

BYRAN TO BE HIS PARTY'S NOMINEE

By Removing Ownership Issue He Makes Himself Solid With Democrats.

IS HARD MAN TO DEFEAT

Fairbanks, Cannon, Root or Knox Would Stand No Show in Race.

Taft or Hughes Needed by the Republicans.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 29.—When William J. Bryan, through the Commons, announced that "Government ownership is not an immediate issue," he removed all doubt as to his desire again to be the Presidential nominee of his party, and by that same stroke he did more to make his nomination certain than he could have done by all other means combined.

Politicians of both parties, and newspapers of both political faiths, generally concede that Bryan is the most likely aspirant for the Democratic nomination, and the feeling is quite general that he will be the nominee unless there is some happening within the next 21 months. If Bryan is nominated, his ultimate success or failure is believed to depend in no small degree upon the man nominated by the Republicans.

Eleven months ago Bryan landed in New York, after a tour around the world, and sent cold chills up and down the spine of thousands of his admirers who had gathered to welcome him. He declared in favor of Government ownership of railroads. After studying the operation of railroads abroad he concluded that Government ownership was the only practical solution of the railroad problem in the United States, and he freely and frankly discussed his opinion at the reception tendered in New York. Bryan had been away so long that he had gotten out of touch with the people of his party, or else he made the most successful comeback of his long political career, for his New York speech had the directly opposite effect from what he expected; it turned Democrats against him.

Bryan's Greatest Mistake.

From August 29, 1896, when he formally declared his belief in Government ownership, until July 29, 1907, when he declared Government ownership was not an immediate issue, Bryan continued to lose ground. Democrats who had stood by him through his unsuccessful campaigns, and those whose loyalty had not since been shaken, turned when Bryan advocated Government ownership, but nowhere did he lose support generally as in the South. The South can stand for a good deal; it stood for free silver when it had no direct interest in the issue, but it could not stand for Government ownership, and leading Southern Democrats—those who had supported Bryan and the few who had opposed him—departed that they could not support him if he held to his views expressed on August 29.

The same reaction that took place in the South was found in the North and in the West, but to a lesser degree; but the adverse sentiment was so strong that it would have been difficult and probably impossible for Bryan to have landed the nomination next year had he clung to his Government ownership ideas. When he got a cold reception at New York, Bryan thought the party would perjure over what he had said and ultimately come to his way of thinking, as it had done before. But there he was wrong. He was compelled to acknowledge for once, and for the first time since 1896, that his party was greater than he. Mohammed was at last obliged to get to the mountains. Bryan wanted the nomination so badly that he was willing to sacrifice what he had hoped to make the paramount issue in order that he might be the Democratic nominee of the party. But for the personal equation—but for his longing to again lead his party in a national campaign, the Government ownership issue would have been willing to sidetrack the Government ownership issue, for it is evident from his own announcement that he himself is firmly committed to the policy, but for a reason not announced he is willing to drop the discussion for the time being. There could be but one man to succeed Bryan, and that man was Bryan.

What Republican Can Beat Him?

Now that it is reasonably certain that Bryan will be the Democratic nominee, it behooves the Republican convention to nominate a man who can beat Bryan. On the list of available men who have long been paraded before the people, there are several who could not accomplish this. Among all the Republican possibilities, none would fall easier prey to Bryan than Charles W. Fairbanks. In a campaign of Fairbanks against Bryan, the Republican party might emerge from the fray in as bad a condition as the Democracy came out of the last Presidential fight, when Alton B. Parker led his party to ignominious defeat. The people believe that Bryan is not subservient to the will of corporate wealth; they believe he is honest in his desire to regulate the trusts, even though many question his proposed methods of regulation. There is not this same feeling towards Fairbanks, who is now generally suspected of a very friendly feeling toward Wall street and all it represents. Fairbanks would not be a strong candidate under any circumstances, but he would be easy prey for the popular Bryan.

The old-time relations between Senator Knox and the corporations would make him almost as weak as Fairbanks. Knox and Fairbanks are open to a common objection, but Knox enjoys a distinct advantage in that he is a man of much larger caliber and much greater ability than Fairbanks, and for that matter is a much brainer man than Bryan. Where Bryan is superficial, Knox is profound. But Knox's great ability is offset by his lack of personal popularity. He is the kind of man who is admired by those who come in contact with him, but he is not a mixer; he is not close to the people, and he would not draw with the very classes that make up the great majority of voters; the very classes with whom Bryan is strong.

Root could not beat Bryan in 1900 years. He would be a candidate after the Knox order, though with less of the corporate brand. Shaw is not to be considered, and Cannon, while he would make a better showing than Fairbanks, would not have a chance in ten of defeating Bryan.

