

HEARST MEANS TO SINK KNIFE DEEP

Seeks Bryan's Blood in Order to Wreak His Own Personal Vengeance.

FIGHT GROWS PICTURESQUE

Strength of Independence Party Likely to Cost Democratic Candidate Chances for Success in Close States.

Walter Wellman to Chicago Record-Herald NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—(Special).—Hearst's knife is reaching for Bryan's vital. The war which this ambitious editor is making, and is going to make, upon the Democratic candidates, promises to provide one of the most picturesque if not important features of the Presidential campaign.

Personal Matter With Hearst.

It is well known that Hearst's war on Bryan is a mere matter of personal revenge, of "getting even." Whether or not it is justifiable war from that standpoint is not for me to say; indeed, I have no opinion on that score; it is out of my jurisdiction and I simply record the fact, that probably for the first time in our history, a National party has been organized, a platform adopted and a Presidential ticket put in the field for no other purpose than working out the wish of one individual to have revenge upon another for real or fancied wrongs.

What is the trouble between Bryan and Hearst? Why are they now enemies—they who for so long were bosom friends? Why this yearning of the one for the blood of the other?

Wanted to Lead Democratic Hosts.

Almost everyone knows the story. But to put the record straight, it must be told again. Four years ago Hearst astonished the country by setting out to win the Democratic Presidential nomination. At that time he was not the well-known man he is now. He had done nothing worth while in the field of politics. He was not of Presidential size. His aspiration was in one sense ridiculous. He was a vulgar upstart, and the verdict of the country was that the only capital he had in his ambition to reach the chair of Washington and Lincoln, was his possession of unlimited "cheek" and a large, fat check-book.

Mr. Hearst took himself seriously, however, even if no one else did.

Bryan Refused Aid in Time of Need.

He really believed he had a chance to win. Considering all the circumstances, he really did make a surprising showing of strength. But in 1904 his raid on the Democracy and demand that it make him its standard-bearer was somewhat presumptuous, to say the least. Many of his friends thought so, though only a few had the courage to tell him. Among those who did not believe the young editor fairly entitled to such a great honor was Mr. Bryan. Whether he spoke frankly or not to his friend I do not know. But Bryan refused to support Hearst in the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. Though begged to do so, he turned a deaf ear. And his support and that of his delegation from Nebraska was given to Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. From that day to this, Hearst has been on Bryan's trail.

FAVOR RULING ON MERITS

LAWYERS TO URGE CHANGE IN APPEAL CASES.

American Bar Association Will Recommend Disregard of the Purely Technical Points.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Courts of Appeal will no longer decide civil or criminal litigation solely on the basis of purely technical points, but will base their rulings on the merits of the case, if the recommendations of the special committee of the American Bar Association shall become law.

The committee was appointed by the association at its last annual meeting to draft proposed laws to prevent delay and unnecessary expense in litigation. Its report will be presented at the next annual meeting, to be held in Seattle from August 25 to 28.

It opens with a statement that the existing evil which seems most serious to the committee is the disposition in many jurisdictions to dispose of appeals or writs of error, both in civil and criminal cases, upon technical grounds and not to decide them upon the merits. In the judgment of the committee the rule for deciding appeals and writs of error should not be based on reversible errors committed by the court below, but upon merits as the case appears upon the record.

Continuing, the report calls attention to the fact that the tendency of the courts in common law cases is to construe adherence to strict legal rules as to the rights of each party and to reverse if there has been any infraction of these rules.

"This makes the trial of a case a game," declared the committee, "in which the one wins who plays the more skillfully, the merits of the controversy having no part."

LAWYERS TO BE DISCUSSED

Attorneys-General of Twenty-five States Will Meet.

DENVER, Aug. 16.—At least 25 states will be represented at the second annual convention of the National Association of Attorneys-General which will meet at the Colorado state capitol Thursday and Fri-

day, August 20 and 21. The following is the list of the states:

Annual address of the President, Herbert S. Hadley, Attorney-General of Missouri; "The Results of Anti-Trust Legislation," Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul, Minn.; "Inadequacies or Deficiencies of Criminal Statutes in the Prosecution of Municipal Grifters," Francis J. Heney, of San Francisco; discussion by R. C. Stoddard, Attorney-General of Nevada; "The Fourteenth Amendment," by U. S. Webb, Attorney-General of California; "The Duties of the Attorney-General," E. S. Clark, Attorney-General of Arizona.

