WAR IN THE BALKANS

Fighting Begins Between Turkey and Bulgaria.

NEUTRAL ZONE IS INVADED

Each Accuses the Other of Crossing the Boundary, and Blood Is Shed —Bulgaria Hurries More Troops to the Scene.

PARIS, July 12.—According to a dispatch from Constantinople published here, engagements have taken place between Turkish and Bulgarian trooops on the frontier, which the Turks accuse the Bulgarians of crossing. On the other hand the Bulgarians assert that the Turks tried to occupy the neutral zone.

The dispatch adds that a ministerial council was hurriedly summoned at the Yildiz Kiosk last night and more troops have been called to the colors.

TO INSPECT THE KEARSARGE.

Prince of Wales and British Will Visit American Flagship.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., July 12.—The Prince of Wales arrived this evening for the inspection of Read-Admiral Cotton's flagship Kearsarge. Ambassador Choate and Secretary White traveled in the same train from London. Admiral Charles F. Hotham received them at the station and the whole party drove to the Admiralty house as the Admiral's guests.

H. O. Arnold-Foster, Parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty and other departmental officials have also arrived from London for tomorrow's inspections. Among the guests at the dinner given by Admiral Hotham in honor of the Prince of Wales were the officers of the American squadron.

KING PETER'S BIRTHDAY.

He Celebrates by Granting Amnesty to Military Prisoners.

BELGRADE, Servia, July 12.—The birthday of King Peter was celebrated today and thanksgiving services were held throughout the city. The king held a reception at the palace and granted an amnesty in honor of the occasion, in which were included many military prisoners. The city was decorated and illuminated. It is stated that the king will probably visit the Czar in September.

A crisis is expected to occur involving a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

REBEL STRONGHOLD TAKEN.

Moorish Foreign Minister Captures Taza From Pretender.

TANGIER, Morocco, July 12.—It is confirmed that the War Minister, El Menebhi, entered Taza, the stronghold of the pretender, July 7, after days of fighting, which resulted in a complete defeat of the rebellious tribes.

Election Riot in Hungary.

BUDAPEST, July 12.—Disorders broke out today at a meeting of electors at Nagyvarad, capital of Bihar province, which was being addressed by Dr. Barabas, the leader of the extreme left in the Hungarian diet. Seventeen persons were injured and the military had to be summoned to restore order. Many arrests were made.

New Prophet Arouses Arabia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—Rumors are current that fresh troubles have broken out in the province of Yemen, Arabia, in consequence of the appearance of a new prophet.

THE DEATH ROLL.

W. E. Henley, Poet and Dramatist.

LONDON, July 12.—William Ernest Henley, the poet and collaborator in several plays with Robert Louis Stevenson, died today at the age of 54 years.

Mr. Henley died at his residence at Woking. He was in his usual health until a fortnight ago. He then felt sick and was obliged to keep his room, but was not confined to his bed. On Saturday he became worse, and a doctor was summoned. He died suddenly at 9:30 o'clock in the evening of heart failure, following on nephritis.

All this morning's papers contain long obituaries and editorial articles, in which they regret the "loss of one of the foremost and most striking of British writers."

William Ernest Henley was born at Gloucester, England, in 1849 and was educated in that city. After a period of illness, during which he wrote "In Hospital: Rhymes and Rhythms," he began writing for the London magazines, and in 1877 was one of the founders as well as the editor of "London," to which he contributed much of his early verse. For a time he was editor of the Magazine of Art, and in 1889 became editor of the Scots Observer, of which, under its new title, the National Observer, he was the chief until his death. Subsequently he became a contributor to the Athenaeum and the Saturday Review, from the pages of which have been made up a series of literary and critical articles, published under the title of "Views and Reviews." He is also well known as a poet and dramatist, having collaborated with the late Robert Louis Stevenson in the publication of a volume of plays, and won the ear of many admirers by his spirited verse in the issue of his "Song of the Sword." He was the author of two volumes of heroic English verse, entitled "Tudor Translations and Lyra Heroica," as well as of an anthology of English prose, in conjunction with C. Whibley. He edited, in concert with T. F. Henderson, the centenary edition in four volumes of Robert Burns' poems, with an essay, by Dr. Henley on the life and genius of the poet. Dr. Henley was a man of much learning, an accomplished journalist and an acute critic. Few modern men of letters were so well equipped as he for the every-day work of an intellectual toiler, and he possessed a forceful and attractive style, which invests all he wrote with a peculiar charm. In 1893 Mr. Henley received the honorary degree of LL. D. from St. Andrew's University, and the following year was appointed editor of the New Review.

Judge Wilcox, of Hawaii.

HONOLULU, July 12.—(Via Pacific Cable.)—Judge Wilcox, the intimate friend and advisor of the late King Kalakaua and other monarchs of the Hawaiian Islands, is dead as the result of an operation, blood-poisoning having set in. Judge Wilcox was a noted authority on the Hawaiian language and was thoroughly versed in the history and laws of the islands.

