

RULE THAT HAS GOOD

Opposition to Mr. Bryan Base All Hopes of Success on Application of It—Little Hope for Antis Slate Being Supported.

By **FREDERIC J. HASKIN.**
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Washington, D. C., July 6.—The opposition to Mr. Bryan bases all hopes of success at Denver upon the "two thirds rule," a feature of Democratic party government which has obtained from the beginning, and which is peculiar to that organization. The opposition to Bryan is practically hopeless now, but even six months ago when many believed that Governor Johnson could be nominated, the two thirds rule was the sole dependence. It was known that Mr. Bryan would have a majority of the delegates, but it was hoped that he could not get two thirds, that a deadlock would result and a dark horse be nominated. Such slender hopes as the anti-Bryan leaders may indulge in at this time, on the eve of the convention, have the same foundation.

While the two thirds rule has obtained in the 19 Democratic conventions which have been held since 1832, there has been but one instance in which it operated to defeat a candidate for the nomination who had a majority of the delegates. Thus it is that Martin Van Buren is marked in the annals of the Democratic party as the only victim of the much-discussed two thirds rule. It was in 1844 and the convention was held in Baltimore. From 1832 until 1852 all Democratic conventions met in Baltimore, the Cincinnati convention of 1852 being the first to be held in any other city.

The issue of 1844 was Texas and Texas annexation. That was known before the convention met and thereby hangs the tale. William Henry Harrison, elected from two terms in the White House he left as his successor Martin Van Buren of New York, whose nomination and election he had defeated. Van Buren served one term and was defeated for reelection by William Henry Harrison, the first time that a man to succeed Tyler, who was elected "Tippecanoe" lived but a month, and upon his death "Tyler, too," became president. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore on May 25 to elect a man to succeed Tyler, in the White House and to defeat Henry Clay, who was the Whig candidate.

Van Buren was the leading candidate. He was very desirous of another term in the White House, as he was the first Democratic president to be defeated for reelection and he hoped to have his name stand beside those of his predecessors—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. Now it happened that Van Buren and Clay were very intimate personal friends, and Mr. Van Buren had been a guest at Mr. Clay's Kentucky home a few months before the convention. The two leaders in a closet at Ashland decided to ignore the Texas question. That was the beginning of the end for both of them.

When the convention assembled there was the greatest confusion ever known in a similar gathering, but Van Buren men were well organized and standing together. More than that, there were Van Buren delegates who believed the annexation of Texas to be of more importance than the personal ambition of any man. The Van Buren leaders knew their weakness and feared for the result. They knew their duty, not hope to get a two thirds majority, but they believed that the majority, which they controlled, would be willing to abrogate the obnoxious rule. For two days the battle raged. The doctrine that majority rule is the vital principle of republics was invoked against the rule. There is little doubt that the convention would have abrogated the rule then and there had it been left to decide the question on its merits, without the complication of questions of expediency.

Andrew Jackson.
But down in Tennessee at the Hermitage still lived Andrew Jackson, the hero of lead and keen of vision, he could see that the Texas question was one not to be trifled with. Still loyal to an Bryan, whom he had once appointed to the White House, he laid his plans for Van Buren's nomination. But he carefully provided a perfect plan for Jacksonian "dark horse" to take the prize in case Van Buren should fail. Many of the ultra-Texas delegates knew that some such scheme was laid, and therefore they voted for the two thirds rule while still professing to be for Van Buren. The fight lasted two days and at the end the two thirds rule was again adopted by a vote of 145 to 118. If ever a man got a rough deal it was Martin Van Buren. In 1844 the newspapers immediately said that this action was "equivalent to throwing Van Buren overboard and leaving the field to Jackson and Clay."

That little scheme which had been fixed up in Tennessee was kept a profound secret. When the voting for president began, Van Buren had 146 of the 266 delegates, or 13 more than a majority of all votes. The others were shared by Jackson, Lewis, Cass, Fremont, Johnson, Buchanan, Levi Woodbury, Commodore Stewart and John C. Calhoun. On the second ballot Van Buren fell below a majority and never regained the loss. Seven ballots were taken that day. When the convention adjourned Lewis Cass of Michigan was well in the lead. The secret was still a secret.

the convention attempted to placate the Van Buren forces by nominating Silas Wright of New York for vice-president. Mr. Wright was outraged by the treatment which had been given his friend Van Buren and he promptly declined the nomination. There is always much talk about convention time that so-and-so will not accept the vice-presidential nomination. As a matter of fact, no one but Wright has ever declined the nomination of one of the principal parties, although Horatio E. Spafford of Alabama, did decline second place on the Douglas ticket after the split of 1860.

