EX-PRESIDENT FIGHTS SHY OF DISCUSSING PRESIDENTIAL ISSUES

Efforts to Get Taft to Commit Self on Situation Came to Naught This Morning.

GLAD HE'S A FREE MAN

Position of Responsibility Always Much of a Strain, Says Taft in Interview Today.

William Howard Taft, P. C., meaning private citizen, is overjoyed at being a free man again. He said as much this morning at the Multnomah hotel, after having dexterously batted over the center field fence an interviewer's question regarding his views on the 1916 presidential situation.

"I am not sure there will be a presidential situation in 1916," he had answered.

Then, when a newspaper man half apologetically explained that Mr. Bryan recently had declared the same question as addressed to him to be improper, the ex-president laughed and said he considered the question highly proper.

"But it reminds me of Hotspur's retort in King Henry IV," he explained. "Some one had boasted that he could call the spirits from the vasty deep. 'So can I,' said Hotspur, 'but will they come?' "

Even a newspaper interviewer could deduce from that that while Mr. Taft was not offended at being asked—yes, if he were going to run for president again, the interviewer needn't be disappointed if he got no reply.

"Because I Don't Know."

"It's not because I don't feel like saying," he explained. "It's because I don't know. No one knows. Maybe there won't be any presidential situation at all."

Some who heard the remark professed to construe it as meaning that maybe no party would undertake seriously to seek to unseat President Wilson. At any rate, Mr. Taft asserted that it would be a bold man, indeed, who would make any prophesies.

"As for me, though, I'm glad to be a private citizen," he said. "Maybe I am in no better position to say that than the 99,000,000 others who are now in my delightful rank. But then, again, possibly I appreciate the benefits more than they because of having something to compare it with.

Pulling and Hauling.

"There is always a strain when one is in a position of responsibility. One may not realize it—I used to think I never had any nerves. But in the 27 years of my political life I gradually acquired them and after I had left the presidency I felt the reaction.

"One cannot take proper physical care of one's self in the White House—there's so much pulling and hauling. And it was not until I had begun to get on my feet again that I could appreciate what a reaction was going on. Now, as a college professor, lecturing in this college and that in special courses, I find life very enjoyable. I like it. There's no heavy responsibility, no worry to put years on a man over night."

Feeling Is Explained.

Mr. Taft explained this feeling more explicitly to a committee from Scout Young Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, composed of Colonel Cornelius Gardener, chairman; Adjutant-General George A. White, of the Oregon National Guard, and O. W. Orton.

Colonel Gardener was in command of Fort Crook, at Omaha, when Mr. Taft was president. He also was governor of one of the provinces of the Philippines when Mr. Taft was governor-general. And so he knew the former executive very intimately.

"Do you remember this?" asked the colonel, producing a photograph taken on the lawn in front of the officers' quarters at Fort Crook, when, as president, Mr. Taft had inspected the fort.

"I do," laughed the private citizen. "The most gratifying thing to me about that picture is that it shows how much I have reduced in flesh since that picture was taken."

Vest Is Smaller Now.

But Mr. Taft is by no means emaciated, at that. He wears a smaller vest, it is true; but some of that characteristic embonpoint still lingers.

Colonel Gardener presented his two little daughters, Barandina and Martha Gardener, the latter of whom was born at Samar, P. I., during her father's residence there. Mr. Taft remembered them perfectly, and recounted some of the little experiences they had together.

"Good-bye, my dears," he said, as they curtesied an adieu. "Remember me to your mother."

Mr. Taft had considerable writing to do this morning, and he was trying to put the finishing touches to his speech, receive prominent citizens of all political faiths, and half a dozen other things, all at once. Consequently, he terminated the interview with newspaper men rather abruptly and turned back to his speech.

PEACE PLAN IS OUTLINED BY EX-PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page One)

hear evidence, investigate the causes of differences and mediate between the parties and then make its recommendation for a settlement; a conference to be held from time to time to agree upon principles of international law, acting much in the capacity of a legislature; and last, an agreement among the members of the league, in case any member went to war with another without first appealing to arbitral court or commission, that all the other members would forcibly defend the member attacked.

He pointed to the general arbitration treaties negotiated by Secretary Knox with France and England, but which were never ratified by the senate of the United States, as proof that the idea of such a plan as he suggests will be received with favor. He declared that the state of exhaustion in which the nations now at war will find themselves at the close of the war should put them in a mood to accept any reasonable plan for the settlement of international disputes by peaceable means.

