

## WHO SHALL RUN AGAINST BRYAN?

### Points of Available Candidates.

### FAIRBANKS EASY TO DEFEAT

### Signs Indicate Roosevelt Is the Only Man.

### BECAUSE HE DID THINGS

### His Performance Against Bryan's Promise Would Win Voters. Strong and Weak Features of Their Records.

**POINTS OF THE CANDIDATES.**  
**FAIRBANKS**—Something may come out which makes him easy to beat.  
**TAPT**—Panama supply affair deadly flaw in record.  
**ROOT**—Able, but cold and not attractive to average voter.  
**SHAW**—Good looking, genial, but makes breaks and mistakes.  
**ROOSEVELT**—If Bryan is nominated, Roosevelt alone is probable winner. Both advocate many of the same measures, but Roosevelt can point to performance in campaign, trust and rebate prosecutions, Panama inspection, pure-food bill, Panama Canal, while Bryan can only promise what he will do.

**OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU.** Washington, June 23.—Vice-President Fairbanks is nominated to head the Republican National ticket in 1908 and William J. Bryan is the nominee of the Democratic party, betting odds will be placed on Bryan by gamblers and politicians who make it a business to keep an ear to the ground. The fact is Fairbanks would be an easy man for Bryan to defeat. Republicans in various parts of the country who have heard Fairbanks speak and have met him in a purely personal way will be slow to believe this, but it is nevertheless a fact, and the public knows. The public is acquainted with Vice-President Fairbanks; there are some others prominent in the business and political world who know intimately Fairbanks the man, and if ever the Indiana statement is placed at the head of the Republican ticket, these persons have taken a vow to expose to the world the true inwardness of the Republican nominee, and they have facts and proof that will be astonishing.

**Weak Points of Candidates.**  
The very fact that Fairbanks will split his own party if nominated makes him a weak candidate; the doubt of his ability to carry Indiana is another weakness, and the failure of leading politicians in the Republican ranks to give him their hearty support will all tend to undermine his strength. These things, taken in connection with the wonderful enthusiasm that has greeted the revival of the Bryan boom, give evidence of the strength these two men might be expected to develop if they ever faced each other on the National campaign field.

Many Republicans think that Roosevelt is the only Republican who can defeat Bryan in 1908, if the latter's popularity continues to grow as it has grown since the latest revival started. Taft would make a good running mate against any Democrat but Bryan, but Taft as a candidate for high elective office is an unknown quantity to the Republican voters, and it is doubted if he would run well against Bryan. Taft, it will be recalled, made an effort to commit the Government to the purchase of Panama canal supplies in foreign markets when they could be bought in the States at home. This one flaw in his record would be used with deadly effect against him by Bryan.

**Root Able, but Cold.**  
Secretary Root, still mentioned in some quarters as a presidential possibility, is not growing in popularity. In fact Root is not the kind of man to appeal to the average voter. All would recognize his ability, but he is inclined to be cold and does not make friends readily. Root is the kind of man who would instantly appeal to the educated class of Republicans—the men who think for themselves. His deep knowledge, his remarkably sound judgment and his well-known balance all commend him to thoughtful men, but this class does not predominate in any political party at the polls, and Bryan's failure to appeal to the masses would be his source of weakness, especially in a campaign with Bryan as his opponent.

Secretary Shaw is to be reckoned with, but somehow the Shaw boom does not seem to take hold. Shaw is a good looking, genial, approachable, bright and entertaining; a good campaigner and a splendid advertiser. But Shaw has a faculty of making breaks that are bound to prove injurious, such as his late blunder in raising the question of veracity with the President, something that no man can safely do under this administration. Shaw, like Fairbanks, will have a hot fire built under him at home when he gets into the race for the Presidential nomination, and this may cause him

more embarrassment. With all his peculiar ability, Shaw is not the man to appeal to the "common people" as does Bryan, and he would not be a match for the "peerless leader" should Bryan run on a platform that was at all conservative.

**All Points to Roosevelt.**  
All of which leads up to the conclusion that, in case Bryan is nominated by the Democrats, it may be necessary for the Republicans to name Roosevelt in order to win. Roosevelt will not ask for another nomination even to beat Bryan, but there is a growing belief among leading politicians in Congress that he will be in a receptive mood if the next National convention wants him again to head the ticket. If Bryan is still in the running in 1906 there will be a lively sparring to determine which party shall hold its convention first. The Republicans, for a change, will desire to convene after the Democratic ticket is named, for a great deal will depend upon whom the Democrats nominate. If Bryan is to be nominated the Republicans will want to know if, so that they can nominate Roosevelt; if Bryan is to be turned down the Republicans can observe the third-term rule and choose a new nominee. The Democrats, of course, will be well aware of the desire of their antagonists in this particular, and will probably hold off until after the Republican ticket is named.

