

## MAINE REPUBLICANS NONE TOO CONFIDENT OF CARRYING STATE

September Election Regarded the Country Over as Certain Raiser for Nov. Show. TARIFF TALK GRATIFYING

Protective Tariff Is About the Only Issue Which Holds Out Any Hope to the Hughes Managers.

Maine is Political Method. Portland, Maine, Aug. 26.—(U. P.)—Maine is tonight in the midst of one of the greatest political conflicts it has ever known, with the best of the Republican spinners, including Colonel Roosevelt, booked to exhort the principles of the G. O. P. throughout the state. The entire Wilson cabinet is scheduled to make a drive for the votes in a struggle to carry the state election on September 11. So heated has become the struggle that the Republican state committee has organized what is virtually a house to house canvass. Marching clubs, an echo of presidential campaigns past, are numerous and the village or hamlet in Maine which has not at least one political rally a week is the exception.

Portland, Me., Aug. 26.—A notion is abroad throughout the country that the state campaign in Maine, in years when a national ticket is elected, is nothing more than a curtain-raiser for the presidential contest and the result merely a straw to indicate with more or less precision how the political wind blows in months in advance of the balloting for president. Maine elects its state officers, United States senators, and members of the House of Representatives on the second Monday in September, not on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, as in other states. This year the state campaign in Maine will be more than a prologue to the presidential fight. In the first place, it will be a real fight. Every politician in Maine is keyed for it, and from talks with the political leaders it would almost appear at first that the national campaign with which it is so closely interwoven occupied a place of only secondary importance in the thought of Maine. That is true in particular with regard to the Democratic leaders.

November Like September. "If we don't carry this state on September 11 it will not be our fault," they say when asked regarding the prospects for the preliminary state fight. "Let us win in September, and November will take care of itself," they say when asked whether the electoral vote of Maine will swing for President Wilson or for Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee. Behind it all, of course, is a profound recognition of the moral effect of a Democratic victory in Maine on the rest of the country. Only they are forcing their attention just at present on the hurdle they must negotiate first.

This Democratic determination to be guided strictly by chronology in the conduct of the campaign is the despair of the Republican leaders for many reasons they would vastly prefer if things could be reversed so that the presidential contest would close in September and the state campaign in November. Until four years ago, when the Progressive exodus from the Republican ranks occurred, Maine had not cast its electoral vote for a Democratic candidate for president since the old greenback days.

Republicans in Some Doubt. The Republican leaders predict that victory will perch on their banners both in September and November. In the presidential contest they depend on the popularity of Mr. Hughes with the Maine Republicans, the strong appeal of the protective tariff, to which he is committed, has always made the traditional tendency of the state toward Republicanism in presidential years.

The last reason is the one most frequently advanced by the Republican leaders when asked to say something in support of their happy expectations. It does not lend itself readily as an argument to back up their claims of a September victory for Hughes, though normally Republican even when it was referred to as "rocky" and before the Progressive

## • THAT WESTERN STUFF



Above—"GIDDAP HORSE"—Detroit News. Below—"THE WINNING OF THE WEST"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

split came to mar Republican prospects, was known occasionally to elect a Democratic governor. In 1910, for instance, when the country was experiencing prosperity under a Republican administration in Washington, Maine elected Fred W. Loring, a Democrat, for governor.

It does not require much digging to develop the fact that the Republicans, despite their promissory notes of victory, are filled with misgiving with regard to the state campaign which the Democrats launched today and the Republicans will launch next week. No vital issue involved. One reason for this is the absence of any vital issue. The present governor, Oakley C. Curtis, is a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket. Democrats refer to his administration as excellent. Persons not beset by strong partisan bias call it good. Even hidebound Republicans admit that his administration has been "fair." Before he became governor Mr. Curtis was mayor of Portland for four consecutive terms, and when he ran for his present office he defeated a Republican who had served one term as governor. The Democratic leaders here express themselves as reasonably confident that he will be re-elected on his record. However, his opponent, Carl E. Milliken, a Roosevelt Republican, who made a good record in the Maine legislature, where, during his last term, he was president of the senate, is making a good impression on the stump. Their argument is that nothing can be said in sound criticism of Curtis' administration.