Reviews Federal Supreme Court.

Former President Taft reviewed in detail the conditions which led to the organization of the United States supreme court, and pointed out the similarity of the questions and controversies which arise between states to those which arise between independent nations, with this difference in their settlement: The states, in adopting the federal constitution, gave up the right to make independent agreement between themselves or to declare war on one another. The controversies must be settled without war.

He cited various controversies that have arisen between states, such as the objection of Missouri to the state of Illinois permitting Chicago to empty its sewage into the Desplaines river, then into the Illinois, and then into the Mississippi, from which St. Louis and other Missouri towns derived their water supply, as illustrating the character of cases over which the United States supreme court may take jurisdiction.

Suggests Arbitral Court.

His purpose was to prepare for the suggestion that a league between nations and arbitral court could settle all questions of a judicial nature arising between nations, as well as the United States supreme court settles such questions arising between states.

"It is assumed that the constitution had destroyed the independence and sovereignty of the states and made the arrangement a mere domestic affair," he said. "This is a misconception. The analogy between the function of the supreme court in hearing and deciding controversies between states and that of an international tribunal sitting to decide a cause between sovereign nations is very close.

"When the suit by one state against another presents a case that is controlled by provisions of the federal constitution, of course, there is nothing international about it.

"But most controversies between states are not covered by the federal constitution. That instrument does not, for instance, fix the boundary line between two states. It does not fix the correlative rights of two states in the water of a non-navigable stream that flows from one of the states into another. It does not regulate the use which the state up stream may make of the water, either by diverting it for irrigation, or by using it as a carrier for noxious sewage. Nor has congress any power under the constitution to law down principles by federal law to govern such cases.

Cannot Regulate Each Other.

"The legislature of neither state can pass laws to regulate the right of the other states. In other words, there is nothing but international law to govern. There is no domestic law to settle this class of cases any more than there would be if a similar controversy were to arise between Canada and the United States.

"Controversies between one state and another or its citizens, which are not justiciable or capable of judicial solution find examples in the suits brought before the supreme court," said Mr. Taft. "One case of which the supreme court refused to take jurisdiction was Wisconsin vs. the Pelican Insurance company, in which the state of Wisconsin sought to enforce against a Louisiana insurance company a judgment rendered in a Wisconsin court for penalties by a Wisconsin statute upon foreign insurance companies for failure to comply with statutory regulation of its business.

Could Not Take Cognizance.

"It was held that neither under international comity nor law was one nation required to enforce extra territorially the criminal law of another nation, and therefore that the controversy presented was not one of which, as between the states of the Union, the supreme court could take cognizance.

"Again, in Louisiana vs. Texas, Louisiana sought to restrain the governor of Texas from so enforcing a quarantine law as to injure the business of the people of Louisiana. The law itself, on its face, was a proper one for the protection of Texas. In dismissing the suit, the court said:

" 'But, in order that a controversy between states, justiciable in this court, can be held to exist, something more must be put forward than that the citizens of one state are injured by the maladministration of the laws of another.'

States Cannot Make War.

"The states cannot make war, or enter into treaties, though they may, with the consent of congress, make compacts and agreements. When there is no agreement, whose breach might create it, a controversy between states does not arise unless the action complained of is state action, and acts of state officers in abuse or excess of their powers can not be laid hold of as in themselves committing one state to distinct collision with a sister state.

" 'In our judgment this bill does not set up facts which show that the state of Texas has so authorized or confirmed the alleged action of her health officer as to make it her own or from which it necessarily follows that the two states are in controversy within the meaning of the constitution.'

"Controversies between independent nations suggest themselves which are not capable of judicial solution and yet are quite capable of leading to war.

Justiciable Question Illustrated.

"Thus suppose C nation in the exercise of its conceded powers admits to its shores and indeed to its citizenship the citizens or subjects of A nation and excludes those of B nation from both. The discrimination is certainly within the international right of C nation, but it may lead to acrimony and war. This is not a justiciable question or one that could be settled by a court.

"The so-called general arbitration treaties negotiated by Secretary Knox with France and England used the word 'justiciable' to describe the kind of questions which the parties bound themselves to submit to arbitration. They defined this to include all issues that could be decided on principles of law or equity. The issue whether a question arising was justiciable and arbitrable was to be left to the decision of a preliminary investigating commission.

