

AMERICANS GET A SHABBY DEAL

Vainly Protest Against Flagrant Violation of Rules in Tug-of-War.

ENGLISH ARE OFFENDERS

Members of Team Go Into Contest Wearing Huge Brogans Shod With Steel and Win With Ease.

WINNERS OF DAY'S EVENTS. Walking, 10 miles—G. E. Larner, United Kingdom, beating record nearly two minutes.

LONDON, July 17.—A serious controversy has arisen between the American athletes and the British Olympic Association.

The Americans all wore ordinary street shoes, complying with the rule which says: "No competitor shall wear prepared boots or shoes or boots or shoes with any projecting nails, tips, springs at points, hollows, or projections of any kind."

Shoes Too Heavy to Lift.

The Americans in wearing ordinary shoes naturally believed that the team representing the United Kingdom would do the same.

Matthew Halpin, the manager of the American team, intended to make a protest to the games manager, but he was told that the shoes were those ordinarily worn by the Liverpool police.

The decision was a wise one, for the spectators in the stands near by could see that as soon as the United Kingdom men put their weight down the heels of their shoes cut through the turf and gave them a hold that was almost impossible to overcome.

The facts in the case were reported to the American Athletic Association.

James E. Sullivan, the American commissioner, preferred a formal protest to the British Olympic Association.

The American team was organized to take part in two days' sports at Paris, to be held July 31 and August 1.

Dodds Win at Archery.

The frequent downpours this morning kept even the most hardy away, and when the archery contests commenced, the spectators were few.

The afternoon opened with the final heat of the 10-mile walk in which G. F. Larner, of England, established a new record of 1 hour, 15 minutes, 57 1/2 seconds.

HONOLULU CHEERS JACKIES

Fleet, which is going on to La Haina, is increasing rapidly. Almost the entire population of the island of Maui, on which La Haina is situated, has gathered at that town to greet the fleet.

Various entertainments were furnished the men of the fleet ashore today, several thousand being given today.

The first appeal for campaign contributions by the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President was made today.

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22: America 8; Sweden 5; Norway 2; Canada, Germany, France, Belgium and Italy one each.

The score in the track and field events, counting five for first, three for second, and one for third, is: United Kingdom 28; America 21; Sweden 11; Greece, Norway three each; Canada, Australia one each.

The British Olympic Association will not decide the championship of the nations competing in the Olympic games held in London this year, and the same decision applies to the sports now going on at the Stadium at Shepherds Bush.

The Americans competing in the Stadium games are going in for the championships in the field events, and they are counting their points by the American method, five for firsts, three for seconds and one for thirds.

Summary of Day's Events. Walking, ten miles, final heat—G. E. Larner, United Kingdom, first; J. J. Webb, United Kingdom, second; G. E. Larner, United Kingdom, third; time, 1:15:27.5.

Swimming, 100 meters, backstroke, final heat—Bieberstein, Germany, first; Danz, Denmark, second; United Kingdom, third; time, 1:24:2.5.

Javelin-throwing, final heat—E. V. Lemming, Sweden, first; 100 feet 10 inches; Haiser, Norway, second; Nilson, Sweden, third.

Archery, York round—W. Dodd, United Kingdom, first; 400 points; J. B. Richardson, American, fifth, 344 points.

Gymnastic team competition—Sweden, first; 426 points; Norway, second; 425 points; Finland, third, 405 points.

Cycle team race (final)—United Kingdom, first; German, second.

Swimming, 100 meters, second heat—Sheer, American, first; 1:25:30; Sweden, second; A. C. fourth and did not qualify.

Fourth heat—United States, first; B. B. Foster, Chicago, fourth and did not qualify; time, 1:12.

Third heat—C. M. Danbals, American, first; time, 1:04.5.

Fourth heat—Robertson, United Kingdom, first; G. A. Duth, University of Michigan, second; but did not qualify; time, 1:10.

Fifth heat—Holloway, United Kingdom, first; C. C. Hall, American, A. C. third; R. A. Spitzer, Yale, fourth; time, 1:18:4.3.

Sixth heat—University of Chicago, first; Lightbody, University of Chicago, second; time, 1:13:1.5.