TURKEY MAKES PROMISES

HARMONY WITH NATIONS TO BE SULTAN'S AIM.

Sudden Death of War Minister at Constantinople Serious Loss to the Cabinet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The governmental programme, which occupies more than two columns of the newspapers, is published today. Its salient features include a declaration that all laws and regulations not compatible with the new regime will be amended; that the army, the navy, and all governmental departments will be reorganized; that non-Muslims will be eligible for military service. The programme promises that commercial treaties will be renewed and the best relations cultivated with all the powers.

The Cabinet suffered a great loss today in the sudden death of the War Minister, Redjeb Pasha, from heart disease. The Porte has requested, through the American Ambassador, John G. Leahman, the approval by the United States Government of the appointment of Hussein Kiazin Bey, the present Turkish Minister at Bucharest, as Ambassador at Washington.

The situation on the Turko-Persian frontier is again alarming, owing to forward movement of the imperial troops, provoked by the chaotic conditions prevailing in the Persian districts.

MANY MORE ACCIDENTS

Injuries to British Factory Employees Increase in 1907.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—(Special).—The report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops in Great Britain and Ireland for 1907 is far from being encouraging. There is a growth of accidents, an inexplicably large growth, from 25,000 in 1906 to 48,000 in 1907. As usual, young persons and children were the chief sufferers. The increase comes, no doubt, from the fact that 1907 was a boom year, and in busy times there is always more busting; but machinery is being better fenced, and perhaps part of the increase is due to better reporting.

The lead-poisoning cases have diminished from 622 attacks in 1906 to 573 in 1907, but the decrease in the pottery branch was very slight, from 197 to 103. There was only one case of phosphorus necrosis, and this ended fatally. Miss Martindale, one of the women inspectors, shows incidentally how the home-working peasantry in Donegal are enslaved by the "gombeen" men; one girl, a hand-knitter, who made men's socks at the rate of 3 cents a pair, was allowed by the shopkeeper to run up in one day a debt of \$10 and in three months she was only able to pay 62 1/2 cents.