Valuable Precedent Suggested.

"The term justiciable and indeed the whole scheme of these treaties were suggested by the provision for settling controveries between states in the federal constitution and the construction of it by the supreme court. The controversies between states, decision of which was not determined by rules furnished by the constitution or by congressional regulation were strictly analogous to questions arising between independent nations and were to be divided into justiciable and non-justiciable questions by the same line of distinction.

"The treaties were not ratified but their approval by England and France and by the executive of this country constitute a valuable and suggestive precedent for the framing of the constitution and jurisdiction of an arbitral court to be one of the main features of a League of Peace between the great nations of the world.

Habit of Arbitration Fixed.

"Now is it idle to treat such a league as possible? Well, let us take England and Canada. For 100 years we have been at peace. For that century, we have a frontier between us and Canada 4000 miles long which is entirely undefended by forts or navies.

"We have had issue after issue between the two peoples that because of their nature might have led to war. But we have settled them by negotiation or when that has failed by arbitration, until now it is not too much to say that the habit of arbitration between us is so fixed that a treaty to secure such a settlement in future issues would not make it more certain than it is.

"I concede that conditions have been favorable for the creating of such a customary practice. The two peoples have the same language and literature, the same law and civil liberty and the same origin and history.

Oregon Dispute Alluded To.

"Each had a wide domain, in the settlement and development of which their energies and ambitions absorbed. The jealousies and encroachments of neighbors in the thickly populated regions of Europe have not been present to stir up strife. And yet we ought not to minimize the beneficent significance of this century of peace by ignoring the fact that many issues which we have settled peaceably, seemed at the time to be difficult of settlement and likely to lead to war. The Alabama claims issue and the Oregon boundary dispute were two of this kind.

"It is interesting to note that we now have two permanent arbitral English-American commissions settling questions. One of them is to determine the equitable rules to govern the use of waters on our national boundary in which both nations and their citizens have an interest, and to apply them to causes arising.

Analogy Is Perfect.

"The analogy between the function which the supreme court performed in the Kansas and Colorado case in regard to the use of the Arkansas river and that of this commission in respect to rivers traversing both countries and crossing the border is perfect. Having thus reached what is practically the institution of a league and arbitral court with England and Canada for the preservation of peace between us, may we not hope to enlarge its scope and membership and give its benefits to the world?

"Will not the exhaustion in which all the belligerents, whether victors or vanquished, find themselves after this awful sacrifice of life and wealth make them wish to make the recurrence of such a war less probable? Will they not be in a mood to entertain any reasonable plan for the settlement of international disputes by peaceable means? Now can we not devise such a plan? I think we can.

Permanent Court Proposed.

"The second Hague conference has proposed a permanent court to settle questions of a legal nature arising between nations. But the signatories to the convention would under such a plan not be bound to submit such questions. Nor were the conferring nations able to agree on the constitution of the court. But the agreement on the recommendation for the establishment of such a court shows that the idea is within the bounds of the practical.

"To constitute an effective league of peace we do not need all the nations. Such an agreement between eight or nine of the great powers of Europe, Asia and America would furnish a useful restraint upon possible wars. The successful establishment of a peace league between the great powers would draw into it very quickly the less powerful nations.

Should Have Four Provisions.

"What should be the fundamental plan of the league? It seems to me that it ought to contain four provisions. In the first place, it ought to provide for the formation of a court, which would be given jurisdiction by the consent of all the members of the league to consider and decide justiciable questions between them or any of them which have not yielded to negotiation according to the principles of international law and equity, and that the court should be vested with power, upon the application of any member of the league to decide the issue as to whether the question arising is justiciable.

"Second—A commission of conciliation for the consideration and recommendation of a solution of all non-justiciable questions that may arise between the members of the league, should be created, and this commission should have power to hear evidence, investigate the causes of difference, and mediate between the parties and then make its recommendation for a settlement.

Conferences From Time to Time.

"Third—Conferences should be held from time to time to agree upon principles of international law, not already established, as their necessity shall suggest themselves. When the conclusions of the commission shall have been submitted to the various parties to the league for a reasonable view, say a year, without calling forth objections, it shall be deemed that they acquiesce in the principles thus declared.

"Fourth—The members of the league shall agree that if any member of the league shall bring war against any other member of the league, without first having submitted the question if found justiciable to the arbitral court provided in the fundamental compact, or without having submitted the question if found non-justiciable to the commission of conciliation for its examination, consideration and recommendation, then the remaining members of the league agree to join in the forcible defense of the member thus prematurely attacked.