Father Antrobus, of Brompton.

LONDON, July 12.—Father Antrobus, the superior of Brompton oratory, is dead. He was regarded as a possible successor to Cardinal Vaughan as archbishop of Westminster. In his early career he was in the diplomatic service and for a time filled the post of second secretary of the British Legation at Washington.

Roger W. Woodbury, of Denver.

DENVER, Colo., July 12.—Roger W. Woodbury, a pioneer newspaperman and banker of this city, died today, aged 62. Mr Woodbury was a native of Francistown, N. H., and had been a resident of Colorado for about 30 years. He was one of the founders of the Denver Evening Times.

W. E. Vanderpool, Gas Engineer.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—William Eugene Vanderpool, a famous gas engineer, died at his home in this city tonight after an operation performed for appendicitis. Mr. Vanderpool was president of the International Gas Light Association and the American Gas Light Association.

Richard Holme, of Denver.

DENVER, Colo., July 12.—Richard Holme, a prominent business man of Denver, and for 20 years general manager of the Denver Water Company, died today of pneumonia. He was born in Rushville, Illinois, in 1833 and came to Denver in 1875.

HE DEFIES DEATH.

(Continued from First Page.)

something is being concealed from him. Today, when a copy of the medical bulletin was brought in, he read it and then rang. To Centera, who appeared, he said abruptly: "Bring me another copy of the bulletin," emphasizing the word "another," and evidently thinking that the first one had been doctored for his benefit, as had been done before. But today Centera was able to bring another identical with the first. One of the greatest difficulties is to prevent the pope from speaking too much.

It is wonderful what different impressions people receive of the pope's condition, according to their different temperaments. For instance, the Associated Press correspondent was present when Cardinals Ferriata, Segna and Cretoni left the sickroom together. Cardinal Ferriata, rubbing his hands, said:

"The holy father is almost convalescent. We shall soon see him in the Vatican gardens again."

Cardinal Segna, making the sign of the cross, sighed:

"Our beloved pontiff is lost," while Cardinal Cretoni, shaking his head in doubt, exclaimed:

"Who knows? He may die, still he may get better."

King May Return to Rome.

King Victor Emmanuel has given orders to keep the Quirinal palace in readiness, as he may come to Rome at any time from his Summer villa near Turin, on account of the popee's condition or death. In any event, the King and Queen will return to Rome July 29.

In addition to Dr. Rossoni, five newspaper correspondents have been added to those stricken with fever. The latter have been taken to the hospital.

PRAYERS FOR THE POPE.

In All Catholic Churches Special Services Are Held.

In all the Catholic churches of the city special prayers for the recovery of his holiness the pope were offered yesterday by the members of that faith. Eulogies of the pontiff were read in every church, while the congregation offered up its prayers. Requests for concerted prayer have been received and the Roman Catholics of the city, both individually and in the churches, are constantly petitioning for the recovery of the head of the church.

Aside from the prayers and eulogies no further services were held yesterday, but in neither the morning nor the evening services was the health of Pope Leo forgotten by the worshippers.

In the event of the pope's death most elaborate memorial services will be held in the Catholic churches. The requiem services of the Roman Catholic church will be given as well as the prepared eulogies which will probably be sent out from Rome.

It is generally conceded among the Catholics of the city that the death of his holiness is but a matter of time on account of his great age. No formal preparations for the memorial service have as yet been made as they would not probably be held for several days after the death of the pope had been announced.

Archbishop Christie is at present making a tour of the prefecture of Alaska, and the conducting of the memorial services would therefore fall upon Rev. Father McNally, D.D., who has taken the place of the archbishop at the cathedral.

At the evening service at the cathedral the latest reports of the Associated Press as to the condition of his holiness were read while the congregation offered its prayers.

HIS CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

He Rests Well All Day, and Doctors Are Hopeful.

ROME, July 12, 9 A. M.—The doctors entered the pope's bedroom at 8:30 o'clock, his holiness saying he was satisfied to undergo another examination, which is now going on.

ROME, July 12.—At 8 P. M., the physicians in attendance upon Pope Leo issued the following bulletin:

"Nothing noteworthy occurred during the day and the Pope's condition is as satisfactory as it was this morning. Pulse, 86; respiration, 30; temperature, 38.8 (centigrade.)

"LAPPONI.
"MAZZONI."

ROME, July 12, 11:20 P. M.—The pope has now been resting easily. For the first time he does not feel any ill effects from his reclining position and the doctors construe this to mean that there is no renewal of the pleuric secretion which previously, when the patient was reclining, pressed again the lung.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Monsignore Falconio, the papal delegate, this morning received the following cablegram from Cardinal Rampolla: "Slight amelioration continues."

