

SAYS ROOSEVELT STOLE HIS POLICY

Bryan Makes Speeches in Connecticut.

REVOLT AMONG OPPONENTS

President Acts on Democratic Principles.

ROOT OUT ALL MONOPOLY

New Haven and Bridgeport Hear Denunciation of Trusts and Tar- iff and Left-Handed Com- pliments to Roosevelt.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 31.—The visit of William Jennings Bryan to Connecticut today must have strongly reminded him of the strenuous days during his Presidential campaigns, for he delivered four addresses, each of considerable length, attended two receptions and was the center of handshaking bees whenever his admirers could reach him. All this was crowded into the interval between noon, when he reached this city, and the hour of his retirement tonight as the guest of ex-Senator Archibald McNeill, of Bridgeport. Everywhere he was heartily received, although there was an absence of street demonstrations both here and in Bridgeport. His audiences, however, at times were wildly enthusiastic, especially at the noon luncheon here.

Not Good Democratic Ground.

The features of the day were the luncheon and the conference of the New England Democrats. At the former Mr. Bryan was welcomed to the city and state with a cordiality that has seldom been extended to a visitor, and at the latter he stood before a representative body of New England Democrats and with great earnestness spoke of the problems which the party must face in the coming campaign. Mr. Bryan said in the course of this address that New England never had been a "good breeding place for Democracy. Democracy had never considered it so; neither did Jackson."

A delay at the start of Mr. Bryan's trip caused an overlapping of the three meetings here, to the disappointment of many. The mass meeting on the Green had to be started before the luncheon was actually over, and the Democratic conference was not completed until it was time for Mr. Bryan to deliver his first address of the day. The chief change in the programme here was the inclusion of ex-Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island as one of the other speakers after the address he had prepared for the luncheon had been ruled out as being out of place at a strictly non-partisan gathering, the change being made at the last moment. Mr. Garvin spoke at the luncheon, however, paying tribute to the uprightness of Mr. Bryan.

Deals With Main Issues.

Mr. Bryan left New Haven for Bridgeport shortly before 6 o'clock, in that city going to the home of Mr. McNeill for dinner and later addressing an audience at the Armory. Both of his main addresses at the mass meeting were along the lines of his address at Madison Square Garden last night, tonight upon a strictly non-partisan gathering, the change being made at the last moment. Mr. Garvin spoke at the luncheon, however, paying tribute to the uprightness of Mr. Bryan.

ASSAILS REPUBLICAN COURSE

Bryan Only Man Party Can Elect

Follows Democratic Principles.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 31.—Enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan marked his coming to this city tonight. He spoke in the Bridgeport armory.

For an hour Mr. Bryan assailed the Republican party on its attitude toward the questions now before the American people. He said that the Republican party had had a chance to repeal every law that had not contributed to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people, and it was his intention to show why the people are not happy.

On the tariff question he said the policy of the Republican party has contributed to the present unrest and there is no promise of reform. The high tariff was made by the manufacturers, its blessings do not prevent the party members from threatening its overthrow, but the men who made the tariff now demand their blood money. Moreover, the tariff is antagonizing every other Nation; it makes them raise barriers. Germany was overjoyed at the beef scandals. It was said there of the United States:

"If you won't let us sell to you, we won't buy of you." In England two years ago during a great discussion of the fiscal question, the doctrine of retaliation was advocated.

Mr. Bryan referred to the last speech of President McKinley, which was a plea for reciprocity, and said that since the death of the lamented President his party had absolutely failed to heed that advice.

"My friends," said Mr. Bryan, "there is a great revolution in the Republican party. Ten years ago the Republicans said they could go out into the street and pick up a man anywhere who could

be elected President; six years ago they said there were hundreds who could be elected. Today they say there is only one man who can be elected on a Republican platform; and that man has been following Democratic principles. Is there any lesson in that?"

In the course of his discussion of the trust question, Mr. Bryan said that he held the opinion that President Roosevelt had not lived up to his opportunities in prosecuting the trusts.

CANNOT REGULATE MONOPOLY

Bryan Tells New Haven Only Course Is to Destroy It.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 31.—At the Democratic mass meeting on the Green, where several thousand people assembled, John J. Lenta was the first speaker. He was followed by ex-Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, whose remarks were directed to a denunciation of monopolies. He said the vote for Congressmen this Fall would show whether the country was satisfied with the results of President Roosevelt's well-meant efforts to curb the trusts. He discussed the rate law and pure food law as treating symptoms and said chronic diseases could not be cured by treating symptoms. The cause must be removed and trusts destroyed. He said Democratic prospects in New England were brighter this Fall than at any time since 1892.

