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The Weather — Fair; northerly winds.

Oregon SUNDAY Journal

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BIRD COLER NEGOTIATES WITH BRYAN

Believed Murphy Is Attempting to Make Deal With Commoner Before Rebels Under McCarren Perfect Plan of Action.

Nebraskan Denies That His Visitor Wanted Cabinet Office and Declares That He Will Make No Promises Before Election.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Glens Falls, N. Y., April 18.—Borough President Bird S. Coler joined William Jennings Bryan on the latter's train at Saratoga tonight. William A. Doyle, one of the anti-McCarren district leaders, was with Mr. Coler. Following, as it does, the failure of "Fingy" Connor's attempted conference with the Nebraskan at Utica, Friday, Coler's meeting with him is generally interpreted as an attempt to open negotiations between Bryan and Murphy before the Democratic rebels meet the former.

Coler is working in harmony with Murphy and is a personal friend of Colonel Bryan, which makes him a valuable ally for the Tammany leader. He disclaimed, however, any object in his trip, except a desire to see and discuss the situations with the westerner. Before Connors' appearance, Bryan was asked whether Connors or Murphy had asked him for a cabinet position for Lewis S. Nixon in case of his election to the presidency.

"No, sir," replied the Nebraskan, "neither Mr. Murphy nor Mr. Connors, nor anyone speaking for either of them, or for anyone else, has ever made me any such a proposition, or any other proposition on that or any other similar subject."

Asked what would be his answer to such a request, Colonel Bryan said:

"I have never made any promises to anybody about offices in former campaigns, and I certainly shall not make any promises to anybody in regard to patronage or places in the present campaign."

When Coler left Bryan's train it was Bryan's expression that there be another interview after the Glens Falls meeting.

WILD CHASE ENDS IN CHICAGOAN'S ARREST

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, April 18.—After a chase of a mile through State street, in which Clyde Thompson, 20 years old, mounted upon a motor-cycle, knocked down women shoppers and stampeded traffic on Chicago's most crowded thoroughfare, a blockade was formed by wagons and automobiles and Thompson was forced to run into the arms of the police. He was captured at the request of the police of Fowler, Indiana, who charge him with having stolen the motorcycle and $70 from the Fowler Manufacturing company, in whose employ he was up to the time of his sudden disappearance.

ONCE MORE THE PEOPLE HAVE TRIUMPHED

Once more the people of Oregon have scored a signal triumph. Results of Friday's primaries make it certain that a majority of the next legislature will be pledged uncompromisingly to observe the people's will in the election of United States senator.

In Multnomah county, the stronghold of machine rule, Statement No. 1 has scored a sweeping victory. Similar results are reported from many other parts of the state.

While legislative candidates opposed to this principle have been nominated by the dominant party in some counties, they will be opposed in June by candidates who are pledged to Statement No. 1, and the vote in the primaries leaves no doubt as to the ultimate outcome. The people of Oregon will elect the United States senator.

The issue is one of the most momentous that has ever been presented to the voters of the state. It involves that fundamental principle of the American system of government, popular rule—not only government of and for the people, but government by the people as well.

The battle has been strenuous. It is a source of profound satisfaction to The Journal that it has been in the forefront of the fight, striving as always for the rights of the people. But The Journal does not arrogate to itself all the credit of the victory, for side by side with it have been the great majority of the newspapers of the state, irrespective of party, and thousands of independent voters who have placed principle above all other considerations. To the state press, as well as to the people of Oregon, The Journal extends congratulations on the great victory that has been won.

The results of the Oregon primaries will arouse the attention of the nation. In every state of the union the pulse of the people will be quickened, the spirit of patriotism will be stirred, and the fight against the tyranny of machine rule will be renewed with fresh vigor.

Oregon has passed another "milestone in its history."

OPEN BIG EMPIRE TO SETTLERS

New Company to Take Over the Vast Holdings of Military Land Grant Company and Will Reverse Old-Time Policy.

Region as Large as Rhode Island Will Be Opened to Settlement—Fertile Valleys at Last to Have Transportation.

A contract has been closed for the transfer and immediate colonization of the lands of the Oregon Military Land Grant company, comprising 500,000 acres in southern Oregon. The deal was consummated by H. A. Hunter, president of the land grant company. The grant is taken over by the corporation, to be known as the Oregon Valley Land company of Kansas City, Missouri. The consideration is about $1,500,000.