NO FOREIGNER NEED APPLY.

Two Cardinals Say Gibbons Has No Chance of Election.

LONDON, July 13.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Rome telegraphs:

"I am authorized to state on the authority of two cardinals, one of whom is himself a candidate, that neither Cardinal Gibbons nor any other foreign member of the sacred college possesses the remotest chance of succeeding Pope Leo XIII."

Prayers in All Chicago Churches.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Prayers for the speedy recovery or happy death of Pope Leo were said in all the Roman Catholic Churches of Chicago yesterday. Even in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church a prayer was offered for the pontiff. In Holy Family Church, in West Twelfth street, nine masses were sung during the day and before each mass announcement was made of the serious illness of the pontiff. Fifteen thousand persons attended the masses in this church alone.

"Blessed Illness," Says Leo.

ROME, July 13.—When Monsignore Angeli, one of the pope's secretaries described to the pope the enthusiasm called forth by his illness, declaring that it had reproduced a revival favorable to the Catholic Church unexampled in its history, the pontiff exclaimed "blessed illness."

EXCURSION RATES EAST.

Via Great Northern Railway.

Chicago and return	$71.50
St. Louis and return	67.50
Peoria and return	69.25
St. Paul and return	60.00
Minneapolis and return	60.00
Duluth and return	60.00

Dates of sale—July 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. August 18 and 19, August 25 and 26. Tickets good for 90 days.

For full information call on or address H. DICKSON, City Ticket Agent, 122 Third St., Portland, Or.

DESTRUCTION OF RANGE

DUE TO PRODUCTION OF HAY BY IRRIGATION.

Government Expert Tells How Grass Is Ruined by Overgrazing—Conditions in the Blue Mountains.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 12.—"The one factor which has contributed more than any other to the depletion of the ranges is the development of hay production on irrigated land in the range region," observes Mr. W. J. Spillman, agrostologist of the Agricultural Department, in transmitting to Secretary Wilson the report of his assistant, Dr. David Griffiths, on forage conditions and problems in Eastern Oregon and Washington and Northern California and Nevada. "As long as stock was compelled to subsist the year round on the range, the limited supply of Winter feed rendered it impossible to support enough stock to make serious inroads on the more abundant Summer growth," he continues. "The forage plants of the ranges were thus permitted to make seed. But, with the advent of hay for Winter feed, the amount of stock that could be handled increased till in many places the Summer growth of the range was entirely consumed, leaving no chance for the production of seed. As a result, many thousands of acres of land that formerly furnished abundant pasture are now devoid of any growth that stock will eat, while plants of no value, and which are not disturbed by the grazing stock, have spread rapidly over the areas."

Writes From Personal Observation.

Dr. Griffiths, who writes the report just issued, spent a large part of the past Summer in traveling through the range country of the Northwestern States. On his journey he made many stops to study range conditions, and personally interviewed every stockman along his route, and in this way gained much valuable information. While on this trip, Dr. Griffiths encountered a great diversity of climate, elevation and soil conditions, and found many evils that should be corrected; but in the main, he concludes, as have other experts before him, that the public ranges of the stock region of Oregon and Washington are being destroyed by overgrazing. The report is very full, occupying 51 pages, and being illustrated with 16 half-tones, showing the conditions of the various ranges. The various ranges are taken up and discussed in detail.

In the Blue Mountains.

"The condition of the feed in the Blue Mountains of Oregon," says Dr. Griffiths, "was variable. This is due entirely to the method of handling the ranges. In the vicinity of the mountain settlements, where sheep are excluded, the condition of the grazing lands is much better than in the open country. The 'dead lines' established by the ranchers, usually on the watershed of the valley, although not always rigidly maintained, have done much to preserve the original vegetation, for it is not as closely eaten off by cattle, a few of which are possessed by every rancher, as by the immense flocks of sheep which are driven into these mountains from all directions. The great stretches of desert range almost surrounding these mountains furnish abundant Winter pasturage for sheep, but the Summer supply for growing lambs in the mountains is comparatively limited. The Blue Mountains have been the battle ground of conflicting stock interests, which have striven for the past 20 years for the major share of the free grass. The homesteader, by protecting small tracts about him, has improved conditions wonderfully in limited areas. But those areas which are not subject to individual control have been so closely pastured that there is no more feed in some localities than on the deserts below.

"The reduction of a sedgy mountain meadow to an almost bare surface, where nothing is to be found but stunted plants of knotweed and burnet, is a condition much to be deplored, and is certainly not conducive to the best interests of the stock industry. In sheep territory it can be stated that there are few shrubs, aside from the snow brush and a few of the phloxes and gilias, in these mountains which are not browsed; and the timber does not grow too thick for sheep to graze in. Even the second growth of pine is browsed in many places." The writer then devotes some little space to a description of the native range plants found in the Blue Mountain region. The numerous pastures in the vicinity of the settlements, he adds, are used almost entirely for Winter grazing, the stock feeding upon the open ranges during the Summer season. Where not pastured too late in the Spring, these were in good condition, but very often they have been overstocked. In Oregon, as in other states, where the ranges have been overgrazed, the native grasses have largely given way to plants of no forage value, particularly on ranges in the humid belt.