The fact that Silas Wright declined the nomination by telegraph recalls the interesting fact that the Democratic convention of 1844 was connected with the birth of that great invention of Morse. The convention met on Monday, and the telegraph had been completed on the Saturday afternoon before. A few messages had been exchanged between the operator in the capital at Washington and the railroad depot in Baltimore. The newspapers devoted a few lines to the invention and few believed in it.

Wonders of Telegraph.
The Washington papers appeared Monday and Tuesday with reports from the convention hall right up to the time of going to press, and the members of congress attending the convention in Baltimore were astonished to read the proceedings of congress up to the time of going to press. By Wednesday the wonder of the telegraph had at last impressed the newspapers and the people, and it was as a great crowd gathered each day by the depot in Baltimore, from which bulletins were read, hot from the wire. That crowd was the fore-runner of the great masses about the bulletin boards in every city on election nights in our times. Faith in the telegraph was still weak, and when on the second day of halting, it was announced that James K. Polk had been nominated, there were many who did not believe it.

A little later came the announcement of Silas Wright's nomination for second place. Mr. Wright was in the capital and heard the news on the wire. He immediately wrote a short, sharp message to the convention and gave it to the operator to send. It was a paid individual message ever sent by telegraph.

The Washington Intelligencer in commenting on the interest excited by the bulletins, said: "Congress could not do business—the crowd at the capital was so great—the bulletins were read at successive intervals with striking dispatch and accuracy, and were received by the auditors with responses of the ancient oracle may be supposed to have been, with emotions corresponding to those of the prophet. The contents of those composing the assembly. Whatever variety of impression the news made upon the auditors, there was but one sentiment concerning the telegraph itself, which was that of mingled delight and wonder."

Many attempts have been made in later years to change the rules of the Democratic conventions and nominate a majority vote. All of them have been unsuccessful. The Democratic party is bound by a peculiar sentiment of respect for party precedent. The change of the rule of the first convention in 1832, as ratified and endorsed by the convention of 1844 and the convention of 1852, will continue in force. Just now the "allice" at Denver hope they can use it to add Mr. Bryan's name to that of Mr. Van Buren on the list of its victims.

GENERAL DELIVERY UNTIL MIDNIGHT
Portland's general delivery window at the postoffice is to remain open until midnight. The new order will take effect as soon as the additional clerks allowed to begin their duties last week begin their duties. Seven of them are to be put on at once and the remaining six to be appointed in October. Among the later appointments will be several women.

The 13 additional clerks are to be selected from the regular civil service eligibles. Hereafter the general delivery window has been kept open only until 9 o'clock. But owing to the increased business and the large force Postmaster Minto has decided to keep the window open until 12 o'clock every night.

FOUGHT INDIANS IN EARLY DAYS
Samuel Rolf, a pioneer of 1852, was found dead yesterday morning at his home near Beaverton. Mr. Rolf was an honored member of the G. A. R. and was also a veteran of the early Indian wars, having been a member of the First regiment of Oregon volunteers, which participated in the Indian wars. He is survived by six children.

The Short Line to St. Paul.
The Canadian Pacific Soo-Spokane route is the shortest line between Portland and the Twin Cities—their time the fastest.

PORTLAND MAN COMES CLOSE TO ORATOR OF DAY WAVING RED FLAG

John H. Stevenson, Assistant District Attorney, Talks to People.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Forest Grove, Or., July 6.—John H. Stevenson, assistant district attorney of Multnomah, delivered the Fourth of July oration here Saturday. Mr. Stevenson was raised in this town and it was thought well that the committee select him as orator of the day. Mr. Stevenson's address was an excellent one. In part he said: "I am proud to lay my tribute at the feet of that class of our citizens who make this country what it is—a class that is the dominant force of our national life—the great plain, honest people, who constitute the bone and sinew of this nation. The homebuilders of the great west, out here—numbered among whom are those hardy pioneers who spanned the continent with ox-team trains; subdued the savage, conquered the forest and made fields and gardens grow where once reigned the wilderness and out of whose labor, hardships and fortitude sprang towns and cities and communities—these people are just as much entitled to be called patriots and heroes as those who earned glory amid the smoke and fire of battle, or the applause of listening senates."