A complete plan of colonization has been adopted, following the lines of the purchasers in the disposition and settlement last year of the San Luis Valley Land company's large holdings in Colorado. The negotiations between President Hunter of the Oregon grant and the eastern people have been under way for nearly a year and its successful conclusion means much for the southern part of Oregon west of the Cascade mountains.

Open New Region.

The great tract held for so many years by the Booth-Kelly company, and later by the Hunter organization, has never yet been offered to the public and has remained practically a sealed book to the people at large, although it has for a quarter of a century been known as a region of vast development possibilities. Since the last year's active campaign of surveying by Harriman railroad engineers through central and southern Oregon the grant has come into notice more than ever before. It will be tapped by the Oregon Eastern railway to be built by the Southern Pacific and the Oregon Short Line.

The grant has for several years been owned principally by H. A. Hunter and Congressman Andrus of Minnesota. It extends in a strip 12 miles wide from the summit of the Cascades to the Snake river opposite Silver City, Idaho. The portion involved in the transfer just made begins at the east side of the Klamath Indian reservation and includes all the lands east of that division point.

Reverse Present Policy.

From the day the grant was made by congress in 1864 nothing has been done to encourage settlement and development. The new owners propose immediately to reverse this policy, and will encourage settlement by the sale of the lands in small tracts. Up to this time it has remained practically intact, as it was first set aside by the government as a consideration to the original company that built the first wagon road through the state of Oregon.

The tract passes through Klamath, Lake, Harney and Malheur counties, and is an empire as large as the state of Rhode Island. It embraces scores of fertile valleys and thousands of acres of grazing lands. Among the sec-

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COSSACKS SHOT DOWN BY KURDS

Russian Soldiers Use Machine-Gun Battery and Fight for Lives Against Thousands of Men Just Across Boundary.

Reinforcing Army Tries to Cross Aras River to Lend Assistance—Unless Relief Arrives Commander Says Force Will Be Lost.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

St. Petersburg, April 18.—Five hundred Cossacks, with a squad of Russian sharpshooters and a machine-gun battery, are fighting for their lives against thousands of enraged Kurds in the Khasha-Dgah mountain region, just across the Persian boundary.

A reinforcing army is trying to get across the flooded Aras river to aid them, but unless relief arrives quickly the commander of the reinforcements concedes the entire force will be lost.

Lieutenant - General Mistchenke, governor-general of Tiflis, is rapidly marshaling Russian troops along the Turkish frontier in hourly expectation of attack by the sultan's forces. The news comes partly from the commander of the force on the Aras river, and partly from General Mistchenke.

The Cossacks crossed the frontier to punish the bands which recently raided and looted Russian border towns.

The Cossack guns made a clean sweep at first, and the troops then plunged into the mountains in pursuit of the fleeing Kurds. The latter rallied in their mountain fastnesses. They are well-armed and disciplined men.

The invaders' pursuit was first checked and then turned into an ignominous retreat. This, too, was soon cut off. Penned in like rats in a trap, retreat cut off on all sides, they are bravely holding their ground with machine guns and by repeated charges.

The Kurds are mowed down in heaps, but the Russian forces are so vastly outnumbered that it is only a question of how long it can hold out. Desperate efforts are being made to get help to them in time.

General Mistchenke reports that the Turks are showing no signs of crossing the frontier but the sultan's suspected complicity in the Kurdish outbreak, together with the massing of his troops all along the border, makes the situation threatening.

NINE "JOHN DOES" IN KANSAS PENITENTIARY

(Special Dispatch to Journal.)

Leavenworth, Kas., April 18—John Doe No. 9 was entered at the state penitentiary at Lansing today. There are nine John Does in the Kansas prison and one Jane Doe. These men have all been convicted for crimes committed in various parts of the state and without ever having revealed their true names. Consequently the offenders were arrested, tried and sentenced as John Doe, and John Doe each of them will probably remain until they are released, one by one, and start anew in the world.