Reclaiming the Malheur Swamps.

Dr. Griffiths was much impressed by the immense undertaking of the French-Glenn Livestock Company, which has started in to reclaim the great swamps along Dunder and Blitzen River. South of Malheur Lake, this stream spreads out over the bottoms and covers an area eight to ten miles in width, and 12 to 15 miles in length. This region is now a huge tule swamp, where there is much feed around the edges, and cattle even work their way out into the swamp for long distances; but it is during the Winter, when the ice is able to bear the cattle up, that the greatest amount of benefit is derived from it. At the present time the returns from the swamp are small. Besides this feature of small returns, the losses in the Spring are very heavy. Cattle are usually so weak at this time of the year that when the ice begins to give way, they mire in large numbers and have not the strength to wade out.

The intention at present is first to cut a channel for the river, and then construct laterals as occasion demands for the purpose of draining the area. When this is accomplished it will be necessary to devise a method of irrigating this drained land properly. The construction is so planned that the channel cut for the river will unite with a large irrigating ditch covering a sagebrush flat. The water is simply turned on this sagebrush land at present, and what may is allowed to develop. Later this area will no doubt become a valuable alfalfa meadaw and be irrigated systematically from the drainage waters derived from the swamp.

When this swamp, which is to a large extent, a mass of peat, has been placed under control, the best crops to grow there will have to be selected. There is little doubt that the most profitable will be forage crops. The behavior of timothy and redtop all through this region under little or no cultivation makes it quite certain that these grasses will find an important place in the crops grown here in the future.

Improved Conditions in Washington.

During the past few years there has been great progress toward a systematic handling, and at the same time a more stable and permanent adjustment of the stock industry in the Big Bend region in Eastern Washington. One of the greatest factors in the production of these changes has been the extension of the wheat areas to include practically all of the tillable land of the entire region, apparently regardless of rainfall. Continuing, Dr. Griffith says:

"But the most important factor in these changes has been the agitation brought about in recent years in favor of the passage of a lease law by the National passage of a lease law by the National not crystallized into any definite action, has induced many of the nomadic sheepmen, who heretofore owned no land, to invest in lands in anticipation of the enactment of lease laws, which, in all bills thus far introduced, give preference to the actual holders of landed interests. The presence of large areas of railroad land in this region has enabled many to secure from the transportation companies by lease or purchase (usually the latter), tracts of land suited to their needs. Of course much of this purchased is purely speculative, but a very large proportion of the land so acquired has been bought by those who are and have been for years in the stock business on the public domain. As the railroad land consists of alternate sections, the ownership of these tracts virtually gives the investor control of the adjacent sections of the public domain. As is well known, our homestead laws do not adequately meet the necessities of the man who proposes to embark in the stock business in the semi-arid regions, particularly where the railroads own alternate sections. Even a whole section of land is too small a unit for range operations, so that a homestead can only be used as a base for a stock range in cases where all the surrounding lands are a part of the public domain. Indeed, the farmer who raises wheat in this region needs more land to obtain a reasonable compensation for his labor than he can secure under our land laws. In recent years most of the land within the railroad grant has been brought under individual control, and the open-range question is here practically a thing of the past. The greater part of this area is still unfenced, and the boundaries of the different possessions are only approximately maintained, but much of the land is being fenced, section by section, which permits systematic pasturing. This change has yielded results far beyond the expectation of the ranchers."

He then points out different ways in which the Washington range has been improved. In some cases the range is divided into sections, and while one section is being grazed the others are allowed to rest, the sections being opened to stock in rotation. Other ranges are grazed one year, and allowed to rest the next season. He says that stock should not be kept on the Winter ranges too late in the Spring, as the growth of vegetation occurs only in the early Summer months.

Needs of the Region.

"The greatest need of the Washington region, aside from the Okanogan River drainage area, is Summer feed," says Dr. Griffiths. "Winter feed is more abundant, for the deserts are extensive, the irrigated hay lands, such as those of North Yakima and Ellensburg, are producing more hay every year. Those communities have in past years been shipping hay to Coast points; producing more than they can feed at home. For the greatest economy, it is evident that the effort should be to increase Summer feed so that enough stock can be summered in the region to consume the Winter feed at home, thus saving the transportation on raw material.

