

DR., HUGHES WAS, ONLY MAN OF HOUR

New York Republicans Have Eyes Set on ex-President Just Now.

LEADERS "SWAT" HUGHES

Wadsworth, Barnes and Woodruff Say They Meant No Slap at Roosevelt When They Turned Down Primary Law.

BY LLOYD F. LONERGAN. NEW YORK, July 18.—(Special.)—The Republican state convention named a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and minor state officers will be held at Saratoga on September 27.

Theodore Roosevelt will name the candidates and pass upon the platform. Leaders of all factions have agreed to this, and the probabilities are that the convention will be a highly harmonious affair.

During the past few weeks Roosevelt has met Republicans of all kinds and conditions from Governor Hughes to Billy Barnes, of Albany. The list includes such men as Speaker James W. Wadsworth and State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, of the "machine"; Fred Greiner, of Buffalo, who is an "anti-machine" man; Lloyd Gracum, president of the New York county committee, a silk stocking leader; Seth Low, a "mugwump," and Congressman Bennett, the right-hand man of Abe Gruber, who is against everybody at all times and under all conditions.

Visitors Represent All Factions.

These men represent practically all factions. Every one of them privately believes that unless a miracle is performed the next Governor of New York State will be a Democrat, and that a Democrat will take the place of United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew at Washington. And they rally upon Roosevelt to work that miracle.

The machine men declare that Hughes is "not practical enough." Followers of the Governor declare that the machine "is too durned practical." Victory can only be secured by finding a man who meets the approval of both factions.

Wadsworth, Woodruff and Barnes are the men who defeated the direct primary bill, after Roosevelt had declared himself in favor of it. During his visits to Oyster Bay each took occasion to explain that they did not mean to slap Roosevelt, but that they could not resist the temptation to "swat" Hughes.

It is reported that Wadsworth went so far as to say that while he opposed direct primaries in principle, yet he was willing to accept any proposition that Roosevelt might make at the coming state convention. All he asked was that the ex-President look at the matter from all sides, and then render a decision.

Direct Primaries Starred.

Unless Roosevelt alters his present views, direct primaries will be started in the coming autumn, a state committee made up of members elected by direct vote in each assembly district, and an assembly district committee, consisting of one member from each election district.

Assemblymen, State Senators, Congressmen and minor officials are to be nominated by direct vote. Each party committee has the right to nominate one man, others who secure 5 per cent of the vote. A candidate must make the race at the primaries.

One suggestion under consideration provides for a supplementary primary. To secure a nomination, a candidate must receive 40 per cent of the total vote cast. If he fails the two highest men fight it out at a second contest. Objection has been raised on the ground of the expense, and it is a question as to whether it will be adopted finally.

Colonel Roosevelt is opposed to a primary nomination for state officers. Everybody admits that the ideal ticket is the one that represents all sections of the state. In the average convention the identity of the minor officials depends upon the home town of the nominee for Governor. A ticket of New York City men, for example, would be doomed to defeat.

Direct primaries, with the lines drawn between the city and the country, would mean that the Republican ticket would be made up of rural candidates, while the Democratic men would dominate the selections of the Democrats.

Hughes Had Close Call. Governor Hughes carried the state two years ago by a trifle over 58,000 votes. He polled a total of 804,451 but only 254,236 of that number came from the metropolitan district. His Democratic opponent, Chanler, received nearly as many votes in the city as he did up-state.

Speaker Wadsworth laid particular stress upon this fact in his talk with Colonel Roosevelt, and the latter was much impressed with it. Wadsworth said that New York is too big to have state-wide primaries, and that a test in small localities is all that can be attempted now. But the speaker frankly expressed his opinion that the entire system is bad, and he is opposed to it. Still, if Roosevelt thinks it worth a trial, Wadsworth will not place any stumbling-blocks in his way.

Timothy L. Woodruff, in his talks with Roosevelt, expressed a willingness to retire as chairman of the State Committee. But he added that a test in small localities is all that can be attempted now. To which Roosevelt is said to have replied that he did not favor unnecessary violence in any case.

