OREGON DELEGATES LEFT FREE TO ACT

Democratic Convention Refuses to Instruct Its Representatives for Any Candidate—W. R. Hearst Praised for Achievements.

Supreme judge, Thomas O'Day, Multnomah.

Congressman from Second district, J. E. Simmons.

Congressman from First district, Robert M. Veatch, Lane.

Dairy and food commissioner, S. M. Douglas.

Presidential electors: John A. Jeffrey, Marion; T. H. Crawford, Union; W. B. Diller, Columbia, and J. H. Smith, Clatsop.

For joint senator from Lane, Douglas and Josephine, Lark Bilyeu.

For joint senator from Union and Wallowa, W. F. Hunter.

For joint representative from Polk and Lincoln, A. B. Clark.

For joint senator from Sherman, Gilliam and Wheeler, W. L. Wilcox; for joint representatives from same, C. F. Fulton and Eugene Looney.

For joint senator from Multnomah, Washington and Columbia, J. T. Milner; for joint representative from Multnomah and Clackamas, J. E. Hedges.

For joint representative of Yamhill and Tillamook, C. W. Talmage.

For joint representative of Morrow and Umatilla, F. B. Holbrook.

For joint senator from Yamhill, Tillamook and Lincoln, Dr. E. E. Goucher.

For joint representative from Jackson and Douglas, W. L. Bridges.

For joint representatives for Grant, Crook, Klamath and Lake, J. B. Griffith and J. A. Taylor; for joint senator from same counties, W. A. Booth.

For Joint senator for Union and Wallowa, Byron Miller.

First Judicial District — For circuit judges, J. R. Neil and William S. Crowell; for district attorney, A. E. Reames and W. J. Moore.

Second Judicial District — For circuit judge, J. W. Hamilton; for district attorney, L. M. Travis.

Third Judicial District — For circuit judges, R. P. Boise and William Galloway; for district attorney, J. J. Whitney.

Fourth Judicial District—For circuit judges, G. W. Allen for No. 1, and R. O'Neill for No. 2; for district attorney, John Manning.

Sixth Judicial District — For district attorney, J. H. Raley.

Seventh Judicial District—For circuit judge, W. L. Bradshaw; for district attorney, Daniel Smythe.

Eighth Judicial District—For district attorney, Samuel White.

Ninth Judicial District — For circuit judge, Morton B. Clifford; for district attorney, Everett Hicks.

Without a dissenting voice and with every evidence of enthusiasm the members of the Democratic state convention rose to their feet last night at Hibernia hall and adopted a resolution in recognition of the public services of William Randolph Hearst of New York.

This action, taken with such a spirit of unanimity, after a resolution indorsing Hearst for the presidency had been turned down in the afternoon, showed plainly that he was favored by all the delegates and that their refusal to vote to instruct the Oregon delegation to the Democratic national convention in his favor was due entirely to a belief that such instructions, in view of all the circumstances, would be inexpedient.

The convention completed its labors last night and adjourned sine die. A legislative and judicial ticket was placed in the field and the state central committee empowered to fill all vacancies occurring in the ranks of candidates between now and election day. Two notable features of the convention were the triumph of the Sweek-Ryan over the Peery faction, though the latter assumed control of the county convention, and the action of three members of the Multnomah delegation in bolting the caucus agreement. Two of them refused to vote for Fred V. Holman, though James Gleason, the other nominee for delegate to the national convention at St. Louis, received the full 48 votes of the delegation.

Judge O'Day Nominated.

The nomination for a judge of the state supreme court was the first order of business at the evening session. Judge Thomas O'Day was placed in nomination by Lark Bilyeu. There were several seconds, the nominations were closed and Judge O'Day was chosen as the candidate by acclamation. The resolution indorsing Hearst's record was introduced by Samuel White, president of the retiring state central committee.

"I ask the unanimous consent of this convention to introduce the resolution I hold in my hand," he stated, holding a bit of paper aloft.

"Go ahead!" came the answer from all over the hall.