Precedent Is Found.

"First, the first feature involves the principles of the general arbitration treaties with England and France, to which England and France agreed, and which I submitted to the senate, and which the senate rejected or so mutilated as to destroy their vital principle. I think it is of the utmost importance that it should be embraced in any effective League of Peace.

"The successful operation of the supreme court as a tribunal between independent states in deciding justiciable questions not in the control of congress, or under the legislative regulation of either state, furnishes a precedent and justification for this that I hope I have made clear. Moreover, the inveterate practice of arbitration which has now grown to be an established custom for the disposition of controversial questions between Canada and the United States, is another confirmation of the practical character of such a court.

Delay Is Valuable.

"Second, we must recognize, however, that the questions within the jurisdiction of such a court would certainly not include all the questions that might lead to war, and, therefore, we should provide some other instrumentality for helping the solution of those questions which are non-justiciable.

"This might well be a Commission of Conciliation, a commission to investigate the facts, to consider the arguments on both sides, to mediate between the parties, to see if some compromise can not be effected, and finally to formulate and recommend a settlement. This may involve time, but the delay, instead of being an objection, is really one of the valuable incidents providing for the performance of such a function by a commission.

"We have an example of such a commission of conciliation in the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the seal fisheries.

"The case on its merits as a judicial question was decided against the United States, but the world of importance of not destroying the Pribiloff seal herd by pelagic sealing was recognized, and a compromise was formulated by the arbitral tribunal, which was ultimately embodied in a treaty between England, Russia, Japan and the United States.

"Similar recommendations were made by the court of arbitration which considered the issues arising between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the Newfoundland fisheries.

"Third—Periodical conferences should be held between the members of the League for the Declaration of Principles of International Law. This is really a provision for something in the nature of legislative action by the nations concerned in respect to international law.

Are Based on Custom.

"The principles of international law are based upon custom between nations established by actual practice, by their recognition in treaties and by the consensus of great law writers. Undoubtedly the function of an arbitral court, established as proposed in the first of the above suggestions, would lead to a good deal of valuable judge-made international law. But that would not cover the whole field.

"Something in the nature of legislation on the subject would be valuable supplement to existing international law. It would be one of the very admirable results of such a league of peace that the scope of international law could be enlarged in this way. Mr. Justice Holmes, in the case of Missouri vs. Illinois, to which I have already referred, points out that the supreme court, in passing on questions between the states, and in laying down the principles of international law that ought to govern in controversies between them, should not and cannot make itself a legislature. But in the league of peace there is no limit to the power of international conferences of the members in such a quasi-legislative course, except the limit of the wise and the practical.

Attack Is Prevented.

"Fourth—The fourth suggestion is one that brings in the idea of force. In the league proposed, all members are to agree that if any one member violates its obligation and begins war against any other member, without submitting its cause for war to the arbitral court, if it is a justiciable question, or to the commission of conciliation if it is otherwise, all the members of the league should unite to defend the member attacked against a war waged in breach of plighted faith.

"It will be observed that this does not involve members of the league in an obligation to inforce the judgment of the court or the recommendation of the commission of conciliation. It only furnishes the instrumentality of force to prevent attack without submission.

Would Not Attempt Too Much.

"It is believed it is more practical than to attempt to enforce judgments after the hearing. One reason is that the failure to submit to one of the two tribunals the threatening cause of war for the consideration of one or the other is a fact easily ascertained, and concerning which there can be no dispute, and it is a palpable violation of the obligation of the member. It is wiser not to attempt too much.

"The required submission and the delay incident thereto will in most cases lead to acquiescence in the judgment of the court or in the recommendation of the commission of conciliation. The threat of force against plainly unjust war, for that is what is involved in the provision, will have a most salutary deterrent effect.

Would Justify Change.

"I am aware that membership in this league would involve on the part of the United States an obligation to take part in European and Asiatic wars, it may be, and that in this respect it would be a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic countries.

"But I conceive that the interest of the United States in the close relations it has of a business and social character with the other countries of the world, much closer now than ever before, would justify it, if such a league could be formed, in running the risk that there might be such a war, in making more probable the securing of the inestimable boon of peace of the world, that now seems so far away."

PROMINENT OFFICIALS AND LAWYERS MAKE WELCOMING TALKS

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Withycombe and Mayor Albee, while Frank Reeves, president of the Washington State Bar association, made response.