If the principle of homogeneity was to be applied to the next campaign, the Republicans might nominate Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin. He is the nearest approach to Bryan that has so far been offered by the Republican party. He is

believed to be honest of purpose; a deadly foe of corporations, and he would stop at nothing to fight the trusts to a finish. But it would be a long stride for the Republican party to take—from Roosevelt to LaFollette—from a persistent and a consistent campaigner against corporation abuses, to a harum-scarum attack on corporate wealth. And even if the Republicans should nominate LaFollette, he might never be elected over Bryan. When it comes to Bryan methods the people will have Bryan, the real thing, if they want Bryan policies. They will not take substitute, which is what LaFollette would be.

Must Be Taft or Hughes.

LaFollette, if nominated by the Republican convention, would not receive the support of a large part of the Republican party. He made bitter enemies since he entered the Senate; he has arrayed himself with the Democrats on nearly every party vote; many believe that he is a demagogue, and such a man will not command the respect of the Republican party. As a very great Republican of this city expressed it, "LaFollette is too wild and erratic; the people don't know what he will do next." That is the principal reason why he will not be nominated, and it is the chief reason why Bryan would defeat him if he should be nominated.

If President Roosevelt should be renominated, his election would be assured. There is no other Republican who stands in a better chance. Apparently Taft or Hughes are the only ones on the list who would have an even chance. At least either would not be easy to down, but they would be defeated by Bryan. The Taft boom is not making any progress, but no more are the booms of other avowed candidates. Yet it must be acknowledged that Taft is free from criticisms that would be made of Fairbanks, of Cannon and of LaFollette. His nearest approach to being a corporation man is the fact that his two brothers are immensely wealthy, and the fact that the President believes himself that Taft is honest and could not be approached in sufficient evidence that those who know Taft will have confidence in him. Then, too, Taft comes nearer to the people than any other of the Republican candidates, and in that respect while he has less of a following than Bryan, he has a charming personality, and once nominated, his popularity would gather to welcome him. Taft would be no sure winner over Bryan.

FRANCE LIFTS EMBARGO

Negotiations for American Tariff Treaty Can Proceed.

PARIS, July 29.—What has been characterized as the obstacle in the way of continuation of negotiations between France and the United States in regard to the tariff has been removed, for France has notified the United States that she has extended from August 1 to October 1, 1907, the decree providing for the collection of the minimum duty on coffee, which was suspended in 1906. France makes clear that she considers this extension purely an act of courtesy and goodwill, and an evidence of her hope that the negotiations upon the proposed tariff submitted through M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, will result in an agreement. The negotiations will now proceed, being Ambassador White and the Foreign Office.

NO ORDER FOR FLEET TO SAIL

Ready to Come to Pacific When President Gives Word.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 29.—Acting Secretary Newberg today laid before the board of the United States Navy, and a report by naval officers, looking to a complete revision of the method of instruction at the United States Naval Academy.

Mr. Newberg said no orders had yet been issued to send the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific. "The fleet is ready to sail," he added, "and whenever the President indicates his desire to have the cruise made, the trip will begin."

Salvador Lifts Mollant Embargo.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Information has been received that the government of Salvador has raised the embargo upon the estates of the Mollant brothers in that country. The State Department has not yet altogether determined its final course in the matter.

Kaiser and Czar Arrange Meeting.

BERLIN, July 29.—Emperor William, on his way home from his Scandinavian cruise, is due at Swinemunde August 1 to witness the target shooting of the fleet. He probably will be accompanied by Emperor of Swinemunde August 30. Emperor William will be accompanied by Prince von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, and the Emperor of Russia will have with him M. Iswolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister.

Balloon Steers Well in London.

BERLIN, July 29.—A military balloon started over the principal streets under excellent control. After a flight of an hour or more it returned toward the Tegel at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

Two Portland Railway Mail Men.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 29.—B. F. Johnson and John G. Mackey, both of Portland, have been appointed railway mail clerks.

THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

W. R. Kenyon, ex-Mayor of Butte, AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 29.—William R. Kenyon, twice Mayor of Butte, Mont., and chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of that state, is dead at his country home, near this city, of acute indigestion, aged 67. Mr. Kenyon, who for many years was a partner of Senator W. A. Clark, was a native of Oswego, N. Y.

Willis G. Witter, San Francisco, OAKLAND, Cal., July 29.—Willis G. Witter, former Assistant United States District Attorney at San Francisco, died yesterday of apoplexy. He was a native of Wisconsin, 46 years of age.

American Ordered Out of Republic.