"The honest, hard-working man who goes out in the morning and toils all day begins his work before the sun rises and by the application of his brain and brawn creates something which is nothing less than the life of his unknown and unnoticed way contributors that which is essential to the maintenance of his race, is just as much a patriot as the man who bears arms for his country and goes his way to the pomp and thrills of martial music."

Notes From the Labor World
The wages of coal miners in Belgium have been reduced.
The newboys of Kansas City, Mo., have organized a union.
The legislature of Alberta, Canada, has passed a workmen's compensation act.
The nurses at the Toronto General hospital have asked for an eight-hour day.
A delegation of French leather workers is making a tour of the United States.
The Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America will meet in convention tomorrow.
The carpenters of the City of Mexico have organized a league for mutual protection.
The baseball players of Galveston, Texas, have organized a labor union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America has held an important meeting at Indianapolis.
One of the latest labor organizations, the Alligator Catchers' Union of Southern Florida, has been disbanded.
Paving cutters contemplate the establishment of the eight-hour day throughout the craft in all parts of the United States.
Kansas City, Mo., is the headquarters of six international organizations of organized labor, with a combined membership of 200,000.
The railroad employes in the republic of Mexico are planning the formation of a union for the purpose of excluding Americans from the service.

With a view of supplying harvest laborers to the farmers of the west and middle west, Secretary of Labor Straus has sent out 1,025,000 double postal cards to rural employers all over the country.
The 13th annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor will be held in the Assembly chamber at Trenton, N. J., on Monday and Tuesday, August 17 and 18. Cornelius Ford of Hoboken will preside.
The proposition to remove the international offices of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders from New York to a more central location was defeated at a recent session of the international convention of the brotherhood.

The recent reduction of wages at Fall River has increased the number of operatives in the cotton mills of New England, whose wages have been reduced during the present year to about \$170,000, and a further cut is feared.

"Mulligan Bunch" Orator Damns Religion and Howls at Universe.

Declaring in strident tones that the Salvation Army is a "dirty bunch of fakirs, grafters, and bible pounding preachers who, like the rest of Christian organizations, have been preaching humbug for 2,000 years."

Buffalo, N. Y., July 6.—Delegates from all parts of the country, including representatives of the American Automobile association in 24 states, arrived today to take part in the national convention of the "Mulligan bunch" of good roads men. The meeting was in the nature of a triumph for the "Mulligan bunch" of Portland, and was a celebration of their successful attempt to drive the Salvation Army off the plaza yesterday afternoon. Hereafter when a coterie of agitators or Socialists have gotten together and attempted to hold meetings while the "Army" is on the street the beating of the big base drum has been enough to drown out any demonstration, but yesterday the Chicago troubadour took possession of a soap box and from this vantage point he maintained an organized chorus of "hobnob" to the scene.

Soon 400 voices singing "Hallelujah, 'Tis a Bum" rose in fierce competition and made the drum of the little gray squad sound about as loud as a child walling in a storm.
For many minutes the gallant drummer wielded his drum stick hoping against hope that the vocal chorus would strain itself or grow weary, but whenever one of the singers became a little tired another stepped in his place and continued the ululating bombardment, and, despairing, the "Army" at last left the plaza, followed by the jeers and hoots of the crowd, which took up a victorious march to the hall on North Sixth street where A. Walsh delivered his surprising lecture.

Hard Times Baster.
The "labor leader" declared that there are 7,000,000 idle men facing starvation in the United States because they can not get work at living wages. He told the crowd of applauding listeners that the "Mulligan bunch" is rapidly increasing over the northwest wherever he has been. In Seattle alone, he says, there are 20,000 men out of employment. The unemployed scatter about the country in bands of from 25 to 100, which are called "Mulligan bunches," because they go out to the "jungles" and after a fray on some farmer mix up a Mulligan stew.