"I desire to congratulate the Democracy of the state of Oregon assembled in this convention upon the splendid work done this day," resumed White. "While we have had a contest in this convention the action taken is final. Bearing in mind the cardinal principle of Democracy, as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, I believe that every Democrat will yield cheerfully to the will of the majority and will loyally support the will of this convention on all questions that have come before us for determination today.

"Recognizing the splendid services which have been rendered the American people by the Hon. William R. Hearst, I deem it but fitting and proper that the Democratic party of the state of Oregon should express some appreciation of his noble and magnificent work.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I ask for the unanimous adoption of this resolution."

White then read the resolution and was frequently interrupted by applause. The question was put and a rising vote taken, every man in the body of the hall being on his feet when the affirmative was called. The applause following the formal announcement of the chair that the resolution had been adopted was followed by deafening applause, which lasted for a full minute. The text of the resolution was as follows:

Hearst Commended.

"Resolved, by the members of the Oregon state Democratic convention, that we recognize the signal services of William Randolph Hearst of New York in making battle for the people against the unlawful trusts that are openly defying the laws of the land. We endorse his action as highly patriotic and calculated to protect the common welfare. His victory over the coal trust, manifestly in the decision of our federal supreme court in the suit instituted by him, we regard as the most significant event of recent occurrence in national affairs. We also endorse his bill, now pending in congress, which seeks to give the interstate commerce commission the power to regulate the charges of interstate railways as being distinctly in the interests of the Pacific coast and the best means of overcoming the evil effects of railway mergers."

Blanders Are Made.

White is what is known as "a straight Democrat," who fought the resolution instructing the delegation to St. Louis to vote for Hearst for the reason that he "believed it to be unwise, impolitic and inexpedient at this early date." He believed that the delegation should be free and untrammeled and after consultation with the delegations from other states should be left in a position to vote intelligently and for the best interests of their constituents, whether Hearst or somebody else should receive the nomination.

The action of the convention taken last night shows that the sympathies of the convention were with Hearst. It is the opinion of the leaders that a stronger resolution than the one adopted could have been put through in the afternoon without any wrangling at all had it not been for the "mistaken policy of W. F. Tarpey and Louis H. Mooser, the representatives of Hearst." It is stated that Mooser refused to follow the advice of conservative leaders, though it was plainly shown him that the convention would not instruct the Oregon delegation for any presidential candidate. He failed to keep clear of the factions and caused considerable personal feeling. Tarpey arrived here Monday night from San Francisco and still further complicated affairs by battling with the state central committee, and almost in so many words telling Sam White, the chairman, that he did not understand his business. Despite these errors, it is asserted that the friendly feeling toward Hearst was so strong that the very leaders antagonized by Mooser and Tarpey were the ones who finally voted that Hearst be recognized as a man who had done much for the people by fighting the trusts.

Chamberlain Honored.

Following the adoption of the resolution came the nominations for delegates to the national convention at St. Louis. Governor George E. Chamberlain was placed forward by Sam White as "the only man in years who had borne the Democratic standard to victory in Oregon." He was selected as chairman of the delegation by acclamation, amid loud applause.

Those placed in nomination were H. M. Henderson of Clatsop, S. M. Garland of Linn, J. D. Matlock of Eugene, P. H. D'Arcy of Marion, W. F. Butcher of Baker, J. P. Shaw of Wasco, L. L. Mullett of Jackson, C. R. Mattis of Yamhill, George Cusiter of Silverton, T. R. Sheridan of Douglas, C. E. Redfield of Washington, Dr. Bernard Daly of Lake, W. F. Matlock of Umatilla, W. H. Flanagan of Josephine and Frederick V. Holman and James Gleason of Multnomah. The latter two were the choice of the Multnomah delegation assembled in caucus earlier in the day.

While the vote was being taken by counties Butcher created a sensation by rising and declaring it had just been called to his attention that some person or persons had been circulating the report around the hall that if he was not sent as a delegate to St. Louis he would bolt the party. He declared that anybody who had made this statement was "a d——d liar." His words were cheered.

Bolt the Caucus.