Cycle race, 2000 meters, fourth heat—D. Racketstein, Holland, Cameron, Irish-American, second, but did not qualify; time, 8:42.5.

Stanley diving, second round—G. W. Gadszka, Chicago, 85 points.

Tug-of-war, first pull—United Kingdom won; second pull—Sweden protesting; Greece and Germany withdrew.

RAISE RATES IN SOUTHEAST All Railroads South of Ohio, East of Mississippi Agree.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—That freight rates should be advanced in the territory of the Southern Railway Association and Southeastern Mississippi Valley Association, which takes in all of the territory south of the Ohio River, was decided upon at the meeting of the executive officers of all of the railroad systems, which closed today.

The advance was decided on after considerable opposition on the part of certain railway executives, who maintained that an advance of rates at present was impractical.

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Sole Agents for the Famous W. B. and La Vida Corsets

All the Latest Fiction \$1.18

Lipman, Wolfe & Co

Kayser Long Silk Gloves

Kayser, Fownes and Niagara 16-button-length Silk Gloves, all sizes, double-tipped fingers, in black, white, leather. Lowest price quoted by any store in any city in the United States.

Reg. \$1.75 Vals. 95c Pair

Long Lisle and Silk Gloves

16-button-length Lisle and Elbow-Length Silk Gloves, all sizes, black only.

Reg. \$1.00-\$1.25 49c Pair

Best Two-Clasp Silk Gloves

"Kayser" and "Fownes" best quality 2-clasp Silk Gloves, double-tipped fingers, all sizes, in black, white and colors.

Reg. \$1.00-\$1.25 79c Pair

Two-Clasp Fabric Gloves

2-clasp Silk and Lisle Gloves, all colors, odd lots and sizes.

Reg. 75c-\$1.00 25c Pair

Net and Silk Waists

Nearly 50 styles in ecru, lace, net and Japanese silk effects.

Values to \$9.00 \$2.95

Great Embroidery Sale

Flouncing, Insertions, Medallions, Bands and Edges.

Values to \$3.50 95c Yard

Lace Clearance Sale

All varieties of Lace for every purpose.

Vals. to \$1.50 43c Yard

"Owl" Cut-Rate Drug Sale

All of yesterday's great bargains continued today. See two big Third-street window displays.

Sale of Printed Wash Goods

Great variety of floral effects on white and tinted grounds.

Reg. 35c-50c-60c 17c Yard

Men's Sample Hosiery

Odd lots and sizes in plain colors, fancy weaves, embroidered effects, plaids, stripes, etc. All colors.

Values Up to 75c 19c Pair

All Hammocks Are Now Reduced

All the new designs of the season in good, double-twined weaves, in light and dark effects, full size, with upholstered pillows, spreader and deep valance.

\$1.50 Hammocks \$1.19 \$3.50 Hammocks \$2.79 \$2.00 Hammocks \$1.59 \$4.00 Hammocks \$3.19 \$2.50 Hammocks \$2.15 \$5.00 Hammocks \$3.98 \$3.00 Hammocks \$2.49 \$6.50 Hammocks \$5.49

Sale Straw Suit Cases

Light, but strong, durable and waterproof. Ideal for women and for Summer use.

A Special Purchase \$3.98

Women's Elastic Belts

About twenty styles, including several styles just arrived that are absolutely new and novel.

Values to \$1.25 69c

Sale of Knit Underwear

Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests, low neck, no sleeves.

Reg. 25c Quality 19c

Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests, plain or trimmed.

43c Quality 33c

Women's Swiss Ribbed Union Suits, low neck, no sleeves, umbrella style.

85c Values 63c

Wash Suits \$5.85



100 Wash Suits of plain and striped Duck All color stripes. Real values to \$10.00

\$5.85

Lipman-Wolfe & Co

BRYAN APPROVED ROOSEVELT'S ACT

Dismissal of the Brownsville Troops Just if Facts as Stated.

SAID SO TWO YEARS AGO

Only Denies Having Discussed Affair in This Campaign—Will Meet Subcommittee in Chicago Saturday.