Government Reflects People.

George Fred Williams finished an address just as Mr. Bryan entered the big hall.

Mr. Bryan was introduced during deafening applause and held the attention of his big audience for nearly three-quarters of an hour. He said, among other things:

"I have found that the Government is to a very large extent an accurate reflection of the intelligence of a people, for, when there is great ignorance, there is usually very bad government. Where the people are not trained to study and do not for themselves understand the issues, they are taken advantage of by those who do understand. And I have been encouraged to find that everywhere there is a tendency to enlarge the sphere of education, for it means that there will also be growth in the government toward perfection."

Now, then, the Democratic party has a policy. The Republican party does not outline its policy to the Democratic party. The President today is embarrassed by the fact that you can search the platform upon which he was elected with a magnifying glass and you cannot find one single promise of reform on any subject. The trouble with the President has been that, when he tried to do anything, he had to wait until the Republicans in line with the Democratic platform instead of the Republican platform. And the trouble with the Republican party in this campaign is that its motto is "Stand pat, defend what you have and don't promise anything more." They say, Stand by the President. Well, my friends, the only way you can stand by the President, if he really wants reform, is to give him a Democratic Congress to back him instead of a Republican Congress.

No Defense of Monopoly.

My friends, I believe that a private monopoly is an indefinable thing. You cannot find a Republican platform that denounces the principle of private monopoly. The line is going to be drawn. We are going to find out who is in favor of exterminating a trust and who is not in favor of it. The man who is in favor of regulating might just as well consider it so; neither did Jackson."

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DEMOCRACY SPLIT ANEW BY LEADER

Roar of Disgust From Conservatives.

BRYAN GOES OVER TO HEARST

Chance of Election Wrecked by New Radicalism.

AWFUL JOLT TO HARMONY

Democratic Leaders Say Government Ownership Idea Makes Him Im- possible Candidate—Radicals Dance With Glee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—"The same old Bryan"—the expression has passed hundreds if not thousands of times from Democrat to Democrat in New York today. Conservative Democrats, which in the past few months has been acclaiming the leadership in 1906 of the man it would not follow in 1896 or 1900—where it did follow was actuated merely by motives of regularity—is preparing to take back its endorsement. Harmony has received an awful jolt and the prospect of the old fight between radicals and nonradicals for control of the next Democratic National convention looms high above the horizon.

Hearst Faction Elated.

With the huzzas of the homecoming welcome still ringing in his ears, Bryan shot away from New York to New England this morning, not yet by any means the complete conqueror of the enemy's country. His Madison-Square Garden speech last night has transformed the whole political atmosphere and the Hearst element is wildly elated over his new platform. The opposite element is in the dumps. National and state ownership and operation of railroads is too much for the oldtimers, so anxious to stay in the party camp.

All Says Bryan Blundered.

"Bryan blundered" is the heading tonight in one of the independent Democratic newspapers of highest standing in Greater New York. Every Democratic and independent paper takes a rap at the peerless leader, with the exception of the Hearst papers. They as yet, have said nothing. The Times this morning reads Bryan out of the party. The World, naturally Democratic in tone, agrees with Mr. Bryan in everything he says up to Government ownership, but declares that the proclamation that only two men can defeat Mr. Bryan in 1908—Roosevelt and Bryan himself—says that Bryan has performed the job; that his defeat is accomplished in advance of his nomination. "Government management, never," says the Herald.

Welcomes Loudest Critics.

Strangest of all in connection with the rumpus Bryan's speech has stirred

up is the fact that even those who were most prominently identified with arranging the unparalleled welcome to a returning private citizen are today most vehement in criticism of his newly-announced platform. They are averse to being quoted, but in conversation some of them declared the "mistake" Bryan had made had spoiled all hope of harmony in the party.

Even Governor Folk, of Missouri, the chairman of the reception committee, who last night referred to the former leader in two National campaigns as "the torch-bearer of righteousness," publicly stated today that Missouri never would vote for his policy of state ownership of railroads within its borders. United States Senators, Governors of Democratic states and many leaders spoke in the same vein, but they are not quite ready to say things for publication. In the words of the Democratic Brooklyn Eagle, "It will take the party a day or two to recover its health." When it does, some pungent open expressions may be expected.