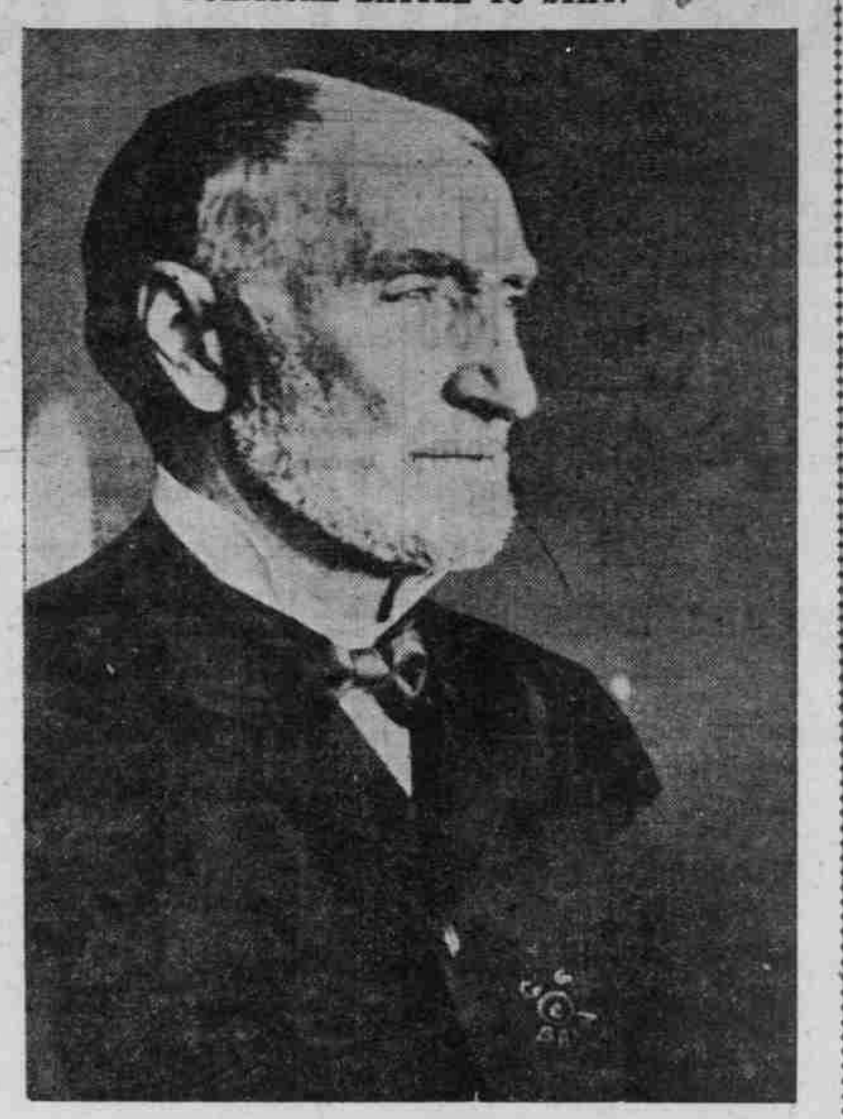
Roosevelt's Word Final.

The "booms" of a large number of candidates who are anxious to succeed Hughes have been submitted to Roosevelt for his inspection. The leading candidate at present is William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port. Loeb has not declared himself and his friends say that he does not care for the nomination, as he hopes to enter business life when his present term expires.

"I am a comparatively poor man," Loeb is quoted as saying, "and I do not see how I can afford to spend \$25,000 a year for two years when my salary will only be \$10,000."

Governor Hughes, during his recent visit to Oyster Bay, offered the names of the following men, any one of whom he said would make a satisfactory Governor: State Comptroller Clark Williams; William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Public Service Commission in the Metropolitan District; and Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University. Of this trio, Schurman is regarded as

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, WHO DECLARES HE IS IN POLITICAL BATTLE TO STAY.



JOSEPH G. CANNON.

being "too cold." Wilcox is head of a department which is not regarded with favor by the average citizen who is ill-treated by the Subway or the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Wilcox asserts, and perhaps with reason, that he and his colleagues have done everything that could be done to conduce to the comfort of passengers. But the fact remains that Williams is the only one of the trio who is seriously considered.

Bennett Gets Busy. Representative William S. Bennett is the only candidate for Governor who has gone to the expense of opening headquarters. Mr. Bennett is a very active candidate, but his chances are far from bright. After his visit to Oyster Bay, the reporters asked Colonel Roosevelt if the Congressman had mentioned his candidacy. The ex-President thought deeply for a moment and then replied: "If I did, I have forgotten it."

Which, to well-informed men, seems to mark a decided puncture in the Bennett boom. Ex-Mayor Seth Low is "mentioned," but no bets are made that he will land. William A. Pendergast, who has made a success as Comptroller of New York City, is mentioned, but his chances are higher honors. There are other boom-afloat, but every political gas-bag depends upon receiving fuel from Oyster Bay.