"In the Blue and the Warner Mountains the main problem is one of hay production. The Winters here are more severe, and stock must be fed for longer periods each year. Of course, the Summer feed is also very short at times on account of the thousands of sheep which Summer in these mountains. But the communities established here have managed in a measure to reserve some feed for themselves by establishing 'dead lines' against sheep, and by maintaining them at times with force. Several of these regions are developing the dairy industry quite rapidly. The necessity of good pastures and hay crops for the proper development of this industry is obvious."

Again the Seed Frauds.

Very little attention has been given by the Government to the investigation of forage problems in the Blue Mountains, although Dr. Griffiths recognizes that the necessity for new hay and pasture plants is particularly pressing. In many localities ranchers and farmers are experimenting on their own account, but he recommends that the Government take hold of this problem and devote several years to an intelligent and systematic study of these ranges. He adds:

"The difficulties encountered by these farmers are enhanced by the practice, common with certain seedsmen, of foisting upon the farmer, under a new and frequently high-sounding name, some worthless weed, or some plant of very limited usefulness. To illustrate: Some people have invested considerable money in the seed of a supposedly new forage crop under the name of 'billion-dollar grass,' and were surprised when they were informed that it was an annual grass, and much chagrined when they got no results on dry land without irrigation, or when, with irrigation on rich alluvial deposits, they secured only a scattering growth of the common barnyard grass—a common weed all over the United States.

"Grain, hay, and cheat are the main hay crops in these mountain settlements at present. These certainly can be improved upon. Some timothy and redtop are grown, and awnless brome is being gradually introduced. It appears to the writer that some work of an experimental nature would be very desirable in these mountain communities. A series of experiments conducted here for about three years, with a carefully selected list of about 50 forage plants, would demonstrate what forage crops could be grown to advantage at these high altitudes, and would be of inestimable benefit to the pioneers who are building homes here.

In the numerous desert basins where water available for irrigation can be secured for only a short period, or, in other words, where the meadows can be irrigated in late winter only and where now the sedges and rushes are the main hay crops, the need of a perennial hay plant that will mature early is evident. The native plant, bunch bluegrass, seems the most promising for this purpose. This furnishes much hay at the present time and appears well adapted to this form of treatment. It is possible that some annual crops might be found to be profitable here, but it must be considered that the returns per acre, which are very small, make the profits from the cultivation of large areas for annual crops rather problematical.

"In practically all of the irrigated districts where alfalfa is raised the settlers were nearly all looking for some strain of alfalfa which will thrive with less water than the common stock. The introduction of Turkestan seed a few years ago having resulted indifferently, attention has recently been attracted to 'dry-land' alfalfa, concerning which much has appeared in periodicals during the past year. The growing tendency in all the irrigated districts to bring more land under cultivation than can be properly irrigated has emphasized the demand for a crop that may be grown with little or no irrigation in arid climates. Correlated with a scarcity of water is the accumulation of alkali, which calls for the development of strains resistant thereto.

"The matters just mentioned, together with the determination of the best method of handling the swamp lands and the best hay crops to grow upon them, appear to be the most important forage problems of the region."

Dr. Griffiths closes his report with a summary of the abuses of the western range, dwelling particularly on what he styles the "cayuse nuisance," of which he says: "With the decline in the price of horses about 1894 these animals were allowed to run wild, with practically no attention, many herds not even being rounded up and branded. Under these conditions, of course, the horses multiplied and deteriorated rapidly on account of inbreeding, resulting in the overstocking of the ranges with animals which were all but worthless. It was this condition which led the Legislature of Nevada, in 1897, to enact a law providing for the destruction of these unbranded wild animals. During the past three years thousands of these horses have been shipped out of the country, thereby relieving the situation very much; but there are still altogther too many of them on the ranges. The quantity of range feed consumed by a good animal is no more than that eaten by one of these almost worthless cayuses."

Lessar to Return to Pekin.

TIEN TSIN, July 12.—M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, will leave Port Arthur on his return to Pekin July 14.

UNION PICKET IS SHOT

STRIKE-BREAKER FIRES ON HIM FROM HIGH FENCE.

Labor Conflict at Stearns Foundry Results From Picketing by Union Molders.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 12.—An Italian strike-breaker at the foundry of L. C. Stearns & Co., this afternoon shot George W. Moore, a union molder employed at the shops. Three men are under arrest for complicity in the shooting, Dave Ross, Anthony Dettor, a sub-boss, and Nick Perrulle.

Moore was fired upon in the street from the factory and evidence obtained by the police points to Ross as the man who fired the shots. Ross, however, accused Perrulle. A number of Italians who were in the place at the time say that Dettor had been given orders to shoot on any union pickets who walked the streets outside the factory. The shots were fired from behind a high picket fence. No immediate cause for the shooting is apparent, but there have been threats that blood would be shed.

Four rifles were taken from the factory by the police. The rifles are alleged to have been procured by the head of the company and the Italian boss is said to have told his men that they would be protected if they used the firearms.

