

IS NOT IN DOUBT

Indiana Will Go Strongly for Roosevelt

DEMOCRATS BADLY DIVIDED

Bryan's Peacemaking Tour the Cause of Two Revolts.

TOWN FOLLOWERS PUT OUT

Conservatives Begin to Fear the Party Has Not Cut Loose From the Nebraska-Republicans Hope to Increase Congressmen.

INDIANA ELECTION FIGURES. Table with columns for Rep., Dem., Plurality, and various election results.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—(Special Correspondence.)—Tom Taggart declares he is going to carry Indiana for Parker.

Tom Taggart, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, may really expect that he is going to do it, but practically every politician in the state is wondering how he will manage to succeed.

How the idea got about that Indiana is a doubtful state is hard to understand. As old Colonel Dickson, of Muncie, said the other day: "Doubtful? What the deuce have we got to be doubtful about?"

And that is the question in a nutshell. What on earth has Indiana to be doubtful about?

True, there are two factions in the state. One might be called the ultra-Roosevelt faction, whose most prominent exponent is United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

The other is the conservative faction, headed by United States Senator Fairbank.

As the Fairbanks men want to defeat Roosevelt?

No, because it would also defeat their man Fairbanks and be a blow that would remove him from all political consideration hereafter.

Do the Beveridge men desire to see Fairbanks defeated?

Not for anything in the world. They are anxious to have him promoted to the highly honorary position of Vice-President so that they will be able to give Beveridge a colleague of his own stamp in the Senate.

Consequently, if both factions are working for the ticket, where does the disaffection come in except in isolated cases?

It must not be forgotten that Indiana is not a doubtful state, but a Republican one, and has testified its allegiance to the party year in and year out ever since 1886.

For the Democrats to carry it they must not only hold the votes they have, but make big gains from the party in power.

Gold Men Not All Won Back.

The first stories given out were that the nomination of Parker had drawn all the Democrats back into the party, and they were with the ticket to a man.

The campaign in the state began on this principle, and for weeks every inducement was held out to the gold men of 1896 and 1900 for all had been forgiven.

In the last ten days, however, a marked change in tactics has been made manifest.

Bryan came into the state and made a whirlwind campaign. He told his hearers everywhere that the proper thing for them to do was to stick by the ticket.

Parker is a bitter pill for loyal Democrats to swallow, he admits, but really it isn't as bad a dose to swallow as it would be to vote for Roosevelt.

The whole trouble is that the Democratic party, already torn and rent by dissensions, has now to face two more revolts.

The loyal Bryan men of 1896 and 1900 have revolted against the consideration which was shown to the bolters, and now these bolters, who have been fed on political fatted calf, are seriously objecting to the injection of Bryanism into the campaign.

"We thought he was dead," they say in so many words, "and here he is in his old, familiar suit of making 15 speeches in 15 hours. Haven't the Democrats party been purified? If not, we don't care to go back to it."

Many of the Bryan men are entering serious objections to the present conduct of their idol. They admit it is right and proper for him to maintain his regularity, but they cannot understand why it is necessary for him to be so vociferous about it. Others are convinced that it is all a game on Bryan's part, and they don't see why they should elect Parker, anyhow.

An enthusiastic Republican and an injured Bryan Democrat were discussing the political situation in front of the new Claypool Hotel here the other day, and the Bryanite declared that he did not see where his faction came in.

"True," responded the Republican. "The Democratic National Convention

made one concession to Bryan, and only one.

"What was that?" inquired the other with interest. "I didn't know that we got anything."

"The concession to Bryanism," repeated the Republican with due solemnity, "was the middle name of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President."

Unfortunately the Bryanite had heard of Henry Gassaway Davis, and a fist fight followed.

Not only are the Republicans absolutely confident of carrying the state, but they feel certain of increasing their delegation in Congress.

In the present House the Indiana Republicans have nine Congressmen, and the Democrats four, but the dominant party expects to win two of these four districts, with a fighting chance in a third.

Congressman Miers (Democrat) carried the Second District in 1898 by a vote of 1,155 to 812.

His vote was 1,348 to 1,025 for Gilham (Republican). This is the only district where the Republicans think is safe for them.

Griffith (Democrat), in the Fourth District, won out by 209 in 1902, and there is a chance of defeating him, although it is only a chance.

The remaining Democratic member of the delegation, Zener, in the Third, has a comfortable majority of 5000 to 2000.

Indiana, although comparatively a small state, is subdivided into 92 counties. It is essentially a state of villages and small towns, as outside of Indianapolis there isn't a real city within the borders.

Roosevelt Strong With Farmers.

Roosevelt is strong with the farmers, and if there is any ground-swell against him, no signs of it have been made manifest.

In the railroad towns, such as Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Evansville, etc., the Socialist campaign for Debs is quite manifest, and he is rallying many of Bryan's erstwhile loyal supporters to his banners.