Following ex-President Taft's address, Mr. Reeves and A. S. Bennett, president of the Oregon Bar association, delivered their annual addresses.

The sessions tomorrow will begin at 10 a. m. in Central library hall, Central library, at Tenth and Yamhill streets.

Tonight at the University club, Broadway and Jefferson streets, a reception will be given to the judges of the state and federal courts of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Ladies are also included. The affair will be informal.

Express Tariffs Being Compiled

Experts in rate matters of the Oregon and Washington public service commissions today were assigned the task of compiling the express tariffs recently filed with the two commissions, the rates being considerably higher than rates now in force. The express companies hope to secure authority from the state commissions to put into their intra-state tariffs rates corresponding to increases for interstate business recently allowed by the insterstate commission.

Members of the commissions of the two states attended a conference on the subject this morning, and assigned Statistician O. O. Calderhead of the Washington commission, and Assistant Secretary Edward Ostrander of the Oregon commission to codify the tariffs.

Attending the conference were Chairman Charles A. Reynolds, Commissioner A. A. Lewis and Mr. Calderhead of Washington, and the three members of the Oregon commission.

Auto Speeding Charged.

Carl F. Swigert Jr., aged 18 years, son of Charles F. Swigert, president of the Pacific Bridge company, was racing down Washington street at a speed of 30 miles an hour, according to the police, when he was arrested at Fifth and Washington streets yesterday morning by Motorcycle Patrolman Ervin and County Motorcycle Officer White. Young Swigert was accompanied by two young men and two girls. He spent the night in jail. He will be tried Wednesday.

BERLIN DOUBTS ARABIC STRUCK BY A TORPEDO; BELIEVES MINE DID IT

No Proof So Far That Submarine Attacked Big Liner, Sending It to the Bottom.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

Copyright, 1915, by the United Press. Copyright in Great Britain.

Berlin, via The Hague, Aug. 23.—Officials here expressed doubt today that a German submarine sank the liner Arabic — especially without warning. They are reading carefully every dispatch and more telegrams are arriving hourly, but every one in official circles with whom I talked said he doubted if the Arabic was sunk by a German submersible.

I talked at the admiralty with a captain who is in close touch with the American situation. He has just been promoted to be commander of a large ship.

Submarine Still Out.

"It will be from eight to 14 days before the submarine which is away now can report," this officer said. "Until then we will have no official information.

"From excerpts of the English, Dutch and Scandinavian press, it is not certain that a submarine sank the Arabic. No one saw a submarine. The Arabic's captain says he saw a torpedo 300 feet away, but this does not seem probable."

The captain produced a Rotterdam telegram to a Berlin newspaper saying the passengers on the Arabic were provided with lifebelts when the ship reached the "danger zone."

May Have Struck Mine.

"What 'danger zone' was reached?" asked the captain. "It is possible the Arabic struck a mine. A Copenhagen statement says mines are floating off the east and west coasts of England. There are so many doubtful points at issue I hope the United States will not jump at conclusions until an investigation determines the facts."

Says No Proof Offered.

Count Reventlow, noted military critic of the Tages Zeitung, who has been strongly anti-American in his editorial expressions since the opening of the controversy following the sinking of the Lusitania, today broke his silence regarding the Arabic. In his article Reventlow emphasized that it has not yet been proved the Arabic was sunk by a submarine. Commenting upon the report that Captain Finch furnished life belts to the passengers and crew, he suggested this was possibly done because the Arabic's captain planned to ram the submarine.

This is the first intimation from any source that Germany may deny that the Arabic was torpedoed by a submarine.

The message, in one respect, differed from a message from Berlin late Saturday night stating that the news that four Americans lost their lives in the Arabic disaster caused great concern.

Ackerman also cabled the United Press Saturday night a statement given to him by "a very high official" of the German government in which the official said:

"I doubt if a German submarine sank the Arabic without warning. German submarines will sink no ships without warning. Why does America always seek the bad viewpoint? Why does she not think something good of Germany?"

BRITISH OFFICIALLY DENY ARABIC TRIED TO ESCAPE A SUBMARINE

London, Aug. 23.—(U. P.)—The British foreign office went on record today as claiming that the liner Arabic, an unarmed passenger carrying steamer, was sunk by a German submarine without warning and without having attempted to escape or to attack the submersible.