Freight-handlers May Strike.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The indications tonight are that tomorrow will bring the commencement of another conflict between the freight-handlers' organization in Chicago and the railroads, such as was experienced here last Summer when the union was defeated and all but disrupted. The difficulty this time is brought about by a controversy between the Teamsters' union and the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, where the employes went on strike about two months ago because the firm refused to discharge two non-union employes. Lately the company's goods have been hauled from its factory by non-union men under police protection. President Curran, of the Freight-handlers, said tonight that, if the Kellogg people persisted in such a course, he would order a general strike of freight-handlers in this city tomorrow. The railroad managers stated tonight that they were prepared for a strike.

Will Shut Off Ore Supply.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 12.—Action in relation to shutting off the ore supply of the Standard Mill of the United States Reduction & Refining Company will be taken this week at a meeting between President Moyer and other officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the Cripple Creek district unions. This statement was authorized by President Moyer after a meeting of the Colorado City Millmen's union, at which it was decided that the only way to make the strike against the Standard effective was to shut off its ore supply.

THEIR AXES OUT.

(Continued from First Page.)

when Bryanism and free silver were the Democratic issues. Dement is a Republican, who is well known in the state. He is engaged in the milling business, and had been allied with the anti-Ankeny forces.

It is predicted that the Ankeny forces will elect two of the three Councilmen, but this is a mere guess. The Ankeny forces are supporting Henry Osterman, James Z. Smith and A. J. Gillis; the Boxer candidates are William Glasford, Joseph C. Scott and Eugene H. Boyer.

There is no opposition to L. F. A. Shaw, candidate for Treasurer; H. H. Crampton, candidate for Street Commissioner; E. S. Clark, candidate for Surveyor; R. P. Reynolds, candidate for City Clerk, and Pardon Bently, for City Sexton. J. W. Brooks is the Ankeny candidate for City Attorney, and Henry S. Blandford is on the Boxer ticket. W. F. Merchant and E. G. Rourk are candidates for City Assessor, and W. G. Alban, A. W. Lueders and C. P. Gammon want to be Health Officer.

Ankeny vs. Moore.

The fight in Walla Walla will have a state significance. It is the culmination of a long and bitter quarrel between the Ankeny and anti-Ankeny Republicans, that has been growing more pronounced each year. The quarrel started when Ankeny became prominent in Republican politics in Walla Walla County. He and his friends have controlled the city and county Republican machines; the antis have been known as the "Boxers," a name that the Ankeny forces have declared to be appropriate since the Boxers carried their fight to the polls.

In the present campaign it is as much a personal fight between Senator Levi Ankeny and ex-Governor Miles C. Moore as anything else. Senator Ankeny's friends did not like the attitude Moore took last year when Ankeny was a candidate for the United States Senate. Moore was regarded—and, in fact, he acknowledged he was—a receptive candidate for Senator. The Ankeny organs denounced Moore at the time, and have been continually attacking him since. Especially have they made capital of the fact that Moore bolted the Republican ticket in 1896 during the free-silver craze.

Moore and Ankeny are not only bitter political enemies, but they are rival bankers. Moore has resided here for upward of 40 years, and Ankeny came here a boy of 9 years. Each is jealous of the other's success, and neither has hesitated to take advantage of the other's mistakes. In the present fight the personality of the two men stands out strong. They are the leaders of the two factions.

There are no party lines drawn. The tickets were nominated with a view of drawing votes, though each faction kept well within its own organization. Both candidates for Mayor are Republicans, and the other candidates are taken from both parties.

Hunt was with Ankeny in his first fight at Olympia last Winter. He was regarded there as the man close to the throne—a confidential man, as it were. This partially explains the bitterness of the attacks upon the Mayor, but his record in office is also attacked. He is accused of partiality in franchise matters, of favoring "jobs" in which the Ankeny machine was interested, and of numerous lapses from the straight official path. The Ankeny forces have strenuously denied all of these charges, and for weeks the newspapers have been full of the story of the conflict.

As an indication of the bitterness that has crept into the contest, the Ankeny organ this morning contained such expressions as "low, common, contemptible lie," "put in fake advertising measurements," "is an underhand grafter," and such epithets which for years have been rarely known in Eastern Washington journalism. The Boxer daily is no less virulent. The Ankeny organ made ex-Governor Moore the object of an attack for some days, and then Moore, in a letter to that paper, took up the challenge to battle. His letter consisted principally of an attack upon Senator Ankeny and Mayor Hunt, of which the following is a representative extract:

Ex-Governor Moore's Attack.