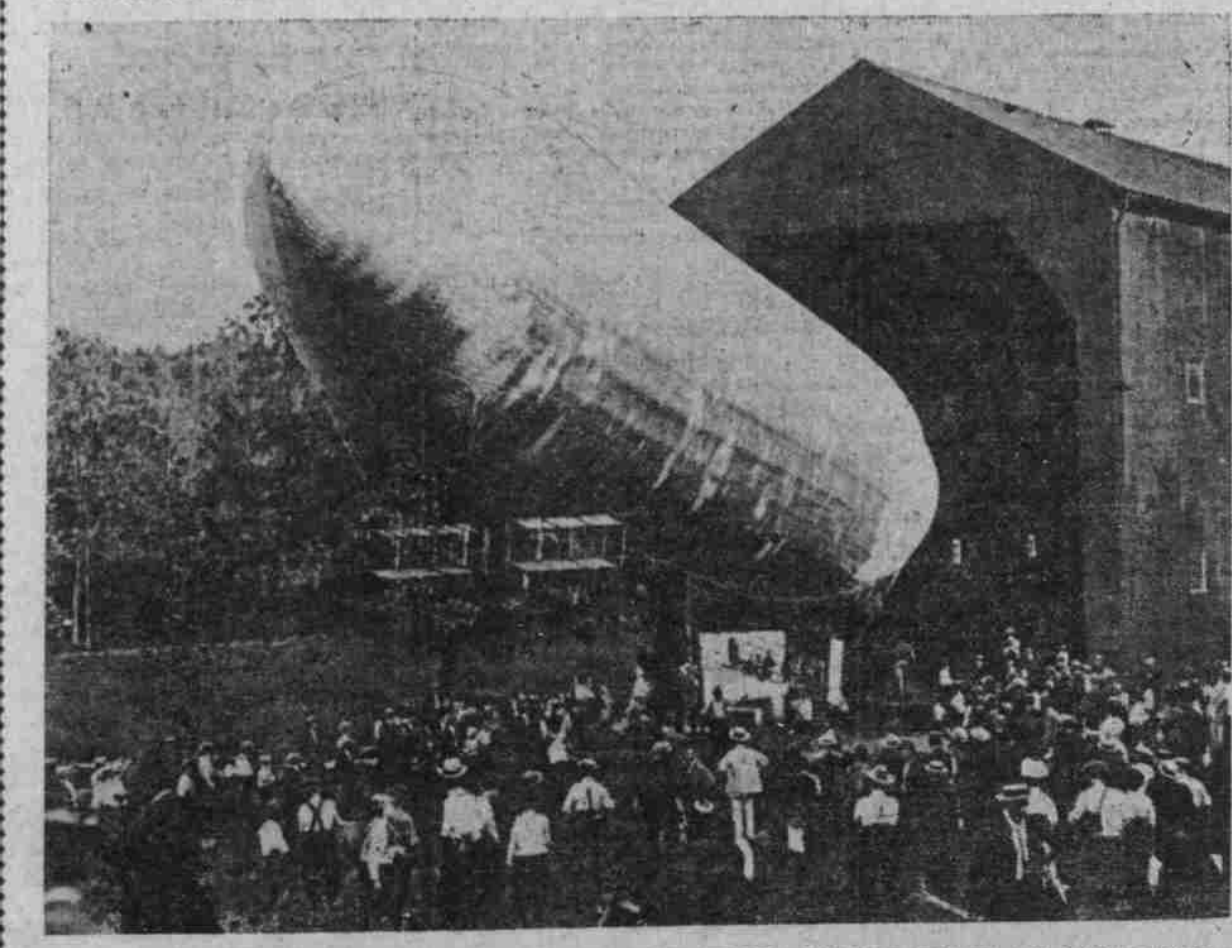
BUILT IN RECORD TIME

Third of Germany's Huge 18,000-Ton Battleships Launched.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—(Special).—The Cologne Gazette points out that the launching of the new German battleship, Ersatz-Wurttemberg, at the Vulkan yards, at Stettin on August 22, is chiefly interesting as evidence of the capabilities of the German shipbuilding industry. The new vessel, which will have a displacement of 18,000 tons, is the first large battleship of the 1907 programme, but will nevertheless be ready for launching only a short time after the launch of the Ersatz and Westfalen, its two sister ships of the 1906 programme, which were launched respectively last March and on July 1. It must be remembered, however, that by the time the ships of the 1907 programme came to be laid down the yards and slipways had been enlarged and the necessary experience in dealing with ships of this size had been gained.

The Ersatz-Wurttemberg was laid down last summer, and will therefore have been a year on the stocks, or no longer than the period which in former days was required for the construction of the hulls of the 13,000 ton type of battleship, ship.

BALDWIN'S GREAT BALLOON, WHICH HAS JUST BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.



PHOTOGRAPH OF DIRIGIBLE AS IT WAS EMERGING FROM BALLOON HOUSE AT FORT MYER.

TO SUPPORT TAFT FOR TARIFF'S SAKE

Democrats of East Can See No Chance for Revision With Bryan as President.

DEADLOCK WOULD RESULT

Republican Senate, It is Realized, Would Refuse to Co-operate With Democratic President on Reforms.

BY HARRY J. BROWN. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 16.—(Special).—The Democratic vote in the East and New England will be exceptionally small next November, unless something develops to awaken interest in the campaign, and that something must be in the nature of a miracle. The fact that Eastern Democrats are not anxious to see Bryan elected; many of them would prefer to see him overwhelmingly defeated. With this prevailing opinion it is going to be very difficult to get out the full Democratic vote in states north of Virginia.

Few Democrats Enthusiastic.

Democrats who will refuse to vote for Bryan are numerous; those who will vote for Taft are not uncommon. Only a comparatively few are enthusiastic supporters of the Democratic National ticket. There are numerous reasons given for this prevailing apathy in Democratic circles.

A reputable business man of Baltimore, who has been a lifelong Democrat, was asked why he would be very difficult to get out the full Democratic vote in states north of Virginia. "Personally, I shall vote for him because I believe that if elected the tariff will be revised, as it should be. Suppose Bryan should be elected? There would be no change in the Dingley rates; there could be none. Republican and no Republican Senate is going to join a Democratic administration in readjusting tariff rates. On the other hand, I believe that Taft is in favor of a general readjustment of the tariff to meet changed conditions that have occurred since the Dingley law was passed, and I am satisfied that the next Congress will be called in special session and will pass a tariff bill. That is why I am going to vote for Taft."

Bostonian Holds Similar View.