When the time came for Multnomah to vote Dr. John Welch asked for further time. It was soon seen that a controversy had arisen. In fact, it developed later that Judge Munly, Thomas Guinean and H. M. Wagner had bolted the caucus agreement. The vote as finally cast was not given to the secretary accurately, but the convention voted against a revision. Linn men wished three votes changed from Henderson to Cusiter and the convention also turned this proposition down. The actual vote of Multnomah was as follows:

Butcher 47, J. D. Matlock 47, Garland 48, Sheridan 46, Redfield 47, Holman 46, Gleason 48, Cusiter 2, Henderson 2, and Daly, D'Arcy and Shaw 1 each.

The delegates receiving the highest votes were: Butcher 178, Garland 191, J. D. Matlock 155, Holman 170, Gleason 140, Redfield 127, Sheridan 128. They, with Governor Chamberlain, will go as delegates to St. Louis.

Hearst Is Favored.

This delegation will be distinctly favorable to Hearst. If he has a show of winning the Democratic nomination for president it may be looked on as an assured fact that no straws will be thrown in his way by the Oregon delegation. Gleason and Holman voted against instructing the delegates for Hearst but would have voted just as cheerfully against an instruction for Parker. Redfield and Sheridan have no prejudice against Hearst and have expressed the opinion that he is a strong candidate; Butcher has been heard to praise him highly, while Garland and Matlock have said merely that they will support the strongest man. Governor Chamberlain is said to be neutral.

It was agreed that eight alternates be selected, to take precedence in the order of their vote. They are as follows: Daly 121, W. F. Matlock 116, Mullett 101, J. P. Lovett 90, Henderson 76, D'Arcy 74, Cusiter 67 and Shaw 48. Lovett was not placed in nomination but polled 90 votes, and several others whose names were not placed forward received a number of ballots.

Sweek Triumphs.

Then came a most unusual procedure. In a speech redolent of hothouse exotics W. T. Vaughn nominated Alex Sweek for chairman of the new state central committee. Hitherto that body has been permitted to select its own chairman, but it was believed that Sweek might by some oversight fail of election if the ordinary procedure were allowed. As Peery and his friends had captured the county convention and deposed Sweek, it was anticipated that they might capture a majority of the votes in the committee. Sweek's nomination as chairman of the committee was seconded by several persons, and on a viva voce vote he won easily, only a few persons voting in the negative. This places Sweek and J. B. Ryan, who was selected as the committeeman from Multnomah, again in the saddle, and as they are said to have, if anything, a slight majority of adherents in the committee, their policy may govern the party for the next two years.

Sweek was called to the platform and responded gracefully to the demand for a speech. He said he had always worked for the ticket and would try hard to pull it through next June.

Lathrop Declines.

S. M. Douglas was nominated by acclamation for the office of state dairy and food commissioner. John E. Lathrop was asked to be a candidate for congress from the First congressional district, but refused. The nomination then went to J. E. Simmons.

The nominations for a legislative and judicial ticket were made in accordance with the recommendations of the respective delegations as adopted in caucus, the complete list heading this article.

A vote of thanks was adopted for Chairman Bilyeu, the secretaries, and Chairman White and Secretary R. W. Montague of the retiring state central committee. The new central committee, as selected, consists of the following:

Alex Sweek, chairman; J. B. Rogers, Baker; C. J. Trenchard, Clatsop; C. Y. Lowe, Coos; F. G. Micelli, Douglas; J. F. Clink, Grant; E. B. Dufur, Jackson; George T. Baldwin, Klamath; Lark Bilyeu, Lane; M. A. Miller, Linn; W. H. Holmes, Marion; J. B. Ryan, Multnomah; Frank Fulton, Sherman; J. W. Maloney, Umatilla; Robert Johnson, Benton; Luther Clark, Columbia; W. G. Cargleton, Crook; Edward Dunn, Gilliam; Carlton Biggs, Harney; J. O. Booth, Josephine; S. P. Moss, Lake; John Loomis, Lincoln; E. H. Test, Malheur; Henry Blackman, Morrow; George W. Myers, Polk; B. O. Snuffer, Tillamook; B. F. Wilson, Union; L. E. Morse, Wasco; Mr. Curtain, Wheeler; J. N. Wall, Washington; R. N. Snell, Yamhill.

Hearst A Brave Man.