## DEMOCRATS ARE ASSURED HOLD IN UPPER HOUSE

(Continued From Page One.)

may be given. In several of the states local conditions have much to do with the probable result. In Delaware the contest is expected to be between representatives of the two leading families that have held seats in the senate, off and on, most of the time for generations. On one side the house of DuPont, represented by the sitting Republican, Henry A. DuPont. On the other side the house of Bayard, in the person of James A. Bayard, son of the Bayard who was senator and then secretary of state under Cleveland. It will be a close race.

The Situation in California. The Republican-Progressive auction in California makes the senatorial contest there uncertain. It is assumed here that Willis H. Booth, standpatter, will win the Republican nomination over Governor Johnson, but that whoever wins, the Democrats will have good reason for hope of electing their candidate, George S. Patton.

Indiana has two senatorial seats at stake, and neither side is predicting lustily. Best estimates are that here that a divided result on the senatorial vote is not unlikely. If this size-up is correct, Senator Kern, the Democratic floor leader, may lose to Senator James A. Taggart, who is thought to be one of the most popular "Jim" Watson of lobby fame.

Real Fight in Montana. Montana has a genuine contest, with Senator Myers, the Democratic candidate for another term, and the Republicans just now in a heated primary contest to decide between former Congressman Charles N. Pray and John E. Edwards. Myers is thought to possess no great personal strength, and recent large immigration in the state is reported to inure to Republican advantage. The labor element, on the other hand, is said to be holding strong to the Democrats, and Senator Walsh will throw his powerful influence for his colleague.

Nevada in two senatorial elections preceding this has chosen its United States senators by a plurality of less than 100 votes. This is sufficient to show the closeness of the state. Senator Pittman, Democrat, is opposed by

Sam L. Platt, who was defeated by Hughes, was known to elect a Democratic governor. In 1910, for instance, when the country was experiencing prosperity under a Republican administration in Washington, Maine elected Fred W. Loring, a Democrat, for governor.

North Dakota is usually Republican. This year the prophets give it to Hughes, but place the senatorship in the balance. The Democrats have a candidate of unusual popularity, John Burke, who was repeatedly elected governor. Senator McCumber, who is trying to come back, is not deemed to possess particular strength.

New York is anybody's guess. Robert Bacon, friend of Roosevelt, is out for the Republican nomination on a compulsory army service platform, and former Congressman Calder, who had supposed he would have the colony's support, will fight it out with him. The German-American element is out for Bacon's scalp, and the complications are legion. The Democrats seem to have found a satisfactory candidate in William F. McCombs, who managed President Wilson's campaign four years ago and is also reputed to be on friendly terms with the Tammany forces. Senator O'Gorman, the Democratic incumbent, is retiring.

Martine May Lose Nomination. Senator Martine, Democrat, has a hard fight for the nomination of his party in New Jersey, opposed by Judge John W. Westcott, who placed Wilson in nomination at St. Louis. The administration is supposed to prefer Westcott. The Republicans also have a primary fight between ex-Governor Franklin Murphy and Frederick S. Freylichguy, with Murphy the probable nominee and the November result uncertain.

In Ohio the Republicans have nominated Myron T. Herrick, banker and ex-governor, against Senator Pomeroy, and conditions have not settled sufficiently to enable the currents to be well judged. Each party is long on claims.

Senator Chilton, the Democratic incumbent in West Virginia, is opposed by Congressman Howard Sutherland. Recent reports have it that Republican prospects are looking up, but what effect this may have on the senatorship is not apparent.

Washington is witnessing a sanguinary contest between Senator Poinsett and Congressman Humphrey for the G. O. P. nomination, another of the familiar type of progressive stand-pat contest that is not calculated to inspire harmony in the days following. It is assumed here that ex-Senator George Turner will lead the Democrats, and classification of prospects is difficult.