**Roosevelt Against Bryan.**  
A race between Roosevelt and Bryan would be more interesting than any political contest of recent years—more interesting than the race of 1896 between McKinley and Bryan, and it would probably be a closer race than that of the coming contest in 1908.  
Bryan is advocating many things for which Roosevelt stands; he is a trust-buster and a general reformer; Bryan was for railroad rate regulation; he favors a revision of the tariff and is an advocate of purity in elections. On these points there can be little difference between the declarations of Roosevelt and Bryan. But Roosevelt's advantage comes in through his record for accomplishment. He has brought about railroad rate legislation; he has curbed some of the trusts, is prosecuting others, is now stamping down the beef trust and has done much to secure the enactment of the new law prohibiting corporations from contributing to political campaign funds. And it is well known that he is in sympathy with the policy of having the tariff revised by his friends, and stands ready to advocate that move when another Congress convenes. By the time Bryan can have been revised, and by a Republican Congress and a Republican President.

**Roosevelt Strong With Labor.**  
When it comes to popularity, Bryan would stack up against a strong opponent in Roosevelt, the only man in the Republican party who has such a hold upon the masses. In this respect too, Roosevelt is strong by reason of his accomplishments, whereas Bryan is strong because of his promises. Union labor has every reason to be grateful to President Roosevelt, and through John Mitchell, head of the Miners' Union, Roosevelt would make great inroads into Bryan's hold upon the masses. Aside from this, Roosevelt has done for the laboring men what Bryan must draw most heavily for his support.

Bryan's strength among the business interests would depend largely upon the sort of platform he would run on. If he avowed of the principles for which he stood in 1896 and 1900 his following would be slight, but if he stood for policies not detrimental but beneficial to the business of the country he would draw much more heavily among the class known as gold Democrats than he would otherwise. He could not point on reviewing many Republican voters, who from those of the disgruntled and those who have a grudge against Roosevelt. Their numbers are comparatively small. Roosevelt, on the other hand, need not hold his own to win out. Fair-speaking politicians believe that Roosevelt could beat Bryan in 1908, but they agree that it would be a close, lively and interesting campaign throughout.

**LURLINE NEAR HONOLULU**  
Probably Winner of First Trans-Pacific Yacht Race.  
HONOLULU, June 23.—(G. P. M.)—The yacht Lurline has been sighted. She is a winner over the Anemone in the first trans-Pacific yacht race between San Pedro, Calif., and Honolulu, but it is almost the third yacht in the race, has a time allowance of 16 hours and may yet save the challenge cup she is defending.

The greatest yacht race ever sailed on the Pacific Coast had its start at San Pedro, June 11, at noon, the course being over 200 miles of open sea, and the contest being under the auspices of the South Coast Yacht Club.  
The Lurline, Commodore Sinclair, is the flagship of the club. She measures 91 feet over all and carries a crew of six men. She gives La Padona 16 hours' time allowance on account of the diminutive size of the cup defender. The latter measures 41 feet over all and carries a crew of five. She is under the flag of the Hawaiian Yacht Club.  
The Anemone gives the Lurline 11 hours, being the largest of the three yachts, measuring 112 feet over all and carrying a crew of 11. The Anemone is a New York Yacht Club vessel.

**PLUNGER ABANDONS WIFE**  
Called Down by Magistrate Gives Her \$15,000 Big Roll.  
NEW YORK, June 23.—(Special.)—Riley Grannan, the noted turf plunger, was a prisoner in the Coney Island police court today on complaint of his wife, who declared she abandoned her and refused to contribute to her support. Mrs. Grannan, who was formerly Delia Dixon, an actress, told the magistrate she had contracted with her husband to give her \$15,000 a time he practiced law, and then he became an editor, but his paper was speedily suppressed. His father was a Colonel, and his mother was descended from one of the old Boyar families of the empire.

