

STRIPS FOR WAR

Britain Is Making Her Ships Ready.

RUSH ORDERS GIVEN

Great Quantities of Coal Are Being Bought.

CHANNEL FLEET SAILS TODAY

Several Torpedo-Boats Leave Tangier Fully Equipped.

CABINET IS CALLED TO MEET

New Complications Raised by the Report of Russian Admiral on the Trawler Incident Will Be Considered.

Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's explanation of the attack of his squadron on British trawlers probably turned the current of diplomatic negotiations into a new channel. The British Foreign Office, in its court, is obliged to accept an investigation into circumstances narrated by the Russian Admiral, reinforced as it is by the testimony of subordinate officers of the squadron, and by the report of the Danish Minister of Marine, commanding the Russian Channel. Pending developments in diplomatic exchanges the British Admiralty is showing the utmost activity in bringing fleets within the course of the Russian squadron. The Russian ships at Vigo, Spain, it is promised, will depart as soon as necessary repairs are completed. France and Germany may be regarded as throwing the weight of their influence in the scale for peaceful conclusion of the controversy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Notwithstanding the diplomatic check in consequence of Admiral Rojestvensky's report, it is evident that Great Britain is preparing for the possibility of war. Tremendous activity is reported from all dockyards, where vessels under repair are being made ready for sea under urgent orders from the Admiralty.

While no time limit for the receipt of Russia's reply has been fixed, it is generally understood today that the route of the Russian squadron past Gibraltar will be barred by the Channel squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

Perhaps the most significant development is the Cabinet meeting which is called for noon today. While the call was issued prior to the receipt of Rojestvensky's report, which changed the situation considerably and appears to place some of the burden of proof upon Great Britain, the meeting undoubtedly marks the reaching of a serious stage.

The ships of the British Channel fleet cleared their decks this afternoon. It is rumored that the whole fleet, with the exception of the battleship Caesar, will steam westward tomorrow with the alleged purpose of making a sham attack against the Rock of Gibraltar.

Several torpedo-boats left Tangier this afternoon, fully equipped.

A division of the Mediterranean fleet, comprising six battleships, all the armored cruisers and 20 torpedo-boats, is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

At Cardiff it is stated that Admiralty agents are securing great quantities of coal for Gibraltar, Portsmouth, Malta and other ports and paying high freights. The Mediterranean fleet is hastening in the direction of Gibraltar, and it is announced that the Channel squadron, with decks cleared, will leave Gibraltar early this morning. It is alleged, the object being a sham attack on the rock. The home fleet likewise is concentrated. In fact, almost the entire British navy is pointing in the direction of the Baltic fleet, a portion of which is expected to sail from Vigo during today.

that the Cabinet had been called to assemble immediately. This brought out a crowd in Downing street, but it quickly disappeared when informed the Mr. Balfour had not arrived from Hatfield House and that they were 24 hours ahead of time.

Admiral Rojestvensky's report seemed to stagger almost everyone. His statements were received with incredulity, and evidently the reply was regarded as merely an adroit counter in order to gain time. The text of the Admiral's telegrams, received at a late hour last night, are calculated to inflame instead of allay the resentment of the British public. His statement that "he endeavored to spare the trawlers and ceased to fire as soon as the torpedo-boats were out of sight," together with the virtual accusation of complicity with supposed Japanese torpedo-boats against the fishermen is hardly likely to reconcile an angry nation to the possibility that there is another side to the case calling for investigation.

SITUATION MOST COMPLICATED

Attended With Dangerous Possibilities for Peace of All Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—One of the most complicated diplomatic situations in recent history, and one that is attended with most dangerous possibilities for the peace of the whole of Europe, exists tonight, with no sign of immediate solution. The tension that arose when the dispute between Great Britain and Russia resolved itself into the simple question whether Russia would or would not guarantee in advance that some punishment should be administered to the offending officers of the Baltic squadron, has been modified by the introduction of an entirely new set of contentions contained in Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's report; yet even the most astute diplomats, who recognize a temporary improvement in conditions, are puzzled by the complications that so curiously came in. However, there is tonight no sign of the powers not concerned in the dispute. A very strong conviction that a way out will be found other than in recourse to war.