For the fact remains that Roosevelt will name the state ticket, and if he wins he will inevitably be hailed as a hero. He will be entitled to it, too, because at the present time the Republic is in a most unhappy condition. And it requires expert medical attention to put it in shape for the bitter fight that is ahead.

Roosevelt's friends, like the admirers of Jeffries at Reno, believe he is the man who can achieve victory. However, he certainly has his task cut out.

RAILROADS ARE GROWING

MILEAGE IN YEAR 1909 INCREASED 3215 IN U. S.

Oregon Contributes New Trackage. Roads Employ 1,502,823 Persons; Increase 66,548.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A preliminary summary of the 23d annual statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was issued today covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

It shows that there was a total single track railway mileage in the United States of 24,868 miles, an increase over the previous year of 3215 miles. More than 1000 miles increase is indicated in the states of Arkansas, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Virginia and Washington.

The total number of employees on the payrolls of the steam railroads of the country was 1,502,823, an increase of 66,548 over the previous year. The par value of railway property was \$1,877,888,832.

The number of passengers carried during the year ending June 30, 1909, was 891,672,425. The corresponding number for the year ending June 30, 1908, was 890,909,700. The number of tons of freight carried was 1,558,559,741, while the corresponding figure for the previous year was 1,532,961,790.

The passenger service train revenue per train-mile was \$1.2958, the freight revenue per train-mile was \$2.7640. The average operating revenues per train-mile were \$2.1678. The average operating expenses per train-mile were \$1.4370. Operating expenses averaged 66.35 per cent of line.

BRIBE CASES CALLED OFF

No More Investigation This Session. Browne Seeks Renomination.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 18.—This was the first day for filing with the Secretary of State petitions of candidates who seek nomination at the primaries in September. Representatives James F. Morris, of Springfield, presented petitions for Lee E. Noble, Browne, minority leader of the House, who is seeking renomination. State's Attorney Burke informed the Sangamon County grand jury this afternoon that there would be no further consideration of the legislative bribery investigation at this session.

Senator Stephenson's Son Dies.

MARINETTE, Wis., July 18.—Colonel J. Watson Stephenson, eldest son of United States Senator Stephenson, died here today. He was 32 years old.

CANNON'S PLACE FOR SPEAKER

'Muckrakers' Can't Make Him Withdraw, "Uncle Joe" Declares at Emporia.

MADE SCAPEGOAT, HE SAYS

If Life Is Spared, Statesman Says, He Will Be in Congress Again. Does Not Seek Speakership, but If Named, He Will Run.

(Continued From First Page.) that caucus and I will vote for the man the caucus selects. I know of no crime I have committed that should bar me from entering a Republican caucus.

"If you ask whether I want to be Speaker of the House longer than for eight years, I have been Speaker that long because my friends thought I could be most useful as a member of Congress in that position. But as long as God lets me live, the muckracking periodicals and the so-called independent or progressive Republicans shall not make me say that I will not be a candidate for Speaker any more than they shall make me say, if I am again elected to Congress, that I will not vote when my name is called."

At the meeting here tonight Speaker Cannon showed no sign of weariness, despite the warmth of the tent in which he spoke. He confined his remarks largely to the tariff. After the meeting he began his speech on schedule time, distant, where he will remain until tomorrow morning. He will speak at Alma tomorrow forenoon, at Herington in the afternoon and at night will close his Kansas tour with a speech at Marlon.

HEAT AGAIN BOTHERS CANNON

With Customary Vigor, However, He Defends Tariff at Emporia.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 18.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, before beginning a speech here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, again suffered much discomfort from the heat. While Representative Miller was making an introductory speech, Mr. Cannon rubbed his head and neck nervously. However, he showed no signs of collapsing when his time for speaking arrived and proceeded with his accustomed vigor. He said in part:

"I am asked whether a man should be independent in Congress. We got Taft, a Republican Senate by the skin of our teeth, and part of the time a Republican House. When we began it was said we had 46 majority. If 25 of that majority vote with one minority, that would give them a majority of one. If the Republican party is not to have full power and responsibility, it were better that the other great party have full power."

From the time the Dingley bill was passed until the Republican platform in 1908 declared for a revision of the tariff, the tariff was the subject of the day. Because I knew the tariff could not be revised without somebody's lying about it and without disturbing business, but the tariff is the subject of the day. I can, to the superior wisdom of the majority of the party. For that reason I supported revision when the Republican platform declared for it.

Payne Bill Has Helped Business.