## KELLY OF OREGON SPRINTS IN 9 3-5

### Amateur 100-Yard Record Is Broken.

### 220 YARDS MADE IN 21 1-5

### In the Broad Jump He Makes New Northwest Record.

### MULTNOMAH WINS MEET

### Hug, in Shotput and Discus Throw, and Gilbert, in the Pole Vault, Make New Marks at Spokane.

**RECORD FOR 100-YARD DASH.**  
The record of 9:09 3-5 made by Arthur Duffy at New York, May 31, 1902, was equaled from the record book by the Amateur Athletes' Union, November 20, 1905. On the latter date the following record for the 100 yards was adopted:  
100-yard run, 9:09 4-5, J. Owen, Jr., October 11, 1890; R. J. Weber, September 21, 1893; H. J. Waters, May 20, 1896; H. J. Wefer, August 28, 1897; J. H. Bush, June 18, 1898; W. A. Schick, May 24, 1902; Clyde Blair, May 20, 1903; W. D. Eaton, July 4, 1904; Charles L. Parsons, August 5, 1904.  
The professional record for the 100 yards at 9:09 4-5 is held by H. Beathun and H. M. Johnson, Donohue, an English professional, is said to have gone in 9:09 3-5.

**SPOKANE, Wash., June 23.**—A crowd of 100 saw Dan M. Kelly, of Multnomah, play with records at today's Northwest track meet. In the 100-yard dash he tied the world's record of 9:09 3-5, and at the same time broke the American amateur record. He also equaled the American amateur record of 9:12 1-5 in the 200-yard dash, made by R. J. Wefer, May 30, 1896.  
Northwestern Association records were broken as follows: Broad jump, 23 feet 3/4 inches, by Kelly; shot put, 42 feet 3/4 inches, by Hug; discus throw, 117 feet 3 inches, by Hug. Official scores: Multnomah—First, 11; second, 4; third, 2; total, 69.  
Seattle—First, 3; second, 6; third, 7; total, 40.  
Spokane—First, 9; second, 4; third, 5; total, 17.

**No Doubt of Record.**  
As to the authenticity of Kelly's time in the sprints, President C. C. Hozell, the executive head of the N. W. P. A. A., under which auspices the meet was held, said:  
"There cannot be the slightest question as to our right to claim the American record for Kelly, and we certainly intend to do so. The president of the American Amateur Union, Joseph R. McCabe, will be here in a week and we will present him with the required affidavit of the clerk of course as to correct length of the distance actually run, which is all the steps necessary in establishing the record. The American Amateur Union cannot throw it out, as there was no wind at the back of the runners to assist them."  
The course was measured almost immediately after the race was run. At first it was found to be five inches short, and there was some consternation among those who had hoped they had seen a new American record broken. The steel tape which was used to measure the course, however, had just been used to measure the weight evens and was hot. It was placed in a water tank and cooled off, with the result that when the course was finally measured with the cool tape it was found to be the exact 100 yards.

**Kelly Runs With Ease.**  
Kelly won his race easily, about five feet ahead of Cary of Spokane, who beat out Rex Smith, of Seattle, in the last ten yards for second place. Cary was coming fast at the finish and had it not been for a poor start might have crowded Kelly even closer.  
The Spokane team was completely outclassed, but that did not spoil the event for the Spokane audience.  
As it stood today it might be questioned if any college track team in the country would have had much the better of the Portland cracks. The feathered

**Duffy's Record Is Blotted Out.**  
Arthur Duffy, of Georgetown University, is the only other man in the world who ever ran the 100-yard dash in a qualified amateur meet in 9:55 seconds. Later, in fact, but last winter, evidence was adduced which proved that Duffy did not have amateur standing, but had made himself professional before he made this record, and therefore his record was thrown out. Duffy applied for an injunction to restrain the Amateur Athletic Union from taking such action, and it was but few weeks ago that the New York courts denied him an injunction, thereby giving legal sanction to the Amateur Athletic Union decree, which disqualified Duffy and refused to recognize his time as an amateur record.  
There is no doubt that Kelly's record will stand. It was made under Amateur conditions, and Kelly himself is a bona fide amateur. Parsons, with his record of 9:45, made last Summer, will have to take a back seat to the blonde-haired boy from the asparagus of Eastern Oregon.  
Kelly's work this season has been little short of phenomenal. Last Summer he was completely outclassed by the sprinters in the Lewis and Clark games. Even Smithsonian made him look slow.

**Roosevelt Signs Traveling Bill.**  
WASHINGTON, June 23.—Late this afternoon President Roosevelt signed the bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 a year for the traveling expenses of the President.