La Follette Fights Reactionaries. In Wisconsin Senator La Follette is engaged in a struggle with the reactionaries of the Republican party, who are backing Mr. G. Jeffries against him. William Wolfe is expected to be the Democratic nominee. It is remembered that a similar contest among the Republican forces yielded a Democratic senator two years ago and doubtful if the dominant word on the senatorship this year.

If the Republicans elect 12 senators out of 13 in the states where conditions have been separately analyzed above they will accomplish the marvelous. To gain the senate this must be done, or what they lack out of the 12 must be made up from the nine states previously listed as fairly certain to elect Democrats, without, at the same time, losing any of the 12 seats listed as reasonably certain to be filled by Republicans.

Should Hughes win the chances are still overwhelming that he will have a Democratic senate to deal with his nominations of "deserving Republicans" in less than two years. This is producing a great deal of solemn thought among the pie counter boys.

Hopes Bill Will Pass. Washington, Aug. 26.—Representative McArthur expects his bill authorizing exchanges of private lands in the Bull Run reserve for government holdings in other parts of the Oregon national forest to pass congress before

## PRESIDENT WILSON, TO PREVENT STRIKE, URGES 8-HOUR LAW

Measure Would Prescribe Basis for Settling Disputes, It Is Pointed Out.

### COMMISSION IS PROPOSED

Increase in Membership of Interstate Commerce Body to Nine Suggested as Well Directed Legislation.

Washington, Aug. 26.—(U. N. S.)—President Wilson, as a last desperate resort to prevent the threatened railway strike, has inaugurated plans to force through congress immediately a law requiring the observance of the basic eight-hour day.

This rush of events followed a personal visit by President Wilson to the capitol. The sensational turn given to the proceedings threw the railroad executives into a state of panic. At the capitol the president was closeted more than an hour with Senator Francis C. Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce and Senator John W. Kern, the majority leader. When he left the conference the president said:

"If I can say I came up here on matters pertaining to legislation," Senators Kern and Newlands were also noncommittal, but it was learned they had informed President Wilson that they had canvassed the situation in congress. As a result they expressed the opinion that his wishes with regard to railroad legislation could be carried out at the session. Immediately after the president left the capitol the Democratic steering committee was called into session. Later, it is understood, Senator Newlands informed the White House that the committee was ready to act promptly on any suggestion he might make. After dinner Senator Newlands and Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane held a secret conference. It is said in formally requesting congress to pass an eight hour law, President Wilson will offer as a compromise:

The Interstate Commerce commission to be increased from seven to nine members. Congress to create a commission to investigate both sides of the dispute and make recommendations to be taken up at the next session of congress. An amendment of the Newlands bill to increase the Interstate Commerce commission, which will authorize that body to consider wages, the cost of labor and labor conditions, as related to general operating expenses.

A resolution from congress directing the Interstate Commerce commission to investigate and readjust freight rates to meet any added burden in wages represented by the eight hour day. It is considered certain by some senators that some opposition will be met to the president's proposed new legislation to the Interstate Commerce commission. It is being already pointed out that any increase in authority given the commission at this time would amount to instructions to grant increased freight rates and other decisions demanded by the railroads since coming to Washington.

the end of the session. It will be his luck is good. Luck plays a part in the pressure of minor bills upon each other toward the end of a session. If some member who does not understand fully the purpose of the bill or for some other reason or to reason at all chooses to object, the bill will go over. McArthur will call it up at what seems a favorable time.

Senator Lane has a similar bill lying in wait on the senate calendar, so if anything happens to the McArthur bill a chance will remain to secure action from the other end of the capitol.

A. Bruce Gibson Indorsed. Washington, Aug. 26.—Senator Chamberlain has received a communication from the Marine Engineers' Benefit association, local No. 70, of Astoria, Or., indorsing A. Bruce Gibson, the president of that organization, as a member of the proposed shipping board. The senator has promised to present the indorsement to the president as soon as the bill providing for the board becomes a law.

Postmaster Is Appointed. Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—William A. Roselle has been appointed postmaster at the new office of Broad Bent, Coos county, Or. Ollie C. Hankins has been named at Lewen, Harney county, in place of Harry A. Carey, and Riley H. Champ at Mehama, Marion county, vice C. A. Mulkey.