"I have not introduced this resolution," said Robert Smith, "on account of the desire of anybody from another state but because I think it is desired by almost every Democrat in the state of Oregon. Hearst is not an orator nor a masterful man, but his acts have proved him to be what he is—a man who is not afraid of any power on earth when it comes to taking a stand for the common people against the trusts and other illegal combinations worked in corporation interests. He is a greater man than Theodore Roosevelt, whose acts have been governed largely by policy and whose executive power has not been directed toward the subversion of these mighty combinations operating against the public interest.

"The previous speaker told you how Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, Schley and Dewey have fought for us in one way or another, but I want to tell you that William Randolph Hearst has done a greater thing and fought a harder fight than any of the heroes named. He has contested with a greater foe because it is an internal foe. He is the one man who has had the courage and honesty and ability to stand up and battle with the trusts and battle with them successfully. He has made an issue on which the Democratic party can win. His papers have always supported the cause of the common people.

Roasts Associated Press.

"The Associated Press, an instrument under the control of J. Pierpont Morgan, has fought him in every way known to journalistic genius and has sent out reports antagonistic to him all over the country. I do not intend to do the will and to follow out the policy outlined by Morgan and his subsidized Associated Press.

"You have Schwab, who organized the steel trust, you have the organizers of the ship-building trust, you have Rockefeller, who would not hesitate at having his hirelings commit murder and arson for the purpose of robbing the people. And then you have Carnegie, who wants to put in libraries millions of dollars wrung from the sweat of workingmen's brows. These men are the offspring of the Republican party. On the other side you have working men and women and children crying for the employment that gives them their bread. And I want to say to you that I believe William Randolph Hearst to be the man who really represents the proposition of equality and exact justice to all men."

Deafening applause, which lasted for half a minute, followed the speech of Smith in support of the resolution he introduced. W. D. Dillard of Columbia county next managed to get the floor. He prefaced his remarks by declaring that Hearst had gained his laurels in one of the highest avenues of human intelligence. While he admitted cheerfully that Hearst had done much for the American people, yet he was emphatically of the opinion that delegates should be sent to the national convention unpledged.

For Unpledged Delegation.

"Roosevelt is dictating to the Republican conventions today whom they shall nominate," he asserted, "but we should permit no man to dictate to us. Our delegates should be allowed to vote as the exigencies of the situation may demand, according to their best judgment. One dictator in the country is enough. They have attempted to dictate to us in this state to our disadvantage. We can all agree on the tariff. We can all agree on the trusts—that they are grinding the life out of the people. We can all agree on the resolutions offered regarding equal rights to all and special privileges to none. But we cannot all agree on this Hearst resolution, and I do not believe it should be adopted."

Favors Indorsement.

Lark Bilyeu of Lane county followed in an impassioned speech in favor of the resolution.

"If we are for Hearst," he demanded, "why not instruct for him? If you are in favor of him instruct your delegation to use common discretion, ordinary intelligence and all honorable means to secure his nomination. I am a Democrat and I am no trifler. The people of my county are for W. R. Hearst. The rank and file of every county in this state are in favor of Hearst for president. Let us instruct our delegation to use ordinary common sense to secure his nomination. The man who is opposed to that is in favor of somebody else. Give us a chance to elect some Democrats in Oregon."

A Crook county delegate declared himself in favor of the resolution because "the people of my county are overwhelmingly in favor of Hearst for president."

Delegate D'Arcy said he had lived in a Republican county ever since he had been a voter. While his county had rolled up majorities of from 800 to 1,000 for the Republican party he had stood firmly by the principles of Jefferson. This being so, he did not believe that the proposition of tying the hands of delegates to the national convention should be forced on the convention.

"If this convention instructs its delegation I should not care to be one of those that will go to St. Louis," he concluded. "Don't try to thrust this resolution down our throats."

"More Than One Moses."

Delegate McFadden declared one of the purposes of the convention was to select eight men to go to the national convention—"men of reasonable human intelligence, with brains in their heads." He did not believe in sending eight "Hessians" to St. Louis. While William R. Hearst, he added, is an honest, worthy man, there is more than one Daniel, more than one Moses in the Democratic ranks. He was not against Hearst, he desired it understood, but he was for the nominee of the Democratic convention, whoever he might be or whatever state he might come from.