EVIDENCE OF CRIME COMMITTED YEARS AGO

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, April 18.—What the police believe to be traces of a murder committed 20 years or more ago were found this morning by men excavating for a new building on Sutter street just west of Grant avenue, when they uncovered a human skeleton. The skeleton was found about six feet under ground, and as there has never been a graveyard in that vicinity the police and coroner's office officials hold the opinion that the skeleton is that of some person who was murdered in one of the deadfalls which abounded in that section 20 years ago.

DOVER WILL OPEN PARTY HEADQUARTERS

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, April 18. — Secretary Dover of the Republican namtional committee, will leave in a few days for Chicago to open the permanent headquarters of the committee there.

CAKE WINS A DECISIVE VICTORY OVER FULTON, DOWNING MACHINE BY OVER TWO THOUSAND VOTES

SAME OLD GAME; SAME OLD RESULTS.

STATEMENT SUCCESSFUL

Multnomah County Legislative Ticket Made Up of Men Who Favor Direct Vote for Senator—Summary of Results.

Multnomah county legislative ticket:

For the senate four Statement No. 1 and one Republican choice candidates have been nominated. John B. Coffey was the only one of the anti-statement men successful. McArthur won over W. C. Belt for joint representative, his Statement No. 1 opponent, while in the list of 12 representatives, only two Republican choice candidates, Robert S. Farrell and L. E. Crouch, were nominated. The list of nominees is as follows:

For the senate— Ben Selling 8,315, H. R. Albee 7,814, Dan Kellaher 6,932, C. W. Nottingham 6,840, John B. Coffey 6,135.

For the house of representatives—James D. Abbott 7,018, E. J. Jaeger 6,993, Fred J. Brady 6,839, B. C. Altman 6,741, J. C. Bryant 6,633, L. M. Davis 6,522, K. C. Couch 6.508, Charles J. McDonald 6,499, Robert S. Farrell 6,333, A. W. Orton 6,250, L. E. Crouch 6.048, L. D. Mahone 5,793.

For joint representative, Clackamas and Multnomah—C. N. McArthur 9,476.

Statement Popular.

Voters of Multnomah county voiced their indorsement of the principle of direct election of United States senators in no uncertain manner at the primaries Friday by nominating 14 out of the 18 candidates making up the vacancies in the Multnomah delegation.

Most notable in the entire contest was the phenomenal run made by Ben Selling, the leader of the Statement No. 1 candidates, who topped the voting list with 8,315 votes to his credit receiving 1,001 more than his next nearest competitor, H. R. Albee also a Statement No. 1 candidate who received 7,314 votes. Selling had a lead of 2,180 votes over John B. Coffey, the lowest on the list of the nominees, who ran in fifth place and received 6,135 votes. Coffey is the only nominee who did not subscribe to Statement No. 1.

On the legislative ticket the vote did not have the wide margin between the leader James D. Abbott and the man running in the 12th place, L. D. Mahone. Abbott, a Statement No. 1 candidate, received 7,018 votes and led the representative ticket. He led his next highest opponent, E. J. Jaeger, also Statement No. 1, by only 25 votes, Jaeger having received 6,993 votes. Abbott received 1,225 votes more than Mahone who made the last man to come onto the list of

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Senatorial Contest Ends With Fulton Out of Race—State Vote in Complete Detail

H. M. Cake leads for the nomination for United States senator over Charles W. Fulton by 2,454 votes, according to the reports which have been so far received. This includes the complete returns from Multnomah county and incomplete returns from practically all of the other counties of the state. In most of these counties the precincts yet to be heard from are small and will have no material effect on the final result, though they may either increase or diminish the lead which Mr. Cake now has. Judging however from the general trend of the voting it is safe to presume that the margin will be increased rather than diminished.

Mr. Cake carried Multnomah county by 2,037 votes, receiving 8,927 votes to Fulton's 6,935. In the state at large Cake received 12,854 to Fulton's 12,437. The total vote gives Cake, 21,826 and Fulton 19,372.

For the most part Mr. Cake showed a steady gain throughout the state, though in some one or two counties there was a big difference between the votes cast. In Clackamas county Cake had a big lead, with 1,121 to Fulton's 732. In Clatsop county, the home of Senator Fulton, it was the other way, with Cake receiving only 189 votes to Fulton's 1,184. In Lane county Cake received 836 votes and Fulton 1,135, while in Umatilla county the vote is so close that the few missing small precincts will be needed to determine which of the candidates carried the county. Here Fulton led in Pendleton, while Cake made big gains in the outside districts. The vote in this county was 753 for Cake and 747 for Fulton.