Competition in Song.
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NATIONAL CONVENTION OF GOOD ROADS MEN
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Longshoremen at Erie.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Erie, Pa., July 6.—With delegates present from the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii, the International Longshoremen and Marine Transport Workers' association began its annual convention in this city today. Many important matters are to come up for consideration and action at the convention. One of these is the dispute between the longshoremen and the International Seaman's union over the right of the former to use the title of "Marine Transport Workers."

Summer Trip for Bankers.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Cleveland, July 6.—Members of the Ohio Bankers' association, many of them accompanied by their wives and families, are rounding up in this city today preparatory to their departure this evening on the steamer City of Erie for the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence river. The eighteenth annual convention of the association will be held at the Thousand Islands house next Wednesday, after which the bankers will see the sights of Alexandria Bay and the vicinity before returning home.

Through Sleeper to Chicago.
On Monday morning, July 6, the O. R. & N. will run an additional sleeper from Portland to Chicago, leaving Portland at 8:30 o'clock. This is on the fast train which runs through to Chicago in 70 hours. Excursion tickets and sleeping car reservations can be had at the ticket office, Third and Washington streets.

COFFEE
You can buy something called "coffee" at 10c lb. with 3,000 miles of R. R. freight from the roaster; don't.
Your grocer returns your money if you don't like 8-billing's Best; we pay him.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN ART WALL PAPERS—IN THE DECORATIVE DEPT.—Sixth Floor
Display of New Fall Patterns IN BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPETS
From the Carpet Department comes the announcement of the arrival and display of the new fall line of Bigelow Axminsters, comprising the choicest and most exclusive designs and colorings from the looms of this famous mill. Oriental and conventional designs in rich, warm tans and browns, effectively combined with soft old reds and blues; two-tone effects in brown, green and red, perfectly adapted to living-room, parlor and library furnishing. The excellent wearing qualities of the "Bigelow" weave and the richness and harmony which they produce through the correct combining of design and color have made them the most famous and most popular of the Axminsters. We invite your inspection of this splendid fall showing.

Three Patterns in Golden Oak Dressers Specially Priced for Today and Tuesday
Offered in this two days' sale are three attractive patterns which have been selected from our line of low-priced Dressers in Golden Oak. In material, workmanship, design and finish these bedroom pieces display the best in their grade.

CROCKERY SPECIALS IN THE BASEMENT
Two patterns in Dinner Sets in the best English semi-porcelain are specially priced for Today and Tuesday's selling.

Pattern No. 347½—Similar to illustration; has large French bevel-plate mirror; has four drawers, with substantial trimmings; two top drawers in quarter-sawed grain. This dresser sells regularly for \$19.00. Special \$12.75

Pattern No. 345½—Has large oval French bevel-plate mirror. This dresser has also four drawers, with fancy, substantial trimmings; two top drawers are quarter-sawed. Regular price of this dresser is \$19.00. Special \$12.75

Pattern No. 337—Has large shaped French bevel-plate mirror. Front and top of this dresser is quarter-sawed. Four drawers, with substantial trimmings. This dresser sells regularly for \$20.00. Special for this sale \$13.75

Hammocks Priced From \$1.25 to \$8.25
In this wide range of prices are Hammocks in heavy stripe, Navajo, Teddy Bear, heraldic and other patterns and in appropriate colors. Two sizes also in Fishnet Hammocks. In the Basement Department.

Arm Rocker Special \$2.90
This comfortable Rocker has high back with panels, in quarter-sawed golden oak, the top panel having embossed design; saddle-shaped seat. A pattern that sells regularly for \$5.25. On sale Today and Tuesday at the above special.

Drapery Department
For Today and Tuesday's selling the following specials in Curtain, Drapery and Upholstery Materials are offered:

Plain Arabian Net, 72 inches wide, regular 60c quality, for, per yard 35c
Fancy Nets in white, ivory and ecru tints, 50 inches wide, regular \$1.00 per yard, for, per yard 60c
Upholstery and Drapery Fabrics in 50-inch widths, \$1.25 to \$4.00 values per yard, for the low price, per yard 65c
\$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard values in 50-inch Scotch Madras for, per yard 85c

GAS RANGES REFRIGERATORS OIL STOVES IN THE BASEMENT
TULL & GIBBS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

MAIL ORDERS AND OUT-OF-TOWN INQUIRIES RECEIVE OUR CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION

THE LION TAILORERS
106-170 THIRD ST.

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