

GERMANY TURNS DOWN NICARAGUA

Madriz' Plea for Intervention Against United States Is Refused.

NOTE IS SENT TO POWERS

Nicaraguan President Alleges This Country Helped Insurgents and Would Not Allow Government to Put Down Revolution.

BERLIN, July 28.—The text of the Nicaraguan circular note to the powers protesting against what President Madriz declared was the interference of the United States in favor of the insurgents, which he said prevented the Madriz government from putting down the rebellion, and asking foreign intervention to make the United States change its attitude, came to light today, when the German government formally declined to entertain the Nicaraguan request.

The Nicaraguan communication was signed by Francisco Baca, Minister-General of Nicaragua, who after an introductory allusion to the importance and decisive nature of the point he was raising, said:

"Our civil war would be ended were Bluefields occupied by our troops. The commander in chief of the army, General Paducah landed troops and proclaimed that he would oppose our government, although this was the center of the revolutionary party and the troops of that party were there.

"We had occupied the bluff, the key to Bluefields had broken the armed opposition and desired to blockade Bluefields.

"The American Government hindered this, out of consideration for American shipping, and declared that customs should be paid to the revolutionary party, which had erected a new customs-house.

"The American Government demanded, besides, that American ships be allowed to pass our fortifications free of duties before our government, although they were vessels carrying munitions for the revolutionists. They (revolutionists), although locked in Bluefields, prepared themselves undisturbed to attack us.

"President Madriz has notified President Taft of these facts and asked neutrality.

"I beg your excellency to take occasion to use your good offices with the Cabinet at Washington that our government may have a free hand to restore peace in this country without the hindrances mentioned.

The Nicaraguan note was received by the Foreign Office on June 16 by cable direct from Managua.

As Nicaragua has no diplomatic representation at Berlin, the reply was made through Herr de Buch, the German Minister to Central America, residing at Guatemala City. The latter was informed of the receipt by the Foreign Office of the communication from President Madriz and directed an answer that the German government could do nothing in the matter.

INSURGENTS AGAIN VICTORS

Government Forces Reported Defeated Near Acopya.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, July 28.—According to advices given out at the insurgent headquarters today, General Monado yesterday defeated a government force under General Lara which was attempting to form a junction with the troops of General Chamorro Castilla north of Acopya.

Monado reports that after three hours desperate fighting Lara raised the white flag, though most of his men fled before they could be taken prisoner.

TOUGH CITY GANGS FIGHT

New York Police Quell Worst Riot Known in Years.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Three men were dangerously wounded and 20 others more or less severely hurt early today in the most serious "gang fight" which has occurred in New York city in many years. The patrolmen on the West side, where the trouble broke out, summoned help and the police charged the rioters, putting an end to the disturbance only after nearly a hundred shots had been fired by members of the quarrelling clans. According to the police reports, four gangs fought and participated, and for fully half an hour fought hand to hand with revolvers, sticks, stones or any other weapons that were available.

The fight was precipitated when the members of the Beat Athletic Club after a dinner in a Tenth Avenue beer garden, began to leave the resort shortly after midnight. While the banquet was in progress, the roughs' rival organization began a fight. According to the police, the "Gophers," the "Jungle gang" and the "Hounds of Hell," all organizations with which the officers of the law have had experience, were represented in the mob at the corner. Fully 25 men were still engaged in the battle when the reserves reached the scene.

COWLITZ PLANS UNDER WAY

Major McIndoe to Meet Kelso Business Men Next Week.

KELSO, Wash., July 28.—(Special.)—Senator F. L. Stewart was notified by letter today that Major McIndoe and Arthur Hedley, chief and junior government engineers respectively for this district, would make a trip down the Cowlitz next week from Castle Rock for the purpose of determining the best method for expending the \$25,000 recently appropriated for improving the Cowlitz from Toledo to the mouth of the river.

About \$25,000 will be used below Kelso on project No. 10, and the remainder between this city and Toledo. The following committee of prominent citizens will hold a conference with Major McIndoe at his office in Portland tomorrow morning regarding the river improvement: State Senator F. L. Stewart, John L. Harris, president of the Kelso Commercial Club; E. S. Collins, J. A. Eyerly, C. A. Taylor and J. M. Ayres.

POLICY WILL BE CHANGED

Western Union Reorganization in West Is Announced.

CHICAGO, July 28.—T. P. Cook, general superintendent of the Western

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ARRIVES IN PORTLAND ON WESTERN TOUR.



JAMES WILSON, OF IOWA.

Union Telegraph Company, has announced a change in the policy of the company in the West. A number of new positions have been created in the Western divisions and appointments have been made.

"We are going to specialize," said Mr. Cook. "Up to the present time I have had all the Western division on my hands. Our business has increased to such a volume in the last few years that I feel the need of some assistance. And so I am building up a staff to cover the West.