The Republican campaigners are putting up the hardest kind of a fight and are confident that they have won the battle.

"Tom Taggart doesn't care what happens so long as he wins Indiana," said one of them the other day, "and that's why he's coming back here. He knows the battle is lost in the East, but he hopes to do something in the West. But he won't."

A significant feature which tells more even than the election betting (and the odds are 10 to 8 that Roosevelt carries the state) is the fact that not a single Democrat has announced himself as a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by C. W. Fairbanks.

And are there any Republican candidates?

Why the woods are full of them.

L. F. L.

TAGGART WORKS FOR HIMSELF

He Wants to Be Senator and Parker Will Be Sacrificed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—(Special.)—The Tribune says:

"Proofs multiply tending to show that Tom Taggart, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has deserted Parker for Bryan in order to carry the Indiana Legislature and elect himself Senator. The plan seems to be for loyal Bryan men to support the Parker and Davis ticket in Indiana, and give Bryan the credit of carrying the state, and at the same time have the Bryan-Hearst men support Watson in New York, and make Roosevelt's plurality there as large as possible. Then the Bryan men will say: 'Parker lost New York, but Bryan carried Indiana. Which is the real Democrat?'"

"Bryan, Watson, Hearst and Taggart will meet in New York the week following the election. With Parker and his crowd beaten to a standstill, the real Democrats will soon again be in control of the organization."

ENTERTAINED BY LIPTON

Officers and Men of American Cruiser Olympia Are Honored.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton entertained about 300 officers and men of the United States cruiser Olympia at the Crystal Palace today.

Sir Thomas toasted the American Navy, and said he had good reasons to know the merits of American seamanship, "and also of American generosity, gauged by the number of likings they have laid out to me." He expressed the hope, however, that no disaster would take a Shamrock over to America.

TRAINS MEET HEAD-ON

Three Are Known to Have Been Killed and a Number Injured.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 22.—Three are known to have been killed and a number injured in a head-on collision between a northbound passenger and a freight train about midnight, three miles south of Fayette, Miss., on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad. The dead are two firemen and an engineer. The wreckage is reported burning. Assistance has been sent from this city.

Ends Life on Eve of Realizing Aims.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—On the eve of his acceptance as a violinist by the director of the Metropolitan Opera-House Orchestra, Max Gulikha has committed suicide by shooting himself. Gulikha was 25 years old and single. He was accepted formally to a trial by Nathan Frank, director of the orchestra, whose pupil Gulikha had been 12 years ago. He left no writing to indicate why he had chosen to die just as he was about to find his ambitious realized after many years of study.

Three Grand Prizes.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—(Special to The Oregonian.)—The Simmons Hardware Co. was today awarded by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the Grand Prize for highest quality on their Keen Kutter Tools; the Grand Prize for superior quality of their Keen Kutter Cutlery; the Grand Prize on their Exhibit for the best design and construction in the entire manufacturing and varied industries division.

PARTY PLOT OUT

Roosevelt Exposes Trick of Democrats.

CABLEGRAMS GIVE PROOF

Insurrection Planned in Panama Just Before Election.

MANY NATIVES PAID BRIBES

In Hope of Swinging the Catholic Vote a False Story Was Worked Up About a Hospital on the Isthmus Being Profaned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—(Special.)—Altogether by accident there has fallen into President Roosevelt's hands documentary proof of a clever Democratic plot to spring two sensations toward the close of the campaign. In the hope of turning the tide to Judge Parker by arousing the Catholic vote against the Administration, and by giving color to the Democratic outcries against the President's "Big Stick" policy. The timely discovery by the President's friends will probably prevent the perpetration of the intrigue, for the Democrats are aware that the President now has proof of their plot and fear he will publish it if they carry out their plan.

Early in September, Clifford H. Smythe, who was Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, under Cleveland, drifted into Panama, ostensibly as the representative of a syndicate of American newspapers. His actions aroused the suspicions of Minister Barrett, who, by careful observation, discovered that the mysterious visitor was preparing an elaborate story intended to make it appear that the Americans were profaning Ancon Hospital, the Catholic institution just outside Panama, which they were occupying, by removing images and other insignia of the Catholic Church.

Church Denies His Story.

Remembering Smythe's history and suspecting his purpose, Minister Barrett procured from Bishop Junguito, head of the Catholic Church in Panama, a written statement denying that the Americans had profaned the Ancon Hospital, and stating that their occupation of the institution had been entirely by sanction of the church. From the mother superior in charge of the hospital he procured another written statement likewise proving the falsity of Smythe's story.