The Foreign Office, apparently as puzzled as the onlookers, pursues the policy of silence, and the British press is almost totally uninformed. The voluminous exchanges daily occurring between London and St. Petersburg continue, the statements being sent from Russia, has been received adding to the implication that Russia is ignoring the British negotiations. It is this misconception which is chiefly responsible for the stirring up of a popular agitation against which the government may find it hard to stand out in the possible event of Foreign Minister Lansdowne withdrawing the demand that Russia guarantee punishment before inquiry is instituted.

Britain Must Be Less Urgent.

Had Admiral Rojestvensky's report not arrived, it is probable the dispute would have been settled one way or the other tonight. Its terms, however, are generally held to prevent the presentation of the ultimatum which Great Britain undoubtedly intended to send. Although Lord Lansdowne has frankly said the circumstances reported by Admiral Rojestvensky are to him inconceivable, the Foreign Minister is not prevented from seeing that new light has been thrown on the "outrage," and that diplomatic usage now compels less urgent action than the British government at first contemplated.

France Gives Britain Much Concern.

The attitude of France is held to be of the first importance. It was said today by the representative of another great power that if France had given definite assurances she would not support Russia in the event of war growing out of the North Sea incident, a hostile issue would be almost inevitable, as the temptation to crush the Russian naval power, after such provocation, could scarcely have been resisted by Great Britain. It is pointed out that it is greatly to France's interest to preserve peace, and her efforts in that direction obviously will be strengthened by not committing herself except at the last moment. So long as Great Britain is not sure whether France will help Russia she will not be likely to engage in war; while Russia, with France neutral, would, it is thought at most of the embassies here, scarcely invite defeat. The most probable solution of the rumors regarding France's position is said by a high authority to be that she has given her word to the Emperor, but that she does not desire to become involved, but has reserved her final decision.

Hayashi Sure Admiral Is Wrong.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, after reading Admiral Rojestvensky's report, again reiterated his statement that it was impossible that any Japanese torpedo-boat could have been with the Russian Admiral's fleet. He declared that Rojestvensky's own statement of indiscriminate firing after such slight investigation proved that the Russian fleet was likely to menace the safety of all neutral seas and make international law merely a farce. War between England and Russia, Baron Hayashi frankly admitted, would be greatly to Japan's advantage; yet, as a friend of England, he would be sorry to see it come, though such a war could hardly consist of more than one naval engagement, the result of which would be a foregone conclusion.

Exactly what method can be taken to investigate Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's statements does not clearly appear. The Russian Embassy here can throw no light upon the alleged presence of torpedo-boats in the North Sea, the British Admiralty has no information, and fresh inquiry among the trawlers elicits no new facts. The Russian Embassy thinks a further and more elaborate inquiry is proceeding at Vigo, where the testimony of the officers participating in the affair is being minutely recorded.

So far as known here, the United States is not moving in the present dispute.

FIRE ON FIRST

Russian Admiral Says He Acted on Defensive.

REPORT MADE TO CZAR

Two Torpedo-Boats Represented to Have Made Attack.

PUBLIC ACCEPTS HIS STORY

It Raises a Direct Issue With Britain, but the People Are Willing to Back the Government to the Utmost Extremity.

STATEMENTS OF ADMIRAL.

Two torpedo-boats advanced to attack, without lights, under the cover of darkness. One of the torpedo-boats was sunk. The detachment endeavored to spare fishing-boats. There was not a single torpedo-boat in the Russian squadron. The steamboats were not aided because they were suspected of complicity. No warship, even in the time of deep peace, would have acted otherwise.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—(G. I. A. M.)

The mystery of the trawler affair, instead of being cleared up by Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's report today, appears to be deeper than ever. The Admiral declares he was attacked in the darkness by two torpedo-boats which came upon the squadron from the direction of the fishing fleet. He opened fire and believes he sank one of the torpedo-boats, the other making off under cover among the fishermen.

As soon as he noticed the fishermen, Admiral Rojestvensky ceased firing. He proceeded on his way without leaving any vessel behind, and says he believes the vessel which the fishermen reported remained on the scene for six hours without offering succor to the growing was the other torpedo-boat, either waiting for her consort or repeating damage inflicted by the fire of his ships. The Admiral declares no torpedo-boats were with the squadron.