"The Arabic was an unarmed passenger steamer, outward bound to a neutral port," it was stated. "Thus it was impossible for her to be carrying contraband to this country.

No Warning Given.

"The Arabic was sunk by a German submarine without warning. The vessel neither attempted to attack the submarine nor to escape."

It is assumed this statement is based on the report made by Captain Finch of the Arabic. The liner's commander has maintained from the outset that he saw the track of the torpedo which sank his ship, resulting in the death of two Americans and upward of 40 others.

Dunsley Used as Shield.

Asked as to the possibility of the Dunsley being considered as a convoy to the Arabic, the foreign office declared the Dunsley was a peaceful trading ship. She did not attack the submarine and neither the Dunsley nor any vessel convoyed the Arabic.

Liverpool dispatches here today reported that the submarine which sank the Arabic hid behind the Dunsley after torpedoing the latter, while the White Star liner was approaching. When the Arabic came close enough, the submarine dived and launched its torpedo.

Bryan Wise of Crane, Mo., says he won't get a haircut until W. J. Bryan is president of the United States.

AMUSEMENTS

PANTAGES
MATINEE DAILY 2:30
HENRIETTE DE SERRIS
And Her Company of 15 Living Models.
5—OTHER BIG-TIME ACTS—5
Boxes, First Row Balcony Seats Reserved by phone. Main 4636, A-2236.

The OAKS
Portland's great amusement park. Big free show including Oscar Babcock in famous "death trap loop" and flying the flume; Frank Rich Co. in new musical comedy. Dancing, skating, swimming. Children's day every Wednesday. Children under 15 admitted free. Admission to park, 10 cents. Express cars First and Alder sts. Launches Morrison bridge.

OPEN AIR DANCING
COUNCIL CREST
Tuesday Night
MACCABEE DRILL TEAM
All Amusements Running

Per I Lettori Italiani

(Servizio giornaliero delle piu' recenti notizie della guerra Italo-Austriaca eseguito a cura dell' Italico Publishing Co., per comodita' dei lettori italiani.)

In seguito ad accordi presi con l'Editore dell'Italico, i nuovi abbonati italiani dell'Oregon Journal, avranno diritto all'Italico senza nessun aumento di spesa. Farne richiesta all'Amministrazione.

Truppe Italiane per i Dardanelli.

Roma 23. — Scordate dalle nostre corazzate, sono partite quest'oggi da Brindisi, Taranto e Napoli, per ignota destinazione, diverse navi-trasporto, cariche di truppe e materiali da guerra. Credesi che siano destinati a prender parte all'attacco dei Dardanelli, in coadiuazione con gli alleati.

L'Isola di Pelagosa Ripresa Dagli Austriaci?

Berlino 23:—E stato qui' ufficialmente annunziato che gli italiani hanno evacuato l'isola di Pelagosa, in seguito ad un violento bombardamento della flotta austriaca coadiuvato da aereoplani. Le difese dell'isola sono state completamente distrutte.

Gli austriaci avevano fatto recentemente ripetuti attacchi per impadronirsi di quest'isola e frustrare in tal guisa il progetto degli italiani di convertirla in loro base navale; uno dei piani della loro campagna.

Il Bollettino di Vienna.

Vienna 23:—Da Doberdo, e' stato, Sabato sera, riattivato il bombardamento delle posizioni italiane sull'altipiano del Carso. Un'attacco degli Italiani sul Monte Sul, e' andato completamente fallito, in seguito al fuoce delle nostre altiglierie. Un'altro attacco del nemico, contro la parte superiore Nord-Ovest dello stesso altopiano e' stato parzialmente respinto, dopo un disperato combattimento corpo a corpo, e parzialmente arrestato dalle nostre artiglierie.

Con cannoni di grosso calibro, il nemico ha bombardato oltre le nostre fortificazioni alcuni punti di Gorizia.

Rinnovati attacchi contro le nostre posizioni a Nord del Sele e un'attacco notturno contro la testa di ponte sull'Isonzo, ad Ovest di Tolmino, sono andati pure falliti, con gravi perdite del nemico che ha avuto 300 uomini fuori combattimento, fra morti e feriti. L'azione dell'artiglieria nemica continua nei distretti Flitsch, sulla frontiera della Corinzia.

Sul fronte tirolese due battaglioni italiani attaccarono, dopo circa 20 ore di lavoro preparatorio delle loro artiglierie, i nostri passi ad Ovest di Tresasse, ma vennero respinti.