GUATEMALA CITY, July 29.—An American named Wilkinson, who was among those arrested for an attempt on the life of President Cabrera, but who was released after proving his innocence, and departed from the country, returned two weeks ago, following an absence of two months. Shortly after his return, Wilkinson was summoned to the foreign office and was ordered to leave the republic. He made a statement to the American Consul-General, demanding that the Guatemalan government recall the order, for according to the law, foreigners cannot be expelled without due process if they have resided here for seven years. Wilkinson has been engaged in building railroads in Guatemala for the past ten years.

289 Washington is the center of interest for men today.

PUTS A BULLET THROUGH HEAD

Laura Matthews, Kansas City Girl, a Suicide at Colorado Springs.

LOVE AFFAIR THE CAUSE

Prominent Chicago Automobile Man Mentioned in Connection With Case—He Denies Being More Than Friend.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 29.—The body of Miss Laura Matthews, of New York City, was found lying in a lane near Ivy Wild this morning with a bullet hole through her head. Miss Matthews and her maid arrived in Colorado Springs several days ago and had apartments at the Arosia Hotel. Last evening Miss Matthews ordered a saddle horse and rode in the direction of Ivy Wild. This was the last seen of her alive. Peculiar circumstances surrounding the finding of the body of Miss Matthews gave rise to the belief that murder had been committed, but later developments indicate suicide.

Miss Matthews was a well-known musical comedy actress, 23 years of age. It is said she had been engaged to a wealthy Chicagoan and was despondent because of his failure to fulfill his promise of marriage.

SHE WAS DESPONDENT.

Note From Chicago Man Found in Dead Girl's Effects.

CHICAGO, July 29.—(Special.)—Miss Laura Matthews, 23 years old, a dramatic student who formerly lived in this city and whose body was found on the Broadmoor slope of Cheyenne Mountain, a short distance from Colorado Springs, Colo., this morning, is believed to have killed herself. A note enclosed in an envelope bearing Coey's business card was found among Miss Matthews' effects. The card contains these pencilled words: "You are as dear to me as ever. Abandon any such thought. Charlie."

At the South Shore Country Club, where Mr. Coey is living, the automobile man denied emphatically that he was or had been engaged to the girl.

WAS A KANSAS CITY GIRL

Laura Matthews Had Been on Stage but a Short Time.

KANSAS CITY, July 29.—Mrs. Jennie Matthews, of this city, mother of Miss Laura Matthews, whose dead body was found near Colorado Springs today, said tonight that she was quite sure her daughter had not committed suicide. Mrs. Matthews denied that the girl was an actress or that she was engaged to a wealthy Chicago man. She said her daughter had never lived in New York, but had been living with a sister, Mrs. Nell Manson, 5458 Jefferson street, Chicago, and that she had been studying dramatic art in Chicago. Members of the family here had recently received cheerful letters from the dead girl and only yesterday a present came to one of the children in the family from her.

SHERIFF FURNISHES EVIDENCE

Dead Girl Had Been Engaged to Coey and He Had Left Her.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 29.—Sheriff Grim had a lengthy conversation today with Ames Richard Tomback, who was frequently seen with Miss Matthews since she came to Colorado Springs. He declared that the dead woman had often told him that she had been engaged to C. A. Coey, the well-known automobile dealer, of Chicago, and also that he had abandoned her. Miss Green, the nurse who accompanied Miss Matthews from the East, also declared today that Coey had broken his promise to marry the girl and threatens to wreak vengeance upon him for her dead friend.

WAS NOT MORE THAN FRIEND

C. A. Coey Says He Knew Miss Matthews Only Slightly.

CHICAGO, July 29.—C. A. Coey, an automobile dealer of this city, today received a telegram from Miss Tillie Green, the nurse who accompanied Miss Matthews, saying that the girl had killed herself. Mr. Coey said: "I received a telegram announcing Miss Matthews' death, but that is all that I know about it. I knew her slightly, but that was all." "Are you a relative of Miss Matthews?" "No, I was merely an acquaintance of hers. She was here for some time, but she was not an actress. At least I never knew of her being on the stage." Other friends of Miss Matthews in this city declare that she had often talked of committing suicide and on several occasions had requested others to buy poison for her.

HAS THE EVIDENCE

Heney Confident of Convicting Glass on New Trial.

CAN DO WITHOUT ZIMMER

Proof That Glass Authorized Brite Comes From Another Telephone Official—Second Trial Will Begin Next Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Detective Burns was this morning put in possession of the much-needed evidence which E. J. Zimmer could have given. This testimony, however, comes from an entirely different source, said to be one of the higher officials of the telephone company, and in touch with the affairs of the telephone officers.

DEMURRAGE LAW FAILURE

Only One Claim Is Presented in 60 Days in Washington.