In concluding his telegram, Admiral Rojestvensky expressed in the most warm-hearted way the regrets of the whole squadron to the fishermen who had suffered, and to the families of the victims. The Admiral's explanation is hailed with the greatest satisfaction at the Admiralty and elsewhere, but it is felt that a direct issue has now been raised between Great Britain and Russia, and the issue has entered on a more delicate stage. Public sentiment in both countries doubtless will demand the most searching investigation to establish facts, and probably neither nation will be willing to accept the result of an ex-parte inquiry by the other. The outcome probably will be a mixed tribunal of some sort. This, at least, is the suggestion of some of the cooler men here, as it is felt that only thus could a repetition of the Maine inquiry be avoided.

Public Stands by Admiral.

Popular excitement has reached a pitch unequalled since the beginning of the war. Public sympathy and confidence undoubtedly are with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, and should Russia choose to stand upon this version without further inquiry there is no question that such a course would be popular with the masses, who would be willing to back the government in the controversy to the utmost extremity. It is most improbable, however, that the government will adopt such a course. It is much more probable that after the first flush of excitement has faded, a middle way will be found whereby the facts can be established and the national pride of both countries maintained.

Sir Rojestvensky's report was telegraphed from Vigo direct to the Emperor, who received it Wednesday night. It was communicated yesterday to Ambassador Harding by Foreign Minister Lansdowne and Ambassador Benckendorff, but others of his diplomatic colleagues.

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under similar circumstances would have failed to open fire, and add he courts the fullest inquiry and suggests that a court of inquiry could be held at Vigo.

In diplomatic circles Rojestvensky's report created the keenest interest. One of the things particularly pointed out is the fact that the Rojestvensky report was written after he had seen the foreign accounts of the affair. The Admiralty is unable to explain why, after being attacked, he waited four days before reporting, and that he then took pains to reply to the allegations of the press. In some quarters this is regarded as suspicious. Of course, the government accepts the report in perfect faith, and it is a quality which should prove that the report was prepared to shield himself, the most severe punishment will be meted out to him. If, on the contrary, it is proved to be correct, it will place Great Britain in an awkward position.

Reports that Great Britain has demanded the punishment of the authors of the trawler incident are untrue. Great Britain has not yet made any specific demands except for an inquiry, pending which there can be no question of a demand for punishment.

DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL.

Torpedo-Boats Advanced to Attack Under Cover of Darkness. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—The Naval General Staff publishes the following dispatches from Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky: "First dispatch.—The North Sea incident was caused by two torpedo-boats advancing to attack without lights, under cover of darkness, against the vessel leading the detachment. When the detachment turned on its searchlights and opened fire, the presence of several small steamboats resembling steam fishing-boats was discovered. The detachment endeavored to spare these, and ceased firing as soon as the torpedo-boats were out of sight.

"The English press is indignant because a torpedo-boat left by the detachment on the spot until morning did not aid the victims. Now, there was not a single torpedo-boat near the detachment, and none was left behind, consequently the vessel remaining near the small steamboats was that torpedo-boat which was not sunk but only damaged. The detachment did not aid the little steamboats because we suspected them of complicity on account of their obstinately cutting into the order of the positions of our vessels. Several of them showed no lights, and others only very late."

"Second dispatch.—Having met several hundred fishing-boats, the squadron showed them every consideration except when they were in company with foreign torpedo-boats, of which one disappeared while the other, according to the fisherman's own evidence, remained among them until morning. They supposed it was a Russian and were indignant because it did not aid the victims; but it was foreign, and remained until morning, seeking the other torpedo-boat, its consort, either to repair damage or through fear of betraying itself to those who were not its accomplices. If there were also on the spot fishermen imprudently dragged into the enterprise, I beg in the name of the whole squadron to express my sincere regret to the unfortunate victims of circumstances under which no warship, even in time of deep peace, could have acted otherwise."

POSITION TAKEN BY RUSSIA.

No Foreign Power Can Demand the Punishment of the Officers.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Associated Press understands that the new phase introduced into the situation by Rojestvensky's report was the almost exclusive subject of discussion at the two conferences between Ambassador Benckendorff and Foreign Secretary Lansdowne today. In consequence, the question of punishment is held in abeyance.