"This question before the convention," declared John Jeffrey of Salem, "is not whether or not Hearst shall be supported but that who ever shall be the Democratic standard bearer must be a man who can carry that banner to victory. I am opposed to the resolution because I believe that the delegation might find it expedient to support another man."

It was stated by Ira Purden of Washington county that the greatest campaign corruption fund in the history of the world was raised by Wall street to defeat Bryan and that Hearst's papers and the "Missouri Republic" were the only ones that stood by him. The man who is to be selected as president in this crises, he added, is the man who has "stood by the common people—Hearst."

While E. A. McDaniel of Baker City believed in instructing delegates and in the unit rule he did not believe the present situation warranted instructing Oregon's delegation to the St. Louis convention for Hearst. Oregon might want to put Governor Chamberlain forward for the vice-presidency and instructing the delegation for Hearst might destroy all chance of realizing this ambition.

Charles H. Breck of Baker City said that Jeffrey had spoken dispassionately and that "his words were words of wisdow." An instructed delegation would have its hands tied and would not be in a position to take advantage of any change which might rise between now and the time of the convention or something unexpected which might happen on the floor of the convention at St. Louis.

Calls It a Firebrand.

In the opinion of F. V. Holman no more dangerous a firebrand could have been thrown into the convention than the resolution. He drew attention to the speech of Chairman Bilyeu, in which he had advocated harmonius action on the part of the delegates. The question, he declared, was not for or against Hearst, but whether or not an instructed delegation should be sent. Such a move would be unprecedented on the part of Oregon, which had not sent instructed delegations for either Cleveland or Bryan, when the conventions were for them as one man.

"Bryan was nominated by uninstructed delegates," he declared. "Instruct your delegation and you impair its usefulness. I don't believe the Democratic nominee has come forward yet."

Ernest Kroner declared the delegation to St. Louis would represent the desire of the Democrats of Oregon. He did not believe in helping to tie up the convention, as might be the result under a two-thirds's rule. He did not believe the best interest of the state should be sacrificed on account of the ambitions of any one man.

Thomas Guinean made an impassioned speech in favor of Hearst and of instructing the delegation for him. He declared he was the greatest man in the party and the one who would be most likely to win if nominated. As he took his seat Charles H. Breck of Baker rose and asked the chair for permission to question Mr. Guinean. It was granted.

"I wish to know if you voted for the Cleveland electors the last time he ran for office," said Breck, turning to Guinean.

"It is quite probable I did," responded the aged delegate, "but I feel ashamed to confess it."

Hearty laughter and applause followed this statement, and Breck admitted that Guinean was a true-blue Democrat and had a right to talk as he saw fit.

V. E. Waters supported the resolution and R. W. Montague spoke against it. Then it was that E. D. Kelly of Clackamas county took the platform and made one of the most interesting speeches of the session.

Apology Demanded.

"There should be an apology for the misstatements made in the Oregonian this morning," he declared. "The Clackamas delegation was grossly misrepresented by that paper. Our delegation is for Mr. Hearst as one man and our county convention instructed us to vote for him if his name came up in the state convention. We could not do otherwise, in view of that action, and I don't know that any of us would want to if he could. We are all intelligent men. We read the papers and keep informed on the news of the world. Yes, we even read the Oregonian but we don't care to take our policy from it.

"Clackamas county is not torn by dissension so far as this delegation is concerned. We might have had our troubles but they are all settled. I want to add that if the voice of the Democrats of Oregon could be heard it would be for William Randolph Hearst. In my opinion there is no other candidate before the people. Judge Parker had a boom, they say, but it has about collapsed."

A vote was taken and resulted in 115 for the resolution and 151 against it. An adjournment was then taken until 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

A Sherman county inventor is about to astonish the natives with a weed destroyer.

MRS. FISKE, ACTRESS AND STAGE MANAGER

MRS. FISKE AS MARY OF MAGDALA.