## PURE FOOD BILL THROUGH HOUSE

### Debate on Eggs, Tomatoes and Whisky.

### SOUTH TAKES IT STRAIGHT

### Violent Protest Against Rectified and Blended.

### SELLING GOODS BY WEIGHT

### Bankruptcy of Canneds Might Follow Stating Weight on Labels. Blended Whisky Denounced by Sherley as Pure Hell.

**PURE FOOD AND RATE BILLS PASS.**  
WASHINGTON, June 23.—The pure-food bill was passed today by the House and the conference report on the railroad rate bill adopted.  
Nearly the entire day was taken up with the consideration of the pure-food bill under five-minute rule, and while many amendments were offered, most of them were voted down. Those that were adopted were corrections and changes in verbiage. The pure-food bill was passed by a vote of 242 to 17.  
The conference report on the railroad rate bill was taken up, and while there was discussion of the anti-pass agreement, the previous resolution was adopted by a vote of 121 to 97, the conference report being agreed to, 216 to 4.

**WASHINGTON, June 23.**—The House today passed the pure food bill after a debate in which the quality of preserved eggs, the weight of canned tomatoes and the respective merits of straight and rectified whisky wrought the members up into a state of high excitement. The bill was amended by adding to the requirement that food packages must be branded with the weight or measure. The Southern members failed to secure an amendment requiring the ingredients of rectified whisky to be stated on the package.  
Everything was smooth sailing until the so-called package amendment was reached, and then the legislative sea became exceedingly choppy. Mann (Ill.), in charge of the bill, offered the committee amendment, heretofore printed, that the time the package was put up must be on the container, together with the weight or measure on the outside of the package.  
A dozen members wore on their feet immediately after the reading of the amendment.  
"Mr. Chairman," was heard all over the house.  
Sherman (N. Y.) offered an amendment

**Summary of the Events.**  
100-yard dash—Kelly (Multnomah), first, Cary (Spokane) second, Smith (Seattle) third; time, 9:09 3-5.  
400-yard dash—Greenhaw (Multnomah), first, Cary (Seattle) second, Hunton (Seattle) third; time, 5:09 4-5.  
Mile run—Harris (Seattle) first, Mays (Multnomah) second, Coates (Spokane) third; time, 4:45.  
High jump—Smith and Grant (Seattle) tied for first, Philbrook (Spokane) third; distance, 5 feet 9 inches.  
50-yard hurdles—Smithson (Multnomah) first, Moore (Multnomah) second, Cary (Spokane) third; time, 0:15 2-5.  
Broad jump—Kelly (Multnomah) first, Smith (Seattle) second, Oist (Seattle) third; distance, 25 feet 3/4 inches.  
220-yard dash—Kelly (Multnomah) first, Smith (Seattle) second, Cary (Spokane) third; time, 0:21 1-5.  
Hammer-throw—McKinney (Multnomah) first, McDonald (Seattle) second, Hug (Multnomah) third; distance, 130 feet 8 inches.  
Half-mile run—Parker (Seattle) first, Greenhaw (Multnomah) second, Maloy (Spokane) third; time, 2:02 3-5.  
Shotput—Hug (Multnomah) first, McKinney (Multnomah) second, McDonald (Seattle) third; distance, 42 feet 3/4 inches.  
200-yard hurdles—Moore (Multnomah) first, Cary (Spokane) second, Dowd (Seattle) third; time, 0:23 3-5.  
Pole vault—Gilbert (Multnomah) first, Hoffman and Grant (Seattle) tied for second; distance, 11 feet 4 inches.  
Discus-throw—Hug (Multnomah) first, Thayer (Spokane) second, McKinney (Multnomah) third; distance, 117 feet 3 inches.

**Betsy Sims.**  
Betsy Sims, aged 22, "Queen of the Moonshiners" and idol of the North Carolina mountain outlaws, was arrested recently for selling moonshine whisky. The judge, on hearing of her large sales of illegal product, decided to make an example of the girl and sentenced her to four months in the county jail at Columbus, N. C. The jail is a frame structure, not strong in the ceiling of Betsy's cell was a trapdoor leading to a cell above, occupied by the only other prisoner, a man named Chalmers, under sentence to the penitentiary for manslaughter. Collecting some sticks, Betsy held them in a fire built in her cell and raised the flaming torch to the trap door. This soon was burned out, allowing Chalmers to descend to the girl's cell. The two then proceeded to dig their way out. The man got away, but Betsy was caught by the jailer. She fought desperately, cutting the jailer in five places with a knife. She is now being held for assault with intent to kill, but boasts that she will yet escape from jail.