Lord Lansdowne, it is stated, said to Ambassador Benckendorff that while the Russian report referred to the fact that the Russian government was bound to take the word of its own Admiral. The opinion expressed to the Associated Press at the Foreign Office was that it is ridiculous to suppose that two torpedo-boats could be unnoticed among the fishing fleet.

As regards the British demand for the punishment of the Russian officers being an infringement of Russia's sovereignty and rights, Ambassador Benckendorff, in his interview with Lansdowne, maintained that such punishment must be taken on the spontaneous initiative of the Emperor's government, and that a demand for a foreign power that Russia shall punish her officers cannot be entertained.

In any event it was impossible for the Russian government to mete out punishment without having first obtained the facts as presented by its own officers. Count Benckendorff also pointed out that the Emperor's telegram was regarded by all Russian as a personal communication to King Edward, and as an expression of the sentiment of the whole Russian nation.

Ambassador Benckendorff paid another visit to Lord Lansdowne at about 3 o'clock this afternoon. This caused considerable bewilderment here, and there is beginning to be evidence of some disposition to believe in the possibility that there is another side to the story, and that the situation requires more light.

The Foreign Office regards the statement of Lord Lansdowne that a Swedish steamer Aldebaran, now at Goffe, Sweden, from Hull, England, as being very important in indicating that the Russians had previously fired on a defenseless ship, when there was no question of the presence of torpedo-boats.

SPAIN WILL LET SHIPS COAL.

Each Vessel in Vigo Will Take on 400 Tons and Sail Today.

VIGO, Spain, Oct. 27.—The Spanish authorities have now given permission for the Russian squadron to coal during each vessel to 400 tons. The squadron will sail tomorrow at daybreak, its alleged destination being Tangier.

As Admiral Rojestvensky was leaving the palace of the Military Governor of Vigo yesterday an old man stepped forward and kissed his forehead. The crowd which witnessed the incident loudly applauded, and the Admiral appeared to be much affected by the popular ovation.

The Mayor of Vigo addressed the Admiral in the name of the city and the nation, wishing glory to Emperor Nicholas and prosperity to Russia.

Will Allow Ships to Make Repairs. MADRID, Spain, Oct. 27.—M. Schevitch, the Russian Ambassador to Spain, and Foreign Minister San Pedro had a long conference here today. The government has authorized the Russian warships at Vigo to remain in port and complete repairs on condition that they leave immediately after repairs are completed.

KING IN A SNARL

Political Storm Center of Washington.

MEAD IS IN NO DANGER

Complications May Cut His Majority Somewhat.

FOUGHT BY LIQUOR INTERESTS

Former Adherents of McBride Are Out Working for Entire Ticket—Effect of Seattle's Desire for United States Senator.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 27.—(Staff Correspondence.)—King County is engaged in the very strenuous task of sustaining her well-earned reputation as the political storm-center of the State of Washington. The fact that King County emerges from these perils in such a manner as to have the same condition as the bridle pulpit that toyed with the Kansas cyclone, in Eugene Ware's famous poem, has in no wise disconcerted her, and a storm that will break at Olympia early next year is now gathering fast at Seattle.

It is still early in the game, but the United States Senatorship is rapidly being drawn into the snarl which has already reached a state of desperate intricacy. The complexity of the situation east of the Cascade Mountains was such as to preclude anything like an accurate estimate as to the outcome of the approaching contest, and on this side of the mountains the matter becomes still more difficult.

Given a certain number of voters and under normal conditions the leaders of the respective parties can figure out with a fair degree of accuracy about how many should land in each camp. But political conditions in Seattle are not normal, and the problems regarding the age of an and similar questions are plain and easy compared with the work of determining how many votes will be cast in Seattle and for whom they will be counted.

Registration Lists Padded.

The pre-emptive factor in this uncertainty is the registration lists. These lists show something over 27,000 votes in Seattle, but the most sanguine political boss does not expect to see 27,000 votes counted. The lists in the lists is estimated at from 2000 to 4000 names. Several hundred of these names are said to belong to individuals who kindly lent them to friends before they (the owners of the names) departed for Alaska, Mexico and other lands. It is even stated that many of these names were contributed by unprepossessing tombstones in adjacent cemeteries.