But Smythe's actions aroused Barrett's suspicions in other directions. It was apparent that he was gathering material for parties in the United States, and was being financed from this country. Careful inquiry developed the fact that a large number of natives had been engaged by him to participate in a carefully-planned insurrection, which was to be sprung a short time before the election. This insurrection, according to the plot, was intended to assume such proportions as apparently to endanger the lives and property of Americans on the isthmus and make it necessary to land United States marines. Smythe, after getting the insurrection in full force, was to see that the news of the landing of the marines got into the American papers, and then Democratic headquarters proposed to renew the cry of "Big Stick," and make it appear that the United States had taken military command in Panama. After being cautioned as to the seriousness of their proposed part in the insurrection, many of the natives who had been bribed soon saw the error of their purpose and abandoned it.

In Employment of Democrats.

When Minister Barrett reached Washington, the State Department said it had several cablegrams from a man in Panama named Smythe addressed to the agent of the Department in New York. When Barrett explained the messages were translated and gave confirmation of proof of Barrett's suspicions that Smythe at Panama, was in the employ of the Democratic National Committee procuring Democratic campaign material and plotting to bring about an insurrection.

George F. Peabody, head of the Democratic press bureau, called at the State Department in New York for a translation of Smythe's cablegrams and replied through the State Department agent. Through their blunder and Smythe's failure to cable direct to headquarters, the President now has documentary proof of the Democratic plot, and if it is sprung, which is doubted, it will fall as flat as Culberson's Panama letter incident. The President is greatly delighted over the disclosures and is anxiously waiting to see if the Democrats will dare carry out their plot.

FRENCH SENTIMENT CHANGING

Nation Now Takes Kindly to Movement for Peace Congress.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Sentiment in governmental quarters here is growing more favorable to the American proposition to call a second peace congress at The Hague. The French officials were at first inclined to consider the proposition inopportune, while the war is continuing, but at the Foreign Office it was stated today that if no peace date is fixed then the congress can assemble at the conclusion of the war, so there will be no possibility of the movement being construed as exerting influence upon the belligerents.

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, is getting up a propaganda to induce the Parliament of the various powers of Europe to pass strong resolutions against the present war and urging their respective govern-

ments to seek mediation. The movement is assuming serious proportions owing to the Socialist strength in various Parliaments. The Socialist leader in Belgium, M. Jules D'Entre, writes that steps have been taken which will lead to the adoption of an anti-war resolution by the Belgian Parliament, and Andrea Costa, leader of the Socialist Deputies at the Italian Chamber, criticizes similar resolutions will be adopted immediately after the Italian Chamber convenes.

Similar action is expected on the part of the German and Spanish Socialists.

TELL OF DISCONTENT IN JAPAN

Reservists Declare People Resent the Suppression of War News.

MURKIDEN, Oct. 22.—An Associated Press correspondent at the front says quiet continues. Scouts are actively at work, and their operations lead to some skirmishing, but to nothing of importance. The Japanese continue to come in twos and threes and give themselves up. Some from the Fushidetsu Foot Guard regiment say they are reservists sent from Japan to fill up the gaps in General Nodsu's army. They complain of what they term the inhuman conditions to which, when they say the situation in Japan is far from good. They predict that complications will occur before Spring.

The reservists, they say, are without the fertilizer commonly used, owing to the stoppage of the fish exports from the island of Sakhalin. The taxes have been greatly increased, and the discontent of the people is growing, owing to the refusal of the authorities to permit news of the war to be published. As evidence of this fact are cited the reports of attempts to wreck military trains near Yokohama.

Army Officer Succumbs to Injuries

FORT RILEY, Kan., Oct. 22.—Lieutenant H. A. Roberts, of the Seventh Cavalry, died here tonight after sustaining fatal injuries received in a close hunting accident Thursday. Lieutenant Roberts, with a number of other officers in the fort, were hunting. Part of the harness became unhooked. Lieutenant Roberts ordered a horse to be driven and the harness drawing the wagon kicked him and threw him back under the wagon. A wheel passed over his abdomen.

National Council of Jewish Women.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Executive representatives of the National Council of Jewish Women met here today for a four days' session in Temple Israel. Rabbi L. Harrison, of St. Louis, delivered the principal address. The organization was founded at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

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SUNDAY AT FAIR

Day Devoted to Religion and Science.

GATES WILL OPEN AT NOON

Directors Plan Series of Institutes and Conferences.

LEADERS OF THOUGHT INVITED

Religious, Scientific and Educational Subjects Will Be Considered, According to General Plan of the Board.

SUNDAY PROGRAMME FOR LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION. The Exposition will open at noon. All buildings will be closed except the Fine Arts Palace and others of the same class. Undenominational religious services will occur in the afternoon at the Auditorium. Addresses by noted ministers on religious topics will be given separate from the religious services in the Auditorium. Visitors will be given the privilege of the beautiful grounds.

After being held in abeyance for many months the much-discussed question of the opening of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition on Sundays was settled yesterday by the Exposition management.