Wall Street "Thrown Down."

Great satisfaction, however, is found in all that Bryan said at Madison-Square Garden by the followers of Hearst, who, at the outset of the plans for receiving Bryan upon his arrival in New York and welcoming him as the already chosen leader of the next National campaign, protested against the men who posed as the Nebraska's friends in carrying out the programme. Some anger was found in the feeling thus caused in the development of the last 24 hours.

The radicals are laughing at the apparent discomfiture of those whom they accuse of being in league with Belmont, Ryan and the Wall-street interests generally. Bryan, they say, has "thrown down" Wall street and the "conservative" Senators of the South and the "conservative" leaders of the present National committee, and the "conservative" leaders in return are declaring that Bryan has gone body and breeches over to Hearst and his crowd. To accentuate his love for the radicals, they whisper that immediately after his speech at the Garden the peerless leader went directly into private conference with Hearst.

Fond Hope Is Dashed.

It was the fond hope of the conservatives who took up Bryan with a flourish recently that his homecoming speech would be a homecoming speech, and nothing more. If he did talk politics, it was hoped he would treat the subject on broad Democratic lines and avoid injecting any new issue or "line into the situation. Within a few days of his return, grave fears were aroused, but at the last minute they were somewhat allayed by assurances that conservative advice had been accepted and that nothing would be done or said to prevent the programme of making a popular hero the man to lead the Democracy to a victory for which all could hope and work.

Has Spoiled His Chance.

"Why did not he leave out that one thing—Government ownership?" was asked and asked again and again today. "There were plenty of pressing reforms to which we all could have agreed," said the kickers, "without springing a radical idea that isn't ripe for an issue at this time, and wouldn't be thought of as a Democratic platform plank unless the leader forced it. Here was Bryan's great chance to become our leader, to be elected President and accomplish something definite. He has spoiled everything."

Of course this is the view of one side only, but it is a view that commands interest. The view of the radical side—the old radicals, between whom and those who looked for renouncing the party a stone wall has arisen again in a night—requires no comment.

Bombshell Shatters Harmony.

"The thunderbolt has been forged," says the independent Democratic Brooklyn Eagle. "The country now knows what Bryan meant by wiring from London an answer to the allegation that he was conservative by comparison with Roosevelt."

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CAR STRIKE TO BE ARBITRATED

United Railroads Offi- cials Give Consent.

AUTHORIZE SCHMITZ TO AGT

Mayor Submits the Company's Offer to Union Leaders.

BELIEVES END IS NEAR

President Calhoun's Only Stipula- tion Is That the Men Shall Re- turn to Work Pending De- cision of the Umpires.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—There is a very favorable outlook for the settlement within the next 24 hours of the strike on the United Railroads. This morning President Calhoun, of the railway corporation, and his assistant, Thornehill Mullally, held a long conference with Mayor Schmitz. The outcome of this meeting was the authorization of the Mayor, by President Calhoun, to offer arbitration of all disputed subjects to the carmen.

Mr. Calhoun insisted, however, that the strikers must first return to work before the work of arbitrating the demands of the Carmen's Union will be taken up. Mayor Schmitz then summoned President Cornelius and Secretary Bowling of the union, and for a number of hours discussed with them the proposition of Mr. Calhoun and the strike situation in general.

Strikers Call Mass Meeting.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the officials of the union issued a call for a mass-meeting of the members of the organization to be held tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock in the Central Theater, to take action on Calhoun's offer. Mayor Schmitz thinks that the end of the strike is near. The carmen have already agreed to arbitrate the matter of daily work hours, and it is thought will make a similar concession on the wage question and return to work pending the decision of the umpires.

The one object that may defeat the early settlement of the strike is Mr. Calhoun's tenacious adherence to his declaration that the men must return to work before he will consent to treat with them.

The developments today looking toward an early ending of the strike were brought about by another effort made by Mayor Schmitz to find a common ground of settlement. He requested Mr. Calhoun to accept the carmen's proposition for arbitration, which he had read in the newspapers, but of which he had received no other notice.

At the end of the discussion today Mr. Calhoun reduced to writing a proposition which the Mayor laid before the Carmen's Union for their consideration.