The Republicans are assuming that the most of this padded registration is of a nature hostile to their interest, and for that reason they will endeavor by close attention to business to prevent too many of these votes being counted. It is expected too much to hope that they will be entirely successful in shutting out this illegal colonization work, and it accordingly becomes impossible to figure accurately even on the number of votes that will be cast.

Eliminating this padded registration element from the situation and in the division of the legitimate vote it is not apparent that Mead will be in any danger. He will naturally run behind his ticket, as a portion of the McBride following is either silently or openly fighting him, and the liquor men and gamblers are also opposing him.

Estimate Difficult to Make.

The extent of the defection from a normal majority caused by these factors is not easily arrived at. Some of the McBride-Preston Republicans and Democrats claim it sufficiently high to give Turner a majority in the county of from 2000 to 3000 votes, but from a Republican standpoint Mead is regarded as a winner in the county by about the same figures. More conservative Democrats claim only an even break for Turner, and some Republicans will be satisfied with 1500 majority.

Under such circumstances estimates are usually hazardous, but I think the power of the McBride Republicans and liquor men has been overestimated by the Turner men. In giving a basis for their extravagant claims, the Democrats figure on a solid vote from the liquor men and from the McBride Republicans. Admitting that their claims are justified, it is still impossible to figure out anything but a majority for Mead, unless too many illegal voters get their ballots into the boxes.

This is not a hazardous statement, for a test of the strength of this opposition was made in the city election last Spring, when Ballinger was elected Mayor. The Preston-McBride-Gottstein forces and the liquor men and gamblers all fought Ballinger. The liquor men and the gamblers knew that the election of Ballinger meant a closed town. The issue was plain and they fought him to a man, until near the close of the campaign, when Mayor Humes quitted some of them by promising that Ballinger would carry out the policy of the Humes administration. Few of them believed Humes, and Ballinger actually lost votes by the announcement, for some of the church people feared that he would do as Humes said he would and would not close the town. The saloon men had their business at stake then; now their only motive is revenge, and it seems impossible for them to make a better showing than they made when the motive was stronger.

Ballinger defeated the liquor men, gamblers, Democrats and Republican soreheads by over 1200 majority. Mead will make a much better showing by Ballinger's opposition than was made by Ballinger. Numerous former adherents to the McBride lost cause have recovered from their

snarls and are out working for the ticket from top to bottom and even the liquor men are not so unanimous in their support of Turner as they were a short time ago.

Then there is a large number of influential Democrats who are making a bitter and uncompromising fight on Turner on account of the insincerity of his political convictions. By adding the strength of the McBride Republicans who have returned to the fold since the city election, that of the anti-Turner Democrats and the liquor interests that are now willing to have peace, to the 1500 majority of the Spring election, the indicated size of Mr. Mead's majority in King County might be safely placed at more than 3000 votes. This on the supposition that attempts at crooked registration work will be unsuccessful.

Nor is this the sum total of the Mead strength that may be massed on election day. The long-cherished desire of Seattle to be represented in the United States Senate is being used by the Mead following to force support for their candidate. Ex-Senator John L. Wilson, Jacob Furth and Samuel Piles, with strength corresponding to the order in which they are named, are candidates for the United States Senate. Their plans of campaign are not drawn on similar lines, but they are unanimous on one feature of the coming struggle, and that is that no King County man can expect support for Senator from other counties if Mead is slaughtered in this county.

Mead's friends in various parts of the state have served notice to this effect on the King County Republicans and the latter are taking most effective means to prevent a disaster of this nature. A business men's club has been formed, and with a rapidly increasing membership is holding daily meetings and doing most effective work in strengthening the Mead defenses.

Warned by Past History.

King County Republicans have had a number of warning examples of the folly of knitting Republican candidates and Richard Olney, and his friends defeated John Wooding, the south district candidate for Sheriff, two years ago, yet little realized that their work with the stillflood would cost Seattle the United States Senatorship, but that is exactly what happened, and Seattle is not at all anxious for this kind of history to repeat itself.

The south district has another candidate for Sheriff this year, and if he gets the kind of a deal that was given John Wooding two years ago, trouble in wholesale quantities is inevitable, and King will need all of the assistance she can command from outside sources to offset the internal dissension. There's little doubt but that the Sheriff, as well as the rest of the county, state and National ticket, will be elected, but King County will be held to strict accountability by the rest of the state, and especially by the northwestern counties, if she fails to give Mead a good safe majority.