Multnomah County.

For United States senator:
H. M. Cake 9,106
Charles W. Fulton 6,994

State Vote on United States Senator.

Counties.	Cake.	Fulton.
Baker	633	441
Benton	260	291
Clackamas	1,121	732
Clatsop	189	1,184
Columbia	413	263
Coos	...	52
Crook	284	291
Douglas	929	784
Gilliam	342	275
Grant	181	304
Jackson	150	...
Klamath	227	461
Lake	94	130
Lane	836	1,135
Linn	657	554
Malheur	209	242
Marion	1,456	1,043
Morrow	181	367
Polk	365	406
Sherman	237	246
Tillamook	...	37
Umatilla	753	747
Union	760	426
Wasco	908	537
Washington	877	783
Wheeler	78	207
Yamhill	714	499
Total	12,854	12,437
Multnomah	9,106	6,994
	21,960	19,431
Cake's majority	2,529	

Murphy Acquitted.

Helena, Mont., April 19.—The jury in the John T. Murphy case tonight brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Murphy, a Helena banker, and one of the largest stockmen in the northwest, was indicted for fencing in 59,000 acres of public land. His trial was bitterly contested for two weeks.

BRONAUGH IS HONORED

Defeats Two Candidates for Place on the Circuit Court Bench—McNary Considered Strong at Beginning of Campaign.

One of the surprises of the election was the great strength shown by Judge Bronaugh in the east side precincts. Out of 42 of these he led in 34. Altogether Judge Bronaugh led in 71 precincts throughout the county. McNary led in 31, McGarry in eight, while there were ties in four.

Bronaugh polled 6,560 votes to McNary's 5,488, while McGarry brought up the rear with 3,855.

While the fight for the judicial position was not as lively as that for district attorney, the three candidates kept each other after the voters all the time in strenuous endeavor to win the nomination. Bronaugh was handicapped to a greater extent than the other candidates in campaigning for votes because of his position at the court house. He spent considerable time in attending various meetings in the evenings, however, and had a large number of friends who aided him in securing the necessary votes.

Bronaugh Gained Rapidly.

McNary was considered a probable winner because of his former record as city attorney for a number of years. He made the race in a quiet manner, and at the outset of the campaign was regarded as having more than a look-in. Sentiment changed, however, toward the latter part of the fight to Judge Bronaugh. McGarry was never considered a formidable factor in the race.

While Bronaugh, McGarry and McNary were fighting it out for the nomination for judge in department No. 1, Robert G. Morrow had everything his own way in department No. 2. He had no opposition to the nomination, but he is expected to be given a hard run for election, having Judge Thomas O'Day for an opponent.

Bean Not Opposed.

Robert S. Bean of Lane county, Republican nominee for justice of the supreme court will in all probability receive the exceptional honor of receiving every vote cast during the election. The Democrats placed no one in the field in opposition to Judge Bean, and in accord with the growing sentiment to remove the courts as far as possible from politics, it is probable that Judge Bean's candidacy will be indorsed by the Democrats as well. He received all the Republican votes in the primary and many of the Democratic.

Olsen and Bell Win.

In the fight for the nomination of justice of the peace, F. L. Olsen and J. W. Bell were the winners, the former polling a vote of 6,709, and the latter a vote of 5582. In the case of Mr. Olsen it is a reelection, and in view of the fact that he received the highest number of votes he will act as the presiding justice during his term of office. William Reid, now at the head of the west side court is one of the losers in the contest, having polled only 4,587 votes. T. B. McDevitt, the other candidate, polled only 3,731 votes.

Wagner for Constable.

Notwithstanding the keen opposition

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CAMERON TO OPPOSE MANNING

County Returns Show Police Judge Will Be Opponent of Present District Attorney in the General Election.

Bronaugh for Circuit Judge, Sigler for Assessor, Norden Next Coroner and Lightner County Commissioner.