La Turchia Carcera Gli Italiani in Massa.

Roma 23:—Dispacci ricevuti quest'oggi da Atene e Salonicco, annunziano che le autorita' turche hanno proceduto alla carcerazione di centinaia di italiani. I membri dell'Ambasciata italiana a Costantinopoli sono stati assaliti da una folla furibonda che ha minacciata anche la vita dello stesso Ambasciatore.

Italiano Assassinato.

Redding, Cal., 23:—E' stato trovato quest'oggi, al lato del binario della ferovia che va a Castelli, il cadavere di Gianson Francesco di anni 30, di professione legnaiuolo. Credesi che si tratti di assassinio.

Il Gianson era comunemente conosciuto col nome di Frank Janson. Sulla sua persona venne rinvenuto un portamoneta con pochi nikels. Coloro che lo videro l'ultima volta a Castello dicono che egli aveva indosso $600, quando l'altra sera parti' da costa. E' risaputo che il Gianson aveva un forte deposito alla Banca d'Italia in San Francisco.

Trade Commission Invites Cooperation

Los Angeles, Aug. 23.—(P. N. S.)—With many business men and bankers, representing more than $100,000,000, attending, the Federal Trade commission opened its hearing on foreign trade conditions in southern California here today. Every branch of foreign trade in southern California was represented.

Edward N. Hurley, vice president of the commission, addressed the business representatives, explaining the functions of the board and inviting cooperation in the plan to learn first hand the exact status of business conditions as they exist in the United States.

Stoddard Jess, vice president of the First National bank of Los Angeles, told the commissioners that a great part of the products of this section of California were consumed at home.

"Our tradesmen and manufacturers have not been sufficiently encouraged to go after foreign trade," said Mr. Jess. "But we have the facilities to develop trade with the west coast of South America and Mexico, and given encouragement and cooperation, I believe we could invade this foreign trade and secure the business for California."

PANAMA MARU RUNS ASHORE ON THE SOUND CUTTING OFF CORNER

O. S. K. Liner Reported Not Damaged, However, and Is Ready to Float With Tide.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 23.—(P. N. S.)—With her nose buried in the sands of the shore of Three Tree Point, midway between Seattle and Tacoma, the Osaka Shusen Kaisha liner Panama Maru, is aground today. The Panama Maru went aground at 1 o'clock this morning while en route to Tacoma to discharge a cargo of oriental merchandise.

At the offices of W. C. Dawson and company, here, agents for the O. S. K. line, it was stated that the grounding of the Panama Maru was apparently due to the desire of the officers of the ship to cut corners too close. The heavy banks of smoke hanging over Puget sound as the result of forest fires may, it is thought, have been responsible for the liner getting a few yards off her course.

According to reports received here no damage has been done the vessel. Dawson & Co. state that she will be floated without difficulty at high tide this afternoon. The beach where she is aground is sandy and the ship is in no danger.

The Panama Maru arrived in port early Sunday and after unloading inward here left for Tacoma Sunday evening. She carries the usual cargo of silk, tea and other oriental products.

Columbia The Theatre Beautiful

Crooked Politics—Frenzied Finance—Stirring Romance
Held the Audience for 5 Full Acts!

"THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY"
Is the Last Word in Political Drama

DOROTHY BERNARD
Portland Favorite
Scores a Hit as Helen Knight

GEORGE SOULE SPENCER
Plays the District Attorney

It's a Big Production and a Big Cast

LITTLE EGYPT MALONE
Full of Youth & Laughter

BOBBY BUMP'S ADVENTURES
Clever Cartoon Comedy

10c Children 5c Loge Seats 25c 10c

COLUMBIA
Sixth at Washington

WATER-COOLED AND FILTERED AIR MAKES THE COLUMBIA COOL AND COMFORTABLE

COMING Sunday Aug. 29
Griffith's Half-Million-Dollar Masterpiece
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
Founded on Thomas Dixon's "THE CLANSMAN"
HEILIG THEATRE

6th Annual Round-Up
The Epic Drama of the West
PENDLETON, OREGON
Sept. 23, 24, 25, 1915
Let'er Buck!

Columbia River Interstate Fair
Conducted by
CLARKE COUNTY FAIR ASS'N
Vancouver, Wash.
SEPT. 6TH TO 11TH
Featuring the Wild West Stampede.