That the Republicans here realize their responsibility in this direction is apparent in the current endeavors they are making to organize their forces to the best possible advantage. Even should the Democrats succeed in counting the votes of a thousand or two "colonized" patriots, Mead should win in King County by a small majority. If the plans of the colonizers are thwarted, his majority here should be greater than Turner will receive in Spokane, Whitman and Lincoln, the most rabid Turner counties in the state.

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HEARST IS BITTER

His Paper Turns on Olney and Cleveland.

SPEECHES WILL DO HARM

Masses Will Conclude Democracy Is Allied With Capital.

KNOX TOLD THE PLAIN TRUTH

Party Cannot Consistently Profess Anti-Trust Principles and Constitute Belmont and Men of His Kind Leaders.

SENTIMENTS OF HEARST.

It is mere political madness to allow such Democrats as Grover Cleveland and Richard Olney to take the stump. For every Republican vote they gain, hundreds, if not thousands, of Democratic votes are lost. They don't represent genuine Democracy on the trust issue, nor on any other which has popular strength behind it. Cleveland did nothing toward prosecuting trusts when he was President; later he did his best to hinder their prosecution by Attorney-General Knox. Olney's position is no better. Do the managers suppose that at any stage of the Presidential campaign has it been an advantage to the Democratic cause to have Belmont, of Wall street, associated with it?

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—(Special.)

Hearst's American, which is supposed to be supporting Parker, prints a long editorial today which, in part, is as follows: "Senator Knox tells the truth when he accuses the Democratic party of inconsistency in professing anti-trust principles, while at the same time including among its conspicuous leaders August Belmont, Cord Meyer, Thomas F. Ryan, John B. McDonald, Patrick McCarran and others of like kind. It is mere political madness to allow such Democrats as Grover Cleveland and Richard Olney to take the stump. For every Republican vote they gain, hundreds, if not thousands, of Democratic votes are lost. They don't represent genuine Democracy on the trust issue, nor on any other which has popular strength behind it. Cleveland did nothing toward prosecuting trusts when he was President; later he did his best to hinder their prosecution by Attorney-General Knox. Olney's position is no better. In essentials, Cleveland and Olney and their sort are as good Republicans as President Roosevelt. They are allied with plutocracy. Do the managers suppose that at any stage of the Presidential campaign it has been advantageous to the Democratic cause to have Belmont, of Wall street, associated with it, or Meyer, or Ryan? The names of the Democratic party imply to the people's mind trust influence in politics quite as much as the names of Rockefeller, Morgan and Baer. To the voting masses of both parties, the names of Olney and Cleveland carry no better suggestion of friendship for true Democratic principles. But they do revive bitter memories of party betrayal and special suggestion of hostility to labor. Can the Democratic party hope to win the Presidential election without the labor vote? The eloquence of Knox has not been half so helpful to Roosevelt as two speeches of Cleveland and Olney."

ROOSEVELT WILL MAKE ANSWER

He Characterizes Charges of Judge Parker as Infamous.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—(Special.)—Judge Parker's strictures against the President are to be answered by President Roosevelt himself. If the present understanding is carried out, he will write letters to several personal friends, embodying his views upon certain phases of the present campaign. These friends will make them public. It comes from excellent authority tonight that the first letter will be written to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, a close personal friend. In it the President will express himself as freely as one is permitted to do in such a matter upon what the President declares are purposely misleading statements advanced by Judge Parker. It can hardly be said that the President is alarmed over the present conditions, but it is true that he has become anxious over recent reports from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, West Virginia and Indiana. He fears that Judge Parker's recent utterances relative to Governmental expenditures and the fiscal policy are doing harm. To counteract this, Secretary Shaw, Secretary Moody, Secretary Taft and Secretary Hay have been devoting almost the entire week to denying statements made by the Democratic candidate. These speeches have become personal and in part bitter. But the President believes the situation demands even more rigorous treatment. It is said he favored making a personal statement, but that he has been persuaded against that course. He has been fretting under the charge that his selection of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as chairman of the National Republican Committee was for the purpose of overhauling the trusts into supporting him. Mr. Cortelyou, it is understood, has advised against noticing the charges, but the President has now determined to have his own way in answering charges which he characterizes to close friends as infamous.