Almost the same view was held by a manufacturer of Boston, a man anxious to get free raw materials for use in his mill. This gentleman, while not one of the biggest manufacturers of his community, yet conducts a moderate business, and his views probably reflect those of others similarly situated in the world of commerce. He would be induced to vote for Bryan, said he, "if I thought there would be a Democratic Congress before the close of his term for I believe that the Democrats would give us a more satisfactory readjustment of the tariff than will the Republicans. But it is out of the question to expect tariff revision if Bryan is elected, and so I am for Taft."

View Is General.

Similar views were heard generally among average business men of the East. One dealer from New York city, a Democrat, said he would not go to the polls next November. He had declined to vote for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and he would not vote for him now. He said Bryan's election would be disastrous to business, and he did not propose to aid in bringing injury to himself. He did not regard Taft as the ideal (which was natural enough, as he himself was a Democrat) but he was frank to say that he believed Taft would be conservative and safe.

Other men questioned—that is, Democrats—expressed various opinions. One said he believed Bryan personally was honest and fearless, but if elected, would surround himself with a Cabinet composed, in part, at least, of men whose views are not indorsed by business interests or believers in sane government. Such a Cabinet would have influence, and their influence, he said, would not be for good. He therefore hoped that Bryan would not be elected. Out of nine Democrats from four representative Eastern states, who were

interviewed, not one showed the least enthusiasm over the campaign; not one expected to see Bryan elected. Three expressed their intention to vote for him, simply because he was the Democratic nominee; not because they believed in him or his policies. Of the remaining six, two intend to vote for Taft and four will stay at home. If the views expressed by these men, all of them independently engaged in business, are indicative of the feeling that generally prevails among the better class of Democrats in this section of the country, Bryan will poll a phenomenally small vote in Maryland and the states to the north and east.

How Hearst Papers Circulate.

Another thing developed by these interviews was the strong tendency among laboring men to desert Bryan for Hearst. The reason given is this: Hearst, through his newspapers, reaches the laboring classes very generally, and his editorial staff has appealed to such voters—voters who, as a rule, let someone else do their thinking. The Hearst papers are continually espousing the cause of the laboring classes, men and women alike; these editorials sound good to those who regard themselves as downtrodden, and they naturally believe that the man who stands behind these editorials must be a staunch friend of the workman.

Exciting Combat in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Frank Hicks, a machinist, was lodged in jail today, after he had engaged in a pistol duel with Policeman T. F. Meehan, who is the larger man. Hicks, who is the larger man, was shot at by Meehan, who came to Broderick's rescue. Broderick, angered by a report that Hicks had slandered his wife and mother-in-law, demanded an apology in the world of commerce. He replied by drawing his revolver, and securing Broderick by the throat, began to beat him on the head with the heavy pistol. Hicks, who is the larger man, was shot at by Meehan, who came to Broderick's rescue. Broderick, angered by a report that Hicks had slandered his wife and mother-in-law, demanded an apology in the world of commerce. He replied by drawing his revolver, and securing Broderick by the throat, began to beat him on the head with the heavy pistol.

POLICEMAN FIGHTS DUEL

MACHINIST RESISTS ARREST BUT LATER SURRENDERS.

Exciting Combat in San Francisco, but the Several Bullets Fail to Find Marks.

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Elephants for Portage Work.

U. S. Consular Report. Experiments in the domestication and training of elephants in the Congo Free State indicate that they can be used to advantage for portage work in regions where the opening up of the country is most difficult because of lack of transportation facilities. Contrary to the general belief that Central African elephants could not be tamed and made to perform the same services as their Asiatic fellows in India, a bulletin issued by the Congo government announces the complete success of experiments conducted at an "elephant farm" at Api.

Music Teacher—You're It.

Atchison Globe. A music teacher is always surprised to find that some one who has not taken lessons is fond of music.

Advertisement for Olds' Worthman King. Text: We are sole agents in Portland for the famous Libbey Cut Glass. The best to be had at any price, and the best for the price to be had. See our large assortment. MAIL ORDERS VERY CAREFULLY FILLED. OLD'S WORTHMAN KING. FIFTH WASHINGTON—SIXTH STREETS.

Advertisement for clothing sale. Text: New Fall Flannelettes, 12 1/2c to 20c the Yard. Women's Oxfords, Values to \$6 Pair, \$3.19. White Japanese Silk in Stirring Sale, 69c Up. Showing of the Newest Fall Millinery Modes. Sale 500 Smart Fall Suits at One-Fourth Less. A Sale of Supplies for the Modern Kitchen.