FAIRVIEW, Lincoln, Neb., July 17.—Following his declaration of yesterday to the Baltimore Sun that he had not discussed the Brownsville affair or the question of the appointment of negroes to office, Mr. Bryan announced today that he did not wish to be misunderstood.

He read an editorial written by him two years ago in which he made the frank assertion that, if the facts were as stated, President Roosevelt was fully justified in his course.

Visitors to the Bryan home were less numerous than on yesterday. The principal caller was John E. Lamb, of Indiana.

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and in the triumph of Democratic principles, he made this free-will offering to the campaign fund.

"It is very appropriate that the first donation should come from that great body of our population known as agriculturists. The farmer has nothing to gain by privileges or favoritisms; his hope is in the application of the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

He has been a victim of all special legislation, and has suffered from the control of politics by the great predatory corporations. Now that the Democratic party has announced its determination not to accept contributions from corporations, not to accept excessive contributions even from individuals, and to publish all contributions above a reasonable minimum, it ought to be able to secure a sufficient campaign fund from those patriotic citizens who are not from the Government nothing but protection to their rights and consideration for the general welfare.

There are hundreds of thousands of farmers who are abundantly able to contribute to the campaign fund. There are thousands who could give \$100 apiece without feeling it; there are tens of thousands who could give \$50 apiece without sacrifice, and still more who could give \$25 or \$10 or \$5.

"As the National Committee has not yet been organized, we will ask the contributors to contribute to the fund in this farmers' fund. Those giving may indicate whether they are willing to have their names mentioned, and if the contributors are made with practical unanimity, our fight is a fight for the whole people. Our aim is equal and exact justice to all; our purpose is to restore the Government to the hands of freely chosen representatives of the voters. How many farmers will join in furnishing the fund necessary to present the issue?"

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, JOHN W. KERN.

LOSES ROOM, SUES HOTEL

Woman Solicitor Alleges Property Was Lost and Feelings Injured.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. C. A. Moore, an advertising solicitor, has brought suit against Griffin & Johnson, proprietors of the Hotel Washington, for \$350 damages on the ground that she was excluded from a room at the hotel, her personal property damaged, her feelings injured and her health impaired.

Mrs. Moore recently registered at the hotel Washington, for a room and asked for a room at the hotel, but she was excluded from a room at the hotel, her personal property damaged, her feelings injured and her health impaired.

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PRINCE HALF DEAD

Zu Eulenberg's Trial Suspended Against Protest.

OBJECTS TO UNCERTAINTY

Growing Weaker Daily Under Strain, He Begs That Sword Fall on Him or Be Taken Away.

BERLIN, July 17.—The trial of Prince Philip zu Eulenberg on charges of perjury in connection with the court scandals of last year was indefinitely suspended today because the prince is in a halting condition. He has been growing steadily weaker during the 15 days of the trial.

The prince, lying on a cot today in front of the row of chairs placed at one end of the room for the five judges, told Dr. Hoffman that he desired to be taken from the Charity Hospital to the Monthl person, where accused persons are usually confined. Dr. Hoffman replied that this could not be done because of the prince's condition.

The prosecuting attorney, Dr. Isenble, thereupon moved that the trial be indefinitely suspended. The prince querulously objected to a postponement. He raised himself with difficulty on one elbow and said in a shaky voice:

"I am both mentally and physically quite well enough to go on with this trial. The sword has swung for so long over my neck that I wish it would either fall or be taken away."

Princess Zu Eulenberg in the meantime had privately represented to the presiding judge that her husband was in no condition to undergo a further trial. The judges then withdrew for consultation, and soon announced that

Rheumatism

Is one of the constitutional diseases. It manifests itself in local aches and pains. Inflamed joints and stiff muscles, but it cannot be cured by local applications.

It requires constitutional treatment, and the best is a course of the great blood-purifying and tonic medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which neutralizes the acidity of the blood and builds up the whole system.

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsataba, 100 doses \$1.

COFFEE

The responsible man is the roaster; his is the name to go-by.

the trial had been deferred without date, the prisoner not being in condition properly to defend himself.