"My political record does not seem to please you. This also is a matter that gives me little concern. I was fighting the battles of the Republican party in this county before you had dazzled the world by your entrance into it, and while his most intimate friends were still guessing what were the politics of the present proprietor of your paper. The Republican party had no rewards to bestow in those days, and he was a stranger in primaries and political conventions. He eschewed politics utterly and devoted himself exclusively to the acquisition of that wealth which he found so useful in later life in furthering his ill-advised ambition. His life had been devoted to commercial pursuits, and the commercial idea entered into his politics. He seemed totally oblivious to the fact that political preferment, like wealth, is only honorable as it is honorably attained. Since he "butted in" to politics ten years ago his money bags have stood in the path of every aspiring young man in Southeastern Washington, barring the way to political advancement. Everything had to give way to his selfish ambition. Even so good a man as Judge Anders was opposed by his henchmen for renomination because he had once resided in Walla Walla, and his selection for the position of Supreme Judge would lessen the chances of their candidate for the Senatorship. No man, however worthy or popular, could have a public position in Walla Walla County, no matter how insignificant without abject surrender to the 'machine.'

"Among many other crimes and misdemeanors you have charged me with being a 'dark horse.' It is this crime that seems to arouse your ire, and is your excuse for continued villification. That I was not a very 'obscure equine' was shown by an interview published throughout the state a year ago. In this interview you will perhaps remember that I said nothing would please me more than to be Senator from the state of Washington, provided I could feel I was the choice of the people, but if the seat was to be sold to the highest bidder, I would not be present at the bidding. I was not present at the bidding, nor did I even start, as you have somewhere asserted.

"If there was any crime in this, you are at liberty to make the most of it. Constituted as your mind is, you cannot probably understand that there are citizens of Washington who would not accept a seat in the highest lawmaking body in the world if it represented voters corrupted, legislators debauched, constituents betrayed, a state Addicksized. If you regard these as frank statements, let me remind you that your brutality has invited them, and that I did not take down my gun until you had been shooting a long time."

Ankeny's Prestige at Stake.

There is no doubt but that both factions will not omit any trick skilled politicians have learned in the fight tomorrow. It means too much for both. The prestige of Ankeny throughout the state is at stake and the struggle comes very near meaning the life or death of the "Boxer" movement. A decisive victory might eliminate either faction; but the chances are altogether against this. It is likely to be a close contest and a split ticket may probably be elected.

Interest will center until the result is announced in the fight for Mayor and Marshal, because the two Ankeny nominees were most prominently identified with his campaign at Olympia last Winter; Hunt as confidential man and Kees as a member of the House and the man who placed Ankeny's name in nomination.

Now and then during the campaign one has been able to hear something of railroad politics, but this talk has not been loud enough to distract attention from the main issues.

ROOT AT OYSTER BAY.

Final Conference With President Before Departure for Europe.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 12.—Secretary Root is the guest tonight of President Roosevelt, having arrived unaccompanied this evening. At the station he found the President's little daughter Ethel awaiting him in the executive carriage. They were driven at once to Sagamore Hill.

Secretary Root said that his purpose in visiting the President at this time was to discuss with him some departmental matters. While he declined to indicate what the matters were, it is known that the pending investigation of Army contracts, the Alaskan boundary question and some problems relating to the Philippines will be considered. This probably will be the last conference the President and the Secretary will have before the latter sails for England to begin the work of the Alaskan Boundary Commission. The American case has been made up, and it is known that the President desires to consult with Mr. Root regarding the work of the commission. The Secretary will remain at Sagamore Hill probably until tomorrow evening.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by his daughter Ethel, heard services this morning at the Presbyterian Church. At the conclusion of the services he greeted cordially several old acquaintances. Mrs. Roosevelt and the other children attended, as usual, the services at Christ Episcopal Church.

IN HONOR OF THE FLEET

Nahant Goes to Church, and Today Will Have Sports.

NAHANT, Mass., July 12.—Religious services preliminary to the most strenuous observance tomorrow of Nahant's semi-annual were held in the various churches today. The presence in the harbor of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron under Rear-Admiral Sands, was sufficient to attract large crowds of sightseers. The training ship Hartford and the torpedo-boat destroyers Dale, Barry, Chauncey and Brainbridge arrived during the night; the flagship Texas came in early today, while the Indiana arrived later. Tomorrow will be given up to sports, including races between 12-oared cutters from the warships and a lifesavers' drill in the evening, with a general illumination of the town and fleet and a ball at the Nahant Club.

ENDEAVORERS AT CHURCH

Boise Preacher Makes Sensational Attack on Mormons.

DENVER, Colo., July 12.—The local pulpits of Denver were today occupied by visiting clergymen, delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention. Rev. R. J. Campbell, of London, preached at the Central Presbyterian Church and thousands who wished to hear him were turned away for lack of standing room. During the afternoon large meetings for men and women and boys and girls were held in the largest churches. A temperance rally was held at night at the People's Tabernacle.

Rev. A. K. Wright, of Boise, Idaho, created a sensation at a meeting at Trinity Church by denouncing Mormonism and declaring that the political leaders of Idaho and Utah and some other states had formed alliances with the Mormon Church. He predicted that there would soon be seen ten Mormons in the United States Senate.