Mr. Calhoun's Proposition.

The proposition made by Mr. Calhoun was as follows:

If the men will promptly go back to their work we are willing and now offer to submit their request for shorter hours and higher wages to a committee of arbitration to be

selected as provided in their contract with us, namely, one by them, one by ourselves and one by the two so selected, and we will agree to be bound by the decision of said committee and will also agree that any decision reached shall take effect as of the date the men resume work.

"It is not generally known," Mr. Calhoun said tonight, "that I fed the men for six weeks after the fire and for some weeks afterwards sold them all their provisions at wholesale prices. I had reason to expect different treatment from them."

First Strikebreakers Arrive.

Escorted by seven private detectives, 28 men, said to be the vanguard of the strikebreakers en route to this city, marched from the ferry to the car barns upon their arrival at 1 o'clock this morning. They were recruited in St. Louis. Through the entire length of the distance the men were unmolested.

About noon a second band numbering about 30 men arrived at the Third and Townsend-street depot. As the train bearing these men passed the Valencia-street station the fact that strikebreakers were aboard was tipped off to the carmen by the trainmen.

The party split up in small groups upon alighting from the train, each of which was escorted by one or two special officers, and the squads made their several ways to the various car barns without any trouble. The majority of them went to the Utah Street barn. Although the numerous pickets were at the depot there was no demonstration and no attempt made to interfere with the imported men.

Two Desert at Once.

Two men deserted the strike breakers immediately upon their arrival here. Both are union carmen of this city but went East after the fire. Desiring to return to San Francisco they took advantage of the opportunity offered by the United Railroads and reported at the carmen's headquarters this afternoon.

John L. Normie, a guard from Chicago, tantalized by the taunts and jeers of youthful sympathizers with the strikers, drew his revolver and fired a shot at his tormentors. The bullet passed through the hat of Leon Paris, a bystander who immediately charged Normie's arrest on a warrant charging assault to commit murder.

Are Not Held Prisoners.

During the afternoon it became noised about that the strikebreakers who arrived today were held in the United Railroads stock yards against their will and the police finally made an investigation.

Police Commissioner Haggerty and Detective Sergeant Reynolds went to the barricaded carmen at Fillmore and Turk Street but found that the rumor was without foundation.

None of the strikebreakers expressed any desire to leave or stated that he was there against his will.

STRIKEBREAKERS AT OGDEN

Fraternize With Union Men and Declare Intention to Desert.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 31.—Two trains, carrying 550 strike breakers reached Ogden early this evening and departed before 8:30 for San Francisco. The first train was made up of men from Philadelphia, Pa. While the train was here the windows were closed and doors locked and they are virtually held prisoners. At Green River, Wyo., they raided the depot hotel and since have been held in restraint. The men on the second train mingled freely with a great crowd of unionists drawn to the depot by the announcement of their arrival.

All claimed to be in sympathy with unionism and a committee sent the following communication to a local paper:

Dear Friends: We are most of us young men and would like to see the country of the Golden West. We are not all scabs and will not take honest men's places. The object of most of us is to get to San Francisco free. You know we got our fare paid on this trip. Most of us are union tradesmen. We want to put ourselves in the right light before the Western people. There are on this train about 500 and at least 200 will desert when they get to San Francisco.

The strike breakers were all poorly clad and they claim to have been poorly fed. While crossing the state of Wyoming today they organized and made a demand for better food and more of it and threaten to leave the trains in a body. Their demands were met by a promise to supply them with three good meals a day.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW ROAD

ST. PAUL READY FOR CONSTRUCTION TO COLUMBIA.

Seattle Man Will Build From Bitter Root to Lind-Route Through Washington.

SPOKANE, Aug. 31.—Contracts for the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad from the Bitter Root Mountains to the Columbia River have been let to H. C. Henry, of Seattle.

The route follows down the St. Joseph River from the Idaho line to a point below Ferrell or St. Joe, Idaho, then goes on to Tekoa, Wash., passes on to Rosalia, goes along the south side of Rock Lake and then reaches Lind, on the Northern Pacific. From Lind the line will practically follow the survey of the old Northern Pacific cutoff from Lind to Ellensburg.

Contracts for a part of the work have been let to Grant Smith & Co. The firm includes E. N. Jones, of Jones & Onserud, railroad contractors of Spokane. Mr. Jones said tonight:

"We have our outfit now at Rosalia, and will start work at once. We shall need a thousand men, whom we will pay \$2.50 a day. Our work is to be done a year from next January."