Judge George Cameron won the fight for the Republican nomination for district attorney with 5,023 votes to his credit, while Cole, his nearest competitor, was 1,241 votes behind with 3,782. Moser was a close third, being 30 votes behind Cole with 3,752. Sinnott was fourth with 2,344. The remaining candidates ranked as follows: Taggart 652, Davis 425, and Westbrook 212.

Outside of the fight for United States senator, none of the battles aroused the interest shown in the district attorneyship fight. There were seven candidates and all claiming the nomination. Each was as confident of winning up to the very last moment as any man could be. Those who followed the game, however, realized early in the campaign that the nomination would go to either Cameron, Cole, Moser or Sinnott.

All of these men developed great strength, and until the votes were counted it was a toss-up in the minds of the political wiseacres as to which man would win. Cameron, however, had a great advantage in the votegetting, because of his experience in the game of politics, while Cole, who never ran for office in his life, made the campaign upon his record as a lawyer and prosecutor while serving as assistant United States attorney.

Being so little known and without the aid of a large acquaintance, Cole's vote is considered remarkable. He announced a platform at the start of the campaign and left it to the voters to decide their choice. While disappointed at the outcome, he accepted the result cheerfully, and believes if the weather had been more favorable Friday he would have won out.

Moser Fought Well.

Moser made a great fight for the nomination, and perhaps had the best organization of any of the candidates save Judge Cameron. One of the arguments advanced by the other candidates against Moser, which undoubtedly cost him many votes, was in reference to his connection with Manning. While Moser defended his position in this regard upon the stump, it is believed by his friends that this was the factor that cost him the nomination.

Sinnott's showing was not only a disappointment to himself, but to his friends. It was expected that he would be much farther up in the lead, although at all times it was hard to get a line on his support. Sinnott claimed a large share of the labor vote during the campaign.

Cameron's greatest strength was on the west side. Out of 42 precincts he carried 32, while on the east side he did nearly as well, carrying 22 out of 42. Cole was expected to carry a majority of the outlying precincts. One of 30 of these Cole carried 16, while Cameron carried six and Moser five. Sinnott led in but one precinct, and that was on the east side. Cole carried 15 out of 42 east side precincts, and three on the west side. Moser led in three west side precincts, and in two on the east side.

A summary of the precincts shows that Cameron led in 60, Cole 34, Moser in 10 and Sinnott in one. There were ties in three precincts. Moser and Cameron each getting 58 votes in precinct No. 2 and four in precinct No. 93. Cameron, Moser and Sinnott were tied in precinct 112, each receiving seven votes.

While the race for the nomination for district attorney was lively and at times the candidates took a fling at each other, all accepted Judge Cameron's victory as having been won fairly and so far as known the best of good feeling remains among the candidates. Westbrook has written a letter which explains his attitude.

Westbrook's Letter.

"To the Editor of The Journal—The returns indicate Judge Cameron's nomination for the office of district attorney. I stated publicly during the campaign I would support the nominee and I desire to reiterate that statement. I feel that the direct primary nominating law depends more upon the defeated candidates rallying to the support of the nominee, than upon a single other thing. This law must be preserved and the voice of the people, when spoken lawfully and without fraud, must be obeyed. Honor, therefore, dictates to me, a defeated aspirant for this office, to respect the voice of the people and to support my successful opponent.

"I am grateful to the press for the fair and impartial treatment it has accorded me and my candidacy; I have the highest personal regards for each of my opponents and I owe the public a debt of gratitude for the kind words, well wishes and support given me.

"Yours sincerely,
"HENRY S. WESTBROOK."

Sigler Popular.

A. G. Rushlight lacked 2,029 votes of taking away the county assessorship from B. D. Sigler, the incumbent, but he provided an interesting race and from the early returns seemed a possible winner. Many of the heavy voting wards of the east side gave him substantial majorities, but these were offset by equally heavy majorities for Sigler on the west side and in some of the country precincts. In some places in the country the Rushlight vote was insignificant, as where he received [illegible] votes to 50 for his opponent.

The unofficial totals give Sigler 9,288 and Rushlight 7,259, leaving Sigler 2,029 in the lead. This is a much more comfortable margin than his friends expected when some of the Rushlight figures were received in the earlier returns.

County Commissioner W. L. Lightner had a walk-away race for [illegible], receiving a majority over the [illegible] vote of his opponents, [illegible] and D. V. Hart. [illegible]

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