates bringing the Overland Limited into Portland at 2:15 or 2:30 p. m., instead of at 5:25 p. m., the present arriving time. This train under the proposed schedule will leave Chicago only an hour earlier, that is at 10:30 instead of 10:30, but it will make up two hours on the present schedule on the run from Chicago to Granger. The running time over the Short Line and O. R. & N. will be the same as at present.

Arriving at 2:30 p. m., the mail could be distributed in time for afternoon delivery, could be answered in time for

the outward bound night mail, thus saving really 24 hours. Under the present arrangement the mail received on the Overland is not distributed until the following morning and commonly cannot be answered in time for any earlier train than that of the following night.

In addition to this change it is expected to take off No. 102, the fast mail train between Omaha and Granger. The plan also includes the consolidation of trains Nos. 5 and 3 which now arrive at 8 and 9 a. m. These will under the proposed plan consolidate at Julesburg and the resulting train will probably arrive in Portland a little later than the present No. 5. Instead of two trains to handle the local business there will be only one.

These proposed changes will probably be made effective March 1.

MILWAUKIE IS AFTER THE MILL

ITS CITIZENS GATHER AND DEMAND THAT PORTLAND WOOLEN MILL SHOULD BE LOCATED IN THEIR MIDDST--ACTION STARTED TO SECURE NEW ENTERPRISE.

A meeting of the citizens and property owners of Milwaukie was held last evening in Woodmen hall for the purpose of taking steps to have the Portland Woolen Mills rebuild their factory at that place. Mayor Schindler presided at the meeting. He stated that although the people of Milwaukie sympathized with the employees and directors of the mill in their loss, they feel that now they have a right to attract the attention of the management to their advantages. He then set forth the advantages of Milwaukie as a situation.

Other speeches were made by prominent citizens of Milwaukie, including Isaac Mullen, Charles McCann, F. A. Ballard, O. J. Roberts, L. W. Reed and Phillip Strieb.

Mr. Strieb, although a business man of Portland, is taking a deep interest in the enterprise. His home is in Milwaukie. Mr. Strieb says:
"The Portland woolen mills can find at no other place better natural advantages for a location. We have more water power and a greater river front than Sellwood has. We have ample room for houses for the working people and in my opinion I think there is no healthier or more beautiful location than the site we offer. The place is easy to get to. The Oregon City car line runs along the bank and the Southern Pacific is not far distant."

A committee of five was appointed at the close of the meeting last night to visit the directors of the factory and ask them to consider the advantages of transportation and water power. The committee will take immediate action. The committee consists of Phillip Strieb, Richard Scott, Isaac Mullen, C. Kerr and J. W. Graslee.

SON IS GUARDIAN OF HIS FATHER

F. D. LOVE ADMITS CHARGES THAT HE HAS SQUANDERED HIS PATRIMONY, IS UNDER A WOMAN'S INFLUENCE AND WAIVES RIGHT TO A HEARING.

F. D. Love admits that the statements made by his son, Royal F. Love, in the petition for guardianship papers filed in the county court, are substantially true; that he has squandered his patrimony, and is under the influence of one Sally Maguire, to whom he has devoted valuable property. He waives all right to a hearing in the matter. On this showing, L. R. Webster, the county judge, appointed Royal F. Love the guardian

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of his father this morning, fixing his bond at \$500. By the order of court, Royal F. Love is authorized to take what legal proceedings may be deemed necessary to recover property belonging to the children, or which properly should be in their possession.

In the petition filed by Royal F. Love, he declared that his father had squandered a great deal of his share of the \$334,000 left him by the petitioner's grandfather, the late Lewis Love; that his mind has been enfeebled through debauchery; that he is under the influence of Sally Maguire, and has not only

deeded her valuable property, but is likely to give her what money is now actually in his possession, about \$500, unless the court should intervene. These allegations the father admits are "substantially true."

It is asserted that legal steps will immediately be taken by the guardian to recover a house and lot deeded Sally Maguire. In the meantime, by order of court, she cannot dispose of the property or in any way encumber it.

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THE JOURNAL will send three boys and three girls, furnishing transportation, including Pullman accommodations, and expenses for a 14 days' trip TO THE WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS, on the following conditions:

FIRST CONDITION	SECOND CONDITION	THIRD CONDITION
THE BOY AND GIRL in Portland securing the greatest number of cash subscriptions to THE JOURNAL, each ten cents of subscription counting a point in their favor, will be entitled to the first two of the free trips.	THE BOY AND GIRL in any part of Oregon, outside of Portland, securing the greatest number of cash subscriptions to THE JOURNAL, each ten cents of subscription counting a point in their favor, will be entitled to the next two of the free trips.	THE BOY AND GIRL in any part of the Northwest or the Pacific coast, outside of Oregon, securing the greatest number of cash subscriptions to THE JOURNAL, each ten cents of subscription counting a point in their favor, will be entitled to the last two of the free trips.

FOURTH CONDITION: To all of those boys and girls participating in the contest, and not successful in securing one of the free trips to the St. Louis World's Fair, TEN PER CENT of the remittance of each contestant for subscriptions to THE JOURNAL will be returned to the respective contestant, as a reward for his or her efforts in THE JOURNAL'S behalf.

THOSE wishing to share in the benefits of the offer must send in their names and addresses, or call at the office of THE JOURNAL, for such advertising matter as may be issued.

Subscriptions to the Daily, Weekly or Semi-Weekly JOURNAL will be accepted and credited under this offer.

This contest will close at 8 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, May 31, 1904, and the names of the successful contestants will be announced in THE JOURNAL as soon as the vote is canvassed, enabling the successful boys and girls to receive the benefits hereunder between June 5 and the close of the world's fair.

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