DEATH ENDS EXCURSION

FAST TRAIN CRASHES INTO TRAIN-LOAD OF NEGROES.

Merrymaking Suddenly Changes to Mourning—Three Dead, Fifty Injured, Eighteen Seriously.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—Missouri Pacific fast mail No. 7, which left St. Louis at 3 o'clock this morning for Kansas City, crashed into an excursion southbound from Kansas City, that had become stalled at "Dead Man's Curve" between Little Knob and Lee Summit, at 10:25 this morning. Three persons were killed, two of them tramps, and 50 were injured. With the exception of one or two of the crew on the fast mail, all the injured were on the excursion train. Most of them were Kansas City negroes. Eighteen were seriously hurt. The injuries of the others consisted of cuts and bruises. None of the passengers on the fast mail was hurt.

The engines, the mail and the baggage cars on the fast mail went down an embankment, but the rest of that train remained upright, as did the excursion train. Only the engine, one baggage and a mail car on the fast mail left the track.

The dead:

ROY SWAIN, Kansas City, stealing a ride.

—— WINKELMAN, 2912 Russell avenue, St. Louis.

UNKNOWN MAN.

Seriously hurt: Walter G. Coleman, baggageman, Kansas City, badly bruised and cut; Eugene Johnson, Quincy, Ill., bruised, face cut; Hallie Davey, St. Joseph, Mo., head cut and back sprained; Charles Reynolds, Sedalia, Mo., badly bruised; Stella and Sallie Rice, Independence, Mo., sisters, heads cut and bruised; Arthur Smith, Kansas City, arm and head cut; Harry Leidy, boy, Kansas City, leg broken, bruised about head and body; Walter Brown, boy, Kansas City, leg broken, head cut; Charles Walburn, Kansas City, probably internally injured; George Hikok, Kansas City, thigh fractured, internally injured; Charley Pratt, Kansas City, internal, probably fatal; Thomas Cooper, Kansas City, shoulder fractured, body badly bruised; Benjamin Robinson, Kansas City, Kan., hips wrenched, possible internal injuries; John N. Whitnor, Kansas City, badly cut and bruised; James Lightes, Kansas City, leg crushed, head hurt; Florence Robinson, Kansas City, Kan., nose broken, other injuries; A. H. Winslonw, Kansas City, artery in leg severed; M. A. Jackson, Kansas City, tarveling salesman, severe contusion on head; Mrs. I. N. Wells, hips hurt.

Responsibility for the wreck seems to rest with the engineer of the fast mail, who failed to stop promptly when flagged. The engine on the excursion train, which consisted of 12 coaches heavily loaded, broke down. A flagman was sent ahead to stop the fast mail then about due. The engineer of the fast mail failed to see the foremost flagman and only slackened up when warned by the second man, who was within a short distance of the excursion train. The fast mail was running at a high rate of speed and it was unable to come to a full stop. When the fast mail struck, it was making 15 miles an hour. The engine, the baggage car and the foremost mailcar left the track and rolled down the embankment. The impact badly damaged the engine and baggage car of the excursion train, but the cars remained upright.

Most of the injured were in the baggage car on the excursion train. This car had been turned into a refreshment car and in that were about 50 persons, mostly negroes, making merry. The crash came without warning and they were tumbled into a shrieking, groaning mass, crushed and otherwise maimed. The injured were cared for quickly and every attention was given. When the track was cleared, the dead were taken to Lee's Summit and the injured brought to the Missouri Pacific Hospital at Kansas City. There it is stated tonight all are expected to recover.

TWO DEAD, ONE INSANE.

Aftermath of Hot Wave in the Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Two persons stricken by the heat last week, Joseph Walsh and Annie Rosener, died today, while Mrs. Mary Gibson, aged 33 years, became insane, after suffering from the heat several days. The temperature today was moderate.

Storm Brings Paris Relief.

PARIS, July 12.—The intense heat continued today until a storm of extra violence broke over the city and reduced the temperature.

Cashier Wrecks a Bank.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 12.—Joseph W. Cummin is in jail on a charge of grand larceny. He was secretary-treasurer and cashier of the Cornwall Bank and is alleged to be a defaulter to the extent of about $50,000, wrecking the bank. Yesterday the State Bank Examiner appeared at the bank and before the examination of the books Cummin confessed that he was short in his accounts.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

The Brieflet Every Saturday.

STILETTO CUTLERY
EVERY BLADE WARRANTED

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Stops falling hair. Makes hair grow. Restores color. Cures dandruff. Could you ask anything more? And it's so economical, too. A little of it goes a great ways. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Tried Friends Best.

For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.

A Known Fact

For bilious headache, dyspepsia sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases. TUTT'S Liver PILLS AN ABSOLUTE CURE.