It is held by President H. W. Goode and the board of directors that the interests of the Exposition demand that the throngs of visitors shall not be excluded on Sunday. The Fair will be kept open, however, under such restrictions as seem advisable in keeping with the character of the day. The gates will not be opened until noon on Sunday and all buildings except the Fine Arts and others of its class will remain closed. Religious services will be conducted in the afternoon in the Auditorium.

The official statement respecting Sunday closing was given out, together with the important announcement that the Exposition management have decided upon a series of institutes tending to show all the forces which have been a dominant factor in the development and progress of Western America. These institutes will be the subject of religious, education, civics, charities and correction, labor, science, history and woman's work. In this connection it is intended to have some of the greatest educators of the world in attendance and invited guests of the Exposition, to discuss these questions in their broadest sense.

To the conference of religion the greatest interest will doubtless attach. It has been decided to hold a series of religious discussions by the greatest preachers and religious thinkers of the country, to be held on Sundays.

The official announcement, issued by Secretary Henry E. Rice, defining the ideas of the Exposition management in these important matters follows:

Series of Institutes.

To make the Lewis and Clark Exposition in every way worthy of the occasion which suggests it, a series of institutes on religion, education, civics, charities and correction, labor, science, history and woman's work has been planned for 1905. A committee of five educators and clergymen will work out the general outline of the program, and the general direction and co-operation of the executive committee of the Exposition Company. The only the largest and most general outline can now be given of what is proposed, the dominant idea will be to make a fair showing of all the forces which have powerfully affected the development of Western America and contributed to its progress. It will be the purpose to make the institutes of 1905 the greatest gatherings of the kind ever held in the United States, with the exception of the Congress of the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and as the necessary elements are at hand, or can be obtained, success is confidently expected.

The Exposition management has had the subject under consideration for 16 months, but has deferred action until it could announce a plan which, though tentative, would be in keeping with the dignity of the great Fair. With the participation of the Federal Government and the consequent broadening of the enterprise into the compass of an international exposition, it has been found essential to give place, in the general scheme, to things which have had a tremendous influence in making the West what it is, and in giving large promise of the future. Among these are religion, education, civics, charities and correction, labor, science, history and woman's work. It is believed that the church has borne in the progress of the country, and the development of its resources. It will include the history of the founding and work of the church; its relations to the various phases of the civic, social, domestic, moral and religious life of society in Western America; and discussions which will

emphasize not only the mission of the church to the individual, but chiefly its privilege and duty towards organized society, and such questions of public utility as may be appropriately discussed in this line of human endeavor.

Charities and Civic Conditions.

In charities and correction, showing will be made of the progress achieved in caring for the helpless members of society and in the reformation of the vicious. An admirable opportunity will be afforded in this line of human endeavor, presented by the annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which will be held in Portland in the latter part of June and early in July, 1905. The State Board of Charities, acting in conjunction with the executive committee of the National Conference, will be requested to arrange for a day in the course of the conference for a discussion of the needs of the Northwest. Among those usually in attendance at these National conferences, and likely to be in Portland next year, are: Robert W. De Forest, Jane Adams, Florence Kelley, Edgar Gardner Murphy, H. H. Hart, E. J. Zarrows, Homer Poole, Judge Lindsey, Professor Henderson.

Civic conditions, in the past and as now existing, will be presented, together with discussions of the means of improvement, for the express purpose of promoting good government. The National Municipal League will be brought to Portland next year, if possible. If that cannot be done, a conference of Northwest cities will be arranged to consider the problems of civic life and civic reform. Among the leaders of civic reform in the United States who are likely to be invited to take part in this conference are: Joseph Strong, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Washington Gladden and Charles J. Bonaparte.

Education in All Phases.

Education will be represented in papers and discussions under the direction of persons whose training and experience qualify them to speak. It is to be regretted that the National Educational Association has decided that its interests will not permit it to come to the Pacific Coast next year, but other arrangements can be made that will practically meet the essential requirements. Among them might be named a conference of the teachers and educators in the Northwest country. Even the county institutes for teachers will be held, and, if suspended, with legislative consent, one year in favor of this larger conference. In addition to the usual problems of educational life, the certain aspects of education will be provided for—such as arts and crafts, library work, and the education of the Indian. Among the great educators who, it is hoped, may be invited to participate in this conference are: President Eliot, of Harvard; President Butler, of Columbia; President Schurman, of Cornell; President Jordan, of Leland Stanford; President Wheeler, of Berkeley; Booker T. Washington, Colonel Pratt (in library work), John Cotton Dana, Melville DeWey, Herbert Putnam, or Dr. Billings.

History is a rich mine which offers wide latitude for development. Under this section there will be included written and oral reminiscences by pioneers, those to be collected and published in a publication to be undertaken jointly with the Oregon Historical Society. Another proposed feature is exhibits illustrative of