"I am initiating a plan whereby the classes of service will be divided. In this way each man can become a specialist in his particular line."

The new appointments are as follows: M. T. Cook, general agent of the Western division, has been given the title of division commercial superintendent of the Western division.

W. J. Lloyd, former superintendent of the first district Western division, has been made division superintendent of traffic, Western division.

A. B. Cowan has been promoted to Mr. Lloyd's place as superintendent of the first district Western division.

M. H. Clapp has been appointed division superintendent of the plants of Western division.

The new appointments become effective August 1.

LENNOX AFTER DATA

Pennsylvania Professor Will Boost Ireland's Resources.

INTEREST TO BE AROUSED

Educator's Chief Purpose Is to Show That American Money Can Be Prudently and Judiciously Invested in Emerald Isle.

LONDON, July 28.—(Special.)—Dr. Lennox, professor of literature at the University of Pennsylvania, who has arrived in London, intends to spend his holiday in a somewhat novel manner. After he has "done" London and Paris he is going to Ireland to collect data for a book on the industrial resources of that country. His intention is to stimulate American interest in the industrial revival movement.

It is not likely that Mr. Taft will make any formal comment upon the situation in Ohio or upon the platform he sent tonight a telegram to Warren G. Harding, the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, which reads:

"I sincerely congratulate you on your nomination and earnestly hope that you may be elected.

The statement was reiterated here today that President Taft did not take any active part in the shaping of the Ohio platform. He specifically said to Senator Dick and Chairman Ellis, of the Ohio executive committee, when they were in Beverly, it was asserted in the position of approving or disapproving any draft of a platform.

The President has a busy time ahead of him tomorrow.

WORKMAN KILLS EMPLOYER

Quarrel Over Woman Leads to Murder in Klamath Falls.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., July 28.—Fred Alexander, proprietor of the O. K. feed barn here, was shot and killed by George Welch last night. Welch had been in the employ of Alexander, and the shooting was the result of a quarrel, and Welch, who gave himself over to the authorities, says it was done in self-defense, as Alexander attacked him with a pitchfork. The men quarreled over a woman named Beula Beckman.

Welch fired two shots, one lodging in the head, the other in the body. The shooting occurred at 10 o'clock last night. Alexander died at 2 M. today. Welch is being held to await the action of the grand jury, now in session.

LAWYER SICKENS IN COURT

Attorney McNary Stricken While Arguing Case.

ALBANY, Or., July 28.—(Special.)—John H. McNary, District Attorney of the Third Judicial District, and one of the best-known attorneys of the Willamette Valley, became suddenly ill while arguing a case before Judge Galloway in the State Circuit Court here today.

Believing his illness only temporary, he left the courtroom and went to his hotel to rest, but as his condition became more serious he was hurried to his home in Salem on the first train. He had a high fever, with indications of pneumonia.

Pioneer Registers as Elector.

ALBANY, Or., July 28.—(Special.)—G. W. Klum, one of the county's first Sheriffs, registered as an elector here today. He lives at Seaside and this was his first visit to the county seat for some time. He is now 86 years old and is an Oregon pioneer of 1847.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS

STROUDER HOUSE

Commons Tingles as Bill Altering King's Declaration Is Passed.

CHANGE FAVORED BY RULER

Branch of Parliament Decides In-sult to Catholics Should Be Stricken Out of Proclamation.

North of Ireland Men.

LONDON, July 28.—(Special.)—Few things in public life stir the House of Commons so deeply as religious topics. The general aspect of the House and the conversation of the average member does not, it is true, suggest any particular sanctity, nor does the conduct of affairs indicate that the New Testament is habitually consulted as an infallible guide. But when the question is one of dogma, and especially when that dogma leads to some practical outcome, there seems to be something in the human mind that makes it a question of intense interest. The more subtle differences of faith, the fiercer become the contests. This is especially true in the case of the two great branches of the Christian religion.

Then again, the influence of Royalty on the House of Commons is such that every time the King's name is mentioned a hush falls on the assembly. Everything connected with Royalty is like a live wire in the political world.

When, therefore, there is the combination of these elements of interest, in the King's accession, declaration, it may be easily imagined that the House is full of electricity. The House of Commons has just passed the first resolution in the King's accession, declaring that it may be easily imagined that the House is full of electricity. The House of Commons has just passed the first resolution in the King's accession, declaring that it may be easily imagined that the House is full of electricity.

Declaration Is Ancient.

The present declaration was framed in the time of Charles II in order to secure that the occupant of the throne should always be Protestant, but the declaration is not content merely with determining that position; it singles out one of the beliefs which distinguish Catholics, and describes this belief as "idolatrous and superstitious." The declaration evidently contemplated the case of a king who would pay little attention either to his word or his oath, for it hedges him round with various safeguards, even against mental reservations; and the absurdity of all this is shown in the fact that Charles II, who swallowed all this, died a Catholic.