The prince broke down and sobbed when the judges refused to continue a trial. In a weak voice he urged them to go on and put an end to his long agony. It is true enough that I am ill," he exclaimed, "but what matters that when a

man contends for his innocence and his honor? Then, rising up, he struck the table at the side of his cot with his fist and exclaimed violently: "I object to the uncertainty! The trial is now postponed, leaving the public in doubt as to whether I am guilty or innocent. I beg you to be merciful. I may never live for the continuation of the trial!"

Portland Railway, Light & Power Company

BULLETIN NO. 8 Motormen and Conductors

During the year ending December 31, 1907, over 80,000,000 people, including transfer passengers, rode on the cars of this system. This gives a good idea of the responsibility that devolves upon motormen and conductors of the various lines, and indicates the care that must be exercised in the selection of men for these positions.

The closest attention is paid to this branch of the business of the Transportation Department, because it is realized that it is necessary to have men who can be relied upon to meet any and all emergencies, as well as to go through the day's work with pleasant and accommodating spirit. Rules have been adopted regulating the employment of men for these places, which reduce to a minimum the chance for an incompetent person to secure a position on the cars.

EMPLOYING MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS. The course that applicants go through is very interesting, showing as it does the care taken to get good men. The Portland Railway, Light & Power Company employs over 800 men. Applications for positions as motormen and conductors are received at the offices of the Superintendents of Transportation, at First and Alder streets and East Water street and Hawthorne avenue. Applicants are received personally by the Superintendents, and applications are accepted from those giving suitable references. The applicant is then subjected to an examination by the company's physician, as to his general physical condition, and particularly as to his eyesight. After the examination is concluded, the physician's certificate is returned to the Superintendent, and, if satisfactory, the applicant is eligible for employment. A complete record of the applicants is kept, and as fast as they are needed they are placed under the instruction of competent men familiar with every detail of the duties which they will be required to perform.

INSTRUCTION OF MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS. An applicant for position, after having been examined and found physically suitable, is placed in charge of a competent motorman or conductor, who gives him thorough instruction; first, regarding the nature of the vehicle and apparatus thereon which he is to handle. Later the operation of the car is placed gradually in the hands of the student under the direct supervision of the instructors. This period of instruction covers from ten days to three weeks, after which the student is examined by the General Inspector, who files a certificate of efficiency with the Superintendent. If this is satisfactory to the Superintendent, the applicant then receives further instructions from the General Inspector and later from the General Office. From this latter point he receives information regarding accidents and kindred subjects, and is thoroughly examined in order to determine his general efficiency for the position he is to fill. He is successfully passed this examination, a certificate is issued which he files with the General Inspector, and his name is then entered on the eligible list.

For motormen: first—the general rules of the company; and second—detailed information regarding the nature of the apparatus upon the cars and the methods of handling the same with the highest economy of time, power consumed, wear and tear on equipment and other similar points; also with regard to the safety, conductance.

For conductors: first—the general rules of the company; and second—signals, issuance of transfers, names of streets, locations of parks, public buildings, railroad stations, street names, and other points upon which passengers may require information.

WHAT THE COMPANY REQUIRES OF ITS MEN. One of the most important requirements from the street railway's point of view is that all employees shall be courteous to passengers and patient at all times. The position of a public service employe is frequently a trying one. Some people feel that they have a right to abuse him. At times it becomes necessary to dismiss men. This may be for any one of many reasons, while many may otherwise be competent men. Their manner may be discourteous to passengers, or they may not possess the necessary qualities of a public service employe. Discourteous, impatient, business-like, and the many things which render men incompetent in other lines, make them undesirable for employment by the railway company.

MERIT AND DEMERIT SYSTEM. After employment, it is endeavored to hold the best men in the company. A system of Discipline by Record is employed, under which the car men receive credit marks for meritorious acts, such as exceptionally good operation, avoiding accidents, deeds of valor, etc. Conversely, demerit marks are placed against their records covering infractions of rules in violation of the nature of the offense. This system of merit and demerit, being placed in effect May 15, 1908, and has been adopted in lieu of the old system of suspension, which caused a loss of time to the employe, and suffering to both him and his family. The effect is already noticeable and its continuance will, it is believed, rapidly increase the efficiency and morals of the platform men.

The company is proud of its employe and of the ability and courtesy generally displayed by them. We believe that as a body, they have no superiors in the country.