Advertisement for household items. Text: \$2.15 Wash Boilers for Only \$1.75. Lisk's Roasters \$1.85 Size \$1.48. Copper Rim Wash Boilers, reg. price \$2.15, spl. \$1.75. Wash Boilers, "anti-rust" style, heavy tin, \$3.00 values, \$2.39. Ironing Boards, 40c values, 32c. Galvanized Tubs, 85c values, 65c. Dish Mops, worth 5c each, spl. 4c. Granite Iron Dish Pans, 70c values, 55c. Jelly Streamer and Mash, worth 25c each, special, 19c. Red Fruit Jar Rubbers, heavy, worth 8c the dozen, special for this sale, 5c. Jelly Presses, worth 35c each, 25c.

Advertisement for men's vests and rugs. Text: Men's Fancy Vests Selling at One-Third Less. 9x12-Foot Rugs Selling Monday for Only \$16. Rugs worth to \$40, Special Monday at \$27. Cream and Colored Panama Dress Goods Sale. Fancy Embroid'd Pieces Special \$1.65-\$4.68. Embroideries worth to 35c the Yard for 12 1/2c.

Advertisement for clothing. Text: Nightgowns \$1.34. Petticoats at \$1.29. Child's Hats at 97c. Women's Nightgowns of fine cambrie or nainsook, slipover style, with low round neck, elbow sleeves, worth \$2 each, special at \$1.34. Women's Petticoats of black, mercerized moreen, double flaring flounce, extra dust ruffle, \$2.00 values, at the very low price of \$1.29. Children's Hats of fine embroidery or lace, trimmed in a great variety of styles, worth \$2.25, on sale at the specially low price for this sale of 97c.

Advertisement for wash goods and table damask. Text: Wash Goods worth to 25c Yard, Special 10c. Fine Table Damask, worth \$1 a Yard for 75c. Women's \$3 White Canvas Oxfords at \$1.49. Men's Fancy Socks, Good 25c Vals., 19c Pair. Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords, \$2 Vals., 99c. Women's 75c Summer Vests, Monday at 49c.

Advertisement for Colliers' National Weekly. Text: PLANS OF PINCHOT How National Forest Service Is to Be Reorganized. SIX DISTRICT OFFICES Each Modeled After Headquarters in Washington—Administration Will Be in Hands of Men Actually on Ground. Chief of Products will handle the preservative treatment of timber and strength tests and study market conditions. A Chief of Lands will look after such matters as land examinations. The Office of Lands deals with questions involving the validity of claims asserted under the public-land laws; applications for special use of the resources of the National forests; changes in boundaries of forests, and the examination of lands applied for under the act of June 11, 1906, for agricultural settlement. The Forest Service, however, never passes on the titles themselves. That is entirely a matter for the General Land Office to decide. In the case of applications for homesteads under the act of June 11, 1906, the Forest Service is called upon to decide whether the land is in fact more valuable for agriculture than for timber, and if it is, to recommend its listing as open to entry and patent. In the case of claims the Service ascertains whether any facts exist which seem to show that the claim is not a legal one, in order that National forest land may not be unlawfully taken up. But it rests always with the Land Office of the Interior Department to decide whether the title should or should not be granted. There will also be in each district a Chief of Silviculture, who will have charge of timber sales, planting and silvical experiments, and a Chief of Operation. The latter will supervise the personnel of the forests; the permanent improvement work, through an engineer in charge; the accounts of the district, including receipts, disbursements and bookkeeping, which will be directly supervised by an expert accountant; and the routine business of the district. In each of the lines of work the management will be in the hands of a man who is a specialist, and who has had thorough experience both in the West and in Washington. The foresters and clerks at each district headquarters will number about 60. The establishment of these field districts will bring the Service into more immediate touch with the public. It is merely the completion of the movement, started some time ago, to have the forests administered, as far as possible, by men actually on the ground. The change will not affect the investigative work of the Service, which will center, as hitherto, in Washington. Mr. Pinchot is expected soon to name the men who will fill the various positions. Read the new Sherlock Holmes story, "The Singular Experience of Mr. J. Scott Eckels." Most remarkable detective story of modern times. In the current number of COLLIER'S. Now on sale. Special Sherlock Holmes edition. History of Sherlock Holmes with many true incidents and curious facts. Rare illustrations, including picture of Baker Street, London, location of rooms of Dr. Watson and Sherlock Holmes. Colliers THE NATIONAL WEEKLY 10c All News-stands 10c