The talent of the actor and the talent of the stage director do not always go hand in hand. Often an excellent actor will lack the qualities that a competent stage manager must have—the executive ability, the comprehensive technique, the knowledge of "business" and the sense of stage effect. On the other hand, a master at stage directing is sometimes a bad actor and the union of talent in both directions is rare. It is rarer in women than in men. Few actresses have succeeded as stage managers. Mrs. Fiske is one of the few—and probably the most conspicuous. To the public her fame rests on her brilliant powers as an actress. The playworld and persons who give the drama more than superficial attention, know her as one of the best stage directors of the time. They know the practically lawless stage management that characterizes all her productions is due to the direction of the star herself. They realize that every play in which she appears is stamped with her personality.

Mrs. Fiske is by nature a hard worker, she has an active and a nervous temperament that demands work. Years of effort have put her in a place that few would have predicted. Yet with her present standing, she has not ceased her endeavors for advancement. She has triumphed in a lost list of roles so widely different that their successful enactment proves an extraordinary versatility. She is almost the only American actress who has shunned one-part playing, and thereby broadened and bettered her art. Actors who have supported Mrs. Fiske almost invariably praise her genius for stage management. The list of players who have appeared with her and have now become prominent, is a long and interesting one, embraces many of the best known actors of the day. Mrs. Fiske has the ability to develop the player and she is quick to recognise merit, even though it has not been brought forward by experience.

Mrs. Fiske personally directs all the rehearsals of her companies. Her methods of stage management are as direct, as quiet and as effective as is her acting. To exemplify her ideas, she may in the course of a rehearsal act the role of every player in the cast and frequently give to the role a depth of meaning that possibly the player never realized or knew how to depict. Mrs. Fiske is never satisfied with brief rehearsals. She believes in thoroughly drilling, though not in overworking her company. Instead of rehearsing all day and all night and thereby overtraining or exhausting her company, she conducts the rehearsals daily, but within reasonable time limits. "Mary of Magdala" was rehearsed for more than six weeks. The large cast and intricate scenery made the work particularly difficult. It is no small matter to marshal and direct a stage army of 100 men and women. That is what Mrs. Fiske did in "Mary of Magdala," which is the greatest production she has undertaken and is said to give her the best role of her career.

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HANNA MEMORIAL IN OHIO LEGISLATURE

(Journal Special Service.)

Columbus, O., April 20.—Business was suspended in both branches of the state legislature today and the day was given over to memorial exercises in honor of Senator Marcus A. Hanna. Lieutenant-Governor Harding presided over the exercises and Senator Dick delivered the memorial oration.

Other addresses in eulogy of the life and character of the late senator were delivered by Governor Herrick, Speaker Thomas of the house, and State Senator Shallenberger of Cuyahoga county. At the conclusion of the exercises, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Senator Hanna, an adjournment was taken for the day.

WEDDING OF MISS NORA GORMAN.

(Journal Special Service.)

Baltimore, April 20.—At the country place of her parents at Oak Forest park, Miss Nora Gorman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gorman and niece of Senator Gorman, was married today to Dr. E. G. Ballinger of Atlanta, Ga. The ceremony, which was followed by a large reception, was attended by prominent society folk of this city, Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Richmond and other cities.

The bride made her debut three years ago and is well known in Washington, where she has spent much time at the home of her uncle, Senator Gorman. She is highly educated and an heiress. Dr. Ballinger, the bridegroom, is a prominent physician of Atlanta and the son of T. T. Ballinger of Tryon, S. C.

CHESTER-MOORE WEDDING.

(Journal Special Service.)

New York, April 20.—A large and fashionable wedding of today was that of Miss Jessie Campbell Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, and Colby Mitchell Chester, Jr., son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colby M. Chester. The ceremony was performed at noon in St. Bartholomew's church. The bridegroom is prominent in financial circles and is president of a number of big manufactories with plants in Boston, Philadelphia, Muskegon, Mich., and other cities.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

To Seaside via the A. & C. R. R., Beginning May 1—Only $1.50 for the Round Trip.

Commencing Sunday, May 1, and every Sunday thereafter during May and June, the A. & C. R. R. will sell special round-trip excursion tickets from Portland to Seaside and return for $1.50, good going on Sunday morning and returning Sunday evening.

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