"The Payne bill has been in operation since August 5. Two hundred thousand freight cars, then idle, are now busy. Under that law we arranged that more goods are admitted free than under the tariff in operation. The tariff on leather shoes and shoes, iron and steel are all lower under the Payne law than under the Dingley law. Every man who voted against the Payne bill thereby voted to retain the highest duties of the Dingley law."

The speaker closed his speech by replying to Senator Bristow's recent charges concerning the tariff on rubber. During this portion of his speech Mr. Cannon read from a typewritten manuscript as follows:

"I submit that the Senator intended his audience to understand that, notwithstanding the increase in importation of crude rubber, the imports of manufactured rubber increased under the Payne law, in spite of the 5 per cent higher duty. "Since May 30, 1909, there has been an increase in the price of crude rubber amounting to 45 per cent, due to the increased value of rubber in its native life of the people for automobile tires, electrical purposes, etc. But the price of crude rubber has given rise to an open market of the world and cannot be ascribed to the tariff, for rubber is on the free list."

Industrial Panic Coming.

The maintenance of high tariff on some commodities, he said, threatened an industrial panic. In this connection he mentioned the woolen schedule, which, he said, no man in public life had had the hardihood to defend. It and the advances in the cotton schedule had led the manufacturers to over-capitalize enormously, the owners seeking to float more stock because they believed the increased duties on fabrics would enable them to reap larger profits from their mills.

"But the enormous burden placed upon those enterprises," he said, "would seem to be more than they could bear. Many New England mills today are operating under the load of excessive capitalization, and it is only a question of time until the collapse will come. When it does come an industrial panic will be precipitated that may shake the industrial stability of the Nation."

MURDERER WILL RECOVER

Man Who Killed Wife and Shot Sister-in-Law Tries Suicide.

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—Closely watched by a policeman to prevent another attempt at suicide, George C. Luitweller was removed to the City Jail today from the receiving hospital, where he had been taken after the murder of his wife yesterday, the serious wounding of her sister and an effort to end his own life by taking poison.

Luitweller will recover, as will his sister-in-law, May Agnes Dillingham, who is suffering from a bullet wound in the right shoulder. Miss Dillingham was removed to a private hospital today and operated upon.

Save that the Luitwellers have not lived happily since their marriage, five years ago, there was no apparent motive for the husband's crime.

Banks Apply for Deposits.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 18.—The Montezano State Bank, of Montezano, and the Chehalis County Bank, of Aberdeen, Wash., have applied for deposits of postal savings funds when the postal banks begin business in Washington.

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neutralizes the destructive acids of the mouth—cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath.

provided that trust is engaged in interstate commerce, he is liable not only to severe punishment by fine, but to imprisonment in the penitentiary. "Let me suggest to Mr. Bristow and his constituents that instead of endeavoring to make political capital by misstating official figures and making charges against the brother Senator, he had better, as a good citizen, give the information that he professes to have to the appropriate grand jury and to the Department of Justice for their action in the enforcement of the laws that cover us all."

UNION FIGHT JUST BEGUN

MINERS' FEDERATION LEADER SAYS "NO SURRENDER."

Moyer Will Try to Control New Statehood Conventions in Interest of Union Labor.

DENVER, July 18.—"Surrender, hell! The Western Federation of Miners has just commenced to fight," declared John McLennan, president of the Colorado State Federation of Miners, in welcoming the delegates to the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners which opened here today. McLennan predicted an unrelenting war by capital against labor unions, and declared he could hear "mutterings of the coming storm, which labor could not afford to ignore." He warned the delegates against internal dissension.

Today's session was devoted to addresses of welcome and the appointment of a committee on credentials. President Charles H. Moyer outlined his annual report. He stated he will recommend the appointment by the convention of a committee of seven to assist in organizing a labor union party in Arizona and New Mexico. An effort will be made to secure control of the constitutional conventions and force the adoption of measures favorable to organized labor in the constitution.

The Federation will demand that the constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico limit the power of the district courts to grant injunctions against labor unions. Moyer's report will recommend the bringing of a suit in South Dakota to determine the legality of the card system by which a minor is compelled to sign an agreement never to affiliate with a labor union before any secure work in the Deadwood district.

Moyer will also attack the law creating a bureau of mines, declaring that the measure was amended in the Senate, at the instigation of the smelter interests, to exempt Alaska from its control. Moyer declares the Federation has a paid up membership of 52,000 and a membership of 74,000 whose dues are less than three months in arrears.

The olive tree produces alternate crops. A full yield generally being followed by a scanty one the next year.

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