Secretary Root Reaches Lota.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 31.—(5 P. M.)—The United States cruiser Charleston, with Secretary of State Root and party on board, has anchored at Lota.

TRANSPORT RU ON CORAL ROCKS

Sheridan In Perilous Plight in Hawaii.

SURF PREVENTS BOAT LANDING

Perched on Sharp Rock and Rolling Badly.

MAKING EFFORT TO FLOAT

Her 175 Passengers Cannot Land Through Surf, and Will Be Trans- ferred—Boat Is Swamped in Landing Amid Breakers.

HONOLULU, Aug. 31.—Hanging on a rock amidst the United States transport Sheridan is ashore on Barber's Point, the southwestern extremity of the Island of Oahu, on which stands Honolulu. Her position is alarming, as she rests on a sharp coral reef with wild surf dashing on the shore and rendering it well-nigh impossible to land a boat, as there is no beach.

The Sheridan struck at 4 A. M., and promptly blew her whistles, but did not get into communication with the shore until the wireless telegraph station at Barber's Point was opened in the morning. She lies broadside to the shore, with her bow pointing towards Honolulu, and is rolling noticeably.

Difficult to Land Passengers.

All morning boats were vainly trying to find a landing place, but at last the second officer got ashore and saved his boat's crew, though the boat itself was swamped in the breakers. He denies a report that the machinery broke down before the steamer could reach the shore. The vessel through the surf in canoes.

The Sheridan has aboard 125 through passengers and 60 soldiers, and their transfer to the shore or to other craft is a serious problem. Captain Peabody has signalled the steamer Claudine to take the natives ashore. If possible, the transfer will be made at once, the revenue cutter Manning assisting.

Captain Peabody says that, if power is applied quickly, he believes the Sheridan can be saved, but otherwise there is little hope. The swell is very heavy and the coral rocks are very sharp. Good order is maintained on board the vessel. The Sheridan's engines are being repaired and coal is being rapidly thrown overboard with a view to trying to float her at high tide this afternoon. The tug Fearless and several interisland steamers have gone to her assistance.

Captain Takes the Blame.

Captain Peabody is reported to have assumed all the responsibility for the accident, saying that the vessel was in too close.

MUST SPEND NIGHT ON BOARD

Passengers Cannot Land, and the Steamer Is in Dangerous Position.

HONOLULU, Aug. 31.—At 6 o'clock tonight it was thought that many, if not all, the Sheridan's passengers would be obliged to spend the night aboard the stranded vessel. Only two boats have reached shore, and one of these was badly smashed in the surf.

A wireless message has been sent for another steamer to assist in taking the passengers off. The surf is very heavy and the transfer of passengers will be very difficult.

The position of the Sheridan is very serious, but it is predicted that she will be floated early in the morning.

The transport Sheridan, Captain Peabody, sailed from Manila on August 13 for San Francisco, with a number of passengers, but no troops. She touched at Nagasaki on August 17 and was expected to arrive in San Francisco about September 8. The Sheridan is 445 feet 5 inches long and 48 feet 2 inches beam. Her gross tonnage is 2,673 and her draught under normal conditions is 39 feet. She has watertight compartments and a double bottom, which may contribute to save her.

She was built in Ireland in 1892, and was formerly known as the British steamer Massachusetts. During the Spanish-American war she was taken into the service of the United States Government and her name changed to Sheridan in accordance with the plan of giving the names of eminent commanders to Army transports.

BOHEMIAN COAL STRIKE

Miners Demand Eight-Hour Day, All Colliers May Be Affected.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—The miners' strike in Bohemia is daily assuming larger dimensions and it is feared it will extend to the whole of the coal regions in that country. The strikers demand an eight-hour day with minimum wages of 84 cents a day for miners and 72 cents for laborers.

Involver conflicts between the authorities and the strikers and their sympathizers have already occurred.

Minister Hayashi May Resign.

TOKIO, Aug. 31.—Although the leave of absence granted to Viscount Hayashi, Foreign Minister and ex-Ambassador to Great Britain is semi-officially declared to be devoid of political significance, there is reason to believe that serious differences have arisen between him and Premier Saionji and that the Viscount is likely to resign his portfolio.