This declaration has continued its glorious career up to the present time. On the occasion of the accession of the late King Edward VII there was a strong volume of protest brought in the House and out. It was thought by many that these expressions and insults to the religion of others savored of the "idolatrous and superstitious" of 12,000,000 Catholics in the British Empire. King Edward, who was himself, above all things, a genial and tolerant man, was not at all disposed to retaliate, protested against being called upon publicly to insult 12,000,000 of his subjects at the beginning of his reign.

Matter Is Dropped.

An attempt was at that time made in the House of Lords to alter the wording of the Declaration, but it was outvoted and the matter dropped. William Redmond, M. P., brother of the late leader of the Irish Home Rule party, in the House of Commons also to bring about an alteration in the declaration. Soon after the death of the late King Edward it became evident that the Government intended to deal with the matter seriously. The present King expressed himself as strongly as King Edward in regard to the declaration, and nothing is more evident than that during the last 10 years the power of the throne has been increased out of all proportion.

At first the Government intended simply to remove the offensive words, "idolatrous and superstitious." But since then better counsels have prevailed, and the bill now introduced is a model of brevity, simply affirming that the King is a Protestant. It was thought at first that this reasonable proposal would be passed without opposition, but a crisis of the kind brings to light all sorts of deep-seated prejudices and ancient rancors. Members of the House of Commons, in their denouncing the Catholic Church in very odious terms and vividly reviving incidents which had mostly been forgotten 200 years ago.

Case of Spain Cited.

Then the case of Spain was cited, asserting that the condition of Spain with regard to religious tolerance leaves much to be desired. But the fact that Spain is a backward country, in this respect, hardly seems a sufficient reason for the British King grossly to insult 12,000,000 of his own subjects.

Various bodies under various names have been formed in England, and the proposed alteration, and attempts were made to whip up religious bigotry in England. It is an encouraging sign that the English public refused to respond to any great extent. There seems to have been a vague notion amongst certain sections of the community that Queen Alexandra was more or less inclined to the Catholic Church. Soon after the death of King Edward, at a demonstration in front of St. Paul's church, the English public refused to respond to any great extent. There seems to have been a vague notion amongst certain sections of the community that Queen Alexandra was more or less inclined to the Catholic Church.

Ulster Delegates Opposed.

The real opposition in this case came from the Ulster members, those Conservative representatives of the North of Ireland, who seem sedulously to keep alive the opinions and feelings of Oliver Cromwell, and apparently regret they cannot resort to his methods. At the Third Judicial District, held in London, one of these members, Captain Craig, told of a Protestant who, on his deathbed, called his son to his side and said, "With my last breath I want to impress on you a safe rule of life. Whenever you see the Papists hopping one way, you hop the other."

Captain Craig is ably seconded by others of the Ulster members, such as John B. Lonsdale and William Moore, an Ulster barrister. These inveterate enemies of Nationalist Ireland found, in regard to the King's declaration, two curious recruits. These were two of the sporting young men of the House, Agar-Robartes and the Hon. Neil Primrose. Agar-Robartes is the son of Viscount Clifden and Primrose is the son of Lord

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BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

Rosebery. These two representatives of the gilded youth of England are noted in the House principally for their devotion to that sartorial cult which Carlyle thought to be one of the most powerful agencies in the world. Their reverence for their tailor errs even by its excess, but hitherto they had not been suspected of any profound reverence for the dogmas of religion. They were both better known on the recesses of Newmarket than in the councils of the church. But on this occasion they made themselves very conspicuous by their efforts to uphold the declaration of the King.

In the House itself there was much less excitement than one would suppose, and it must be said of the speeches, even those of the Ulster members, that they were as far as possible free from all offense. Premier Asquith is at his best on occasions of this kind. With his square figure, his hair now becoming white, his well-cut but rubicund features, his lawyer-like precision of style and the organized voice of the public speaker, he is just the man to introduce an important but conciliatory measure. Arthur J. Balfour also spoke remarkably well.

The Nationalists, those of whom are Catholics, put up as their spokesman William Redmond, who is generally a bold and overwhelming orator, but on this occasion he spoke with much tact and good will towards his opponents. As the division showed 383 in favor of the bill to 28 against, it is highly probable that it will become law. It has yet to endure a second and a third reading in the House of Commons, and then pass the House of Lords.

There is only one disquieting feature in all this, and that is that the influence which has subdued rancors and dissipated prejudices has come from the court. In this instance that influence has been beneficially exerted, but the ominous fact is that court influence is rising and growing out of control, and it will generally be directed in an anti-liberal and reactionary direction.

Harvesters Give to Prohibition. DAYTON, Wash., July 28.—(Special.)—Standing with bare head in the sun—

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