## ALL CANADA MUST REST ON SUNDAY

### Government Proposes Bluest of Laws

### MAY BANKRUPT MANY ROADS

### No Amusements, No Work, No Excursion Trains.

### LONG LIST OF EXCEPTIONS

### Laurier Proposes to Screw Lid Down Tight on All Except Jews and Adventists, Who Keep Saturday Holy.

**CANADA'S PROPOSED SUNDAY LAW.**  
Nobody may work or do business, sell anything or employ any person to work.  
No games or performances where admission fee is charged.  
No excursions for amusement.  
No public parks, pleasure grounds or amusement places open where admission fee is charged.  
No target-shooting.  
No foreign newspapers sold.  
Certain exceptions are made of works of mercy, religion or necessity, in regard to running through trains, ocean vessels, and others who keep Saturday as a day of rest may do business on Sunday.

**OTTAWA, Ont., June 23.**—(Special.)—Sunday will be more thoroughly observed throughout Canada than in any other country in the world, if a Lord's day bill now before Parliament becomes law. The measure, which is a government bill and thus sure of enactment in its present form unless modified by the government itself, is the most sweeping piece of Sabbath legislation ever framed. How wide is the scope of the bill may be judged from the following summary of its main provisions:  
**Must Not Enjoy Yourself.**  
1. It is unlawful to sell anything on Sunday, to transact any business of a person's calling or to employ any other person to do any work, business or labor, except works of necessity, for money.  
2. Games and performances of all kinds for which an admission fee is charged are made unlawful.  
3. Excursions of every kind by land or water, on which passengers are carried for amusement, are prohibited.  
4. No public park or pleasure ground or amusement place of any kind to which an admission fee is charged can be kept open.  
5. No person is allowed to shoot at a target or any other object.  
6. Sale of foreign newspapers is prohibited.  
**Exceptions Rigidly Laid Down.**  
Certain specific exceptions to the first provision above are enumerated, but are extremely limited in scope. They allow:  
Work in connection with divine service.  
Work for the relief of the sick.  
Sale of drugs.  
Work in respect to telegraphs and telephones.  
Essential work on any industrial process of such a continuous nature that it cannot be stopped without serious injury.  
Work for the supply of heat, water, gas or light.  
Conveying of travelers.  
Continuing passage to their destination of trains and vessels in transit when Sunday begins.  
Loading and unloading of merchandise at intermediate points from passenger boats or trains.  
Keeping railway tracks clear of snow and making emergency repairs.  
Work in handling trains in railroad yards before 6 A. M. and after 8 P. M.  
Labor about an ocean vessel which would otherwise be unduly delayed in sailing.  
Caring for livestock and perishable products.  
Operation of a ferry or a passenger boat.  
Hiring of horses for personal use.  
**Newspaper Men May Work.**  
Work after 8 P. M. in preparing the Monday edition of newspapers.  
Work after 4 P. M. in connection with setting bakery sponge.  
Delivery of milk and ice.  
The work of domestic servants.  
The operation of interprovincial or international electric car lines.  
It will thus be seen not only that all usual business vocations and work must cease absolutely on Sunday, but that the operation of freight trains and freight vessels, unless in transit when Sabbath begins, must cease, and that operation of street-cars, except on lines specifically made exempt, must also stop.  
**Protests From Railroads.**  
While there have been numerous protests from various persons affected by the bill, the main dissatisfaction has

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**Young "Queen of Moonshiners" a Terror.**  
Betsy Sims, aged 22, "Queen of the Moonshiners" and idol of the North Carolina mountain outlaws, was arrested recently for selling moonshine whisky. The judge, on hearing of her large sales of illegal product, decided to make an example of the girl and sentenced her to four months in the county jail at Columbus, N. C. The jail is a frame structure, not strong in the ceiling of Betsy's cell was a trapdoor leading to a cell above, occupied by the only other prisoner, a man named Chalmers, under sentence to the penitentiary for manslaughter. Collecting some sticks, Betsy held them in a fire built in her cell and raised the flaming torch to the trap door. This soon was burned out, allowing Chalmers to descend to the girl's cell. The two then proceeded to dig their way out. The man got away, but Betsy was caught by the jailer. She fought desperately, cutting the jailer in five places with a knife. She is now being held for assault with intent to kill, but boasts that she will yet escape from jail.



Dan M. Kelly, Champion Sprinter.



Betsy Sims.

**Professor Sergei A. Mourontseff, who is president of the Russian Douma, is also a member of the Moscow Zemstvo, and long has been prominent in reform movements. He was born in 1850, is a member of a noble family of St. Petersburg, and received his education in Moscow University. Law was the branch that he chiefly studied, and after he was graduated, Professor Mourontseff became an instructor in the university and attracted wide attention because of his legal knowledge. Owing to his radical views, however, he was compelled to leave the university. For a time he practiced law, and then he became an editor, but his paper was speedily suppressed. His father was a Colonel, and his mother was descended from one of the old Boyar families of the empire.**