TACOMA, Wash., July 29.—(Special.)—The reciprocal demurrage law seems to have proven a failure. After its having been in operation for nearly 60 days, only one claim has been presented to the Northern Pacific Railroad by a lumber manufacturer seeking to collect damages for the non-delivery of empty cars. Attorneys for the Northern Pacific announced that it would contest the constitutionality of the law on the grounds that "a man cannot be made to sell something that he does not possess."

DELAY COSTLY TO CONTRACTOR

Men Putting Up Seattle Federal Building Will Lose Heavily.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 29.—(Special.)—McGrath & Duhammet, contractors on the Federal building, nearing completion here, will lose approximately \$100,000 by the two-year delay in the construction of the building. Nearly every item involved, except the steel work which is had by contract, has cost the contractors more than the original estimates. Other advances have been—bricklayers, \$1 per day more; stone masons, \$1.50 advance; plasterers, \$1.50 more.

A rigid Government inspection has rejected enough stone to build two buildings of the size of the Federal building, but most of this loss falls upon the quarry. The building contractors were delayed by a regrade of Third avenue and the year's delay in the acceptance of Churchman sandstone, both of which caused the Government to order work stopped.

More than a year's loss of time is traceable to the Treasury Department. The building is to be completed about the first of the year.

Astoria Saloons Observe Law.

ASTORIA, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—The Sunday law was down tight here yesterday for the first time in the history of the city. The Federal building was closed promptly at 12 o'clock Saturday night and remained closed all day Sunday. So far as can be learned the law was strictly observed. A few of the saloonkeepers announced that they would sell "soft" drinks in the front part of their saloons, but none of them attempted it. Sheriff Pomeroy and his deputies visited the various sections of the county to see that the law was observed at the saloons outside the city.

Committed to Astoria Jail.

ASTORIA, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—The preliminary examination of J. H. Andrews, on an information charging him with the larceny of \$76 from Louis Tenny, was held in the Justice Court this afternoon and the defendant was committed to the County Jail in default of \$200 bail to await the action of the Circuit Court.

Army Deserter Arrested.

ASTORIA, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—A. A. Bozard, a deserter from the post at Fort Stevens, was arrested here last evening by one of the post officers and was taken back to the fort this morning.

Steamer Comes to Port Ablaze.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The steamship Hibernia, of the Old Dominion line, came into port yesterday with part of her deck ablaze. The Hamilton was at her dock before any of the passengers knew there was a fire on board. The Hibernia was extinguished after about \$15,000 damage had been done.

TEAMSTERS ENJOY Ghirardelli's Cocoa.

They find it strengthens and fortifies them to withstand the trying duties of their occupation, and exposure to all kinds of weather. The ideal preparation for the day's work is to drink



TEAMSTERS ENJOY Ghirardelli's Cocoa.

They find it strengthens and fortifies them to withstand the trying duties of their occupation, and exposure to all kinds of weather. The ideal preparation for the day's work is to drink

for breakfast a cup of . . . Ghirardelli's Cocoa

AN OPPORTUNITY For a Man Who Can Sell

Not all good salesmen have good positions. Not all the men who have it in them to sell have yet found the right opportunity to develop this ability, or the position where their ability will be rewarded when shown. If either of the above applies to you, if you are all right as to character, capable as a salesman, and persistent as a worker, this advertisement is pointed right your way. The business referred to is the sale of life insurance; something that is certain to be more in demand every year. The Company referred to is the strongest in the world—best for policy holder, best for agent. A contract will be offered that will result in building up an increasing income each year. No previous experience is necessary; a course of professional instruction will be given free, but the position calls for work—it will never pay a quitter. If you are interested, drop a line at once to the undersigned, give your references, and tell him something about yourself. Don't simply send your address—that alone will not fill the bill. All letters treated in strict confidence.

GEORGE T. DEXTER
2d Vice-President
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York
34 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Low Summer Rates

To Jamestown Exposition and the East. There is no better time for your summer trip than now, taking in the Jamestown Exposition and then visiting the Eastern Summer Resorts.

SEE YELLOWSTONE PARK
AS A SIDE TRIP EN ROUTE



For full information call on or write A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen'l. Passenger Agent, 255 Morrison Street, Portland, Or.

Northern Pacific Railway

TURQUOISE CIGARETTES

Popular from the first because they offered a new and better quality. Always the best-known, best-liked cigarettes because their value has never been equaled.

10c for 10 Why Pay More?

S. ANARGYROS, Manufacturer New York

ANTI LEAN

Dr. Morrow's Anti-Lean
MAKES LEAN PEOPLE FAT through the nervous system. It's a purely vegetable compound, contains no oils or fats or any drug that is injurious or liable to produce indigestion. It's the Greatest Tonic in the World. Each bottle contains one month's treatment and costs \$1.50 at any first-class druggery. Prepared by the **Anti-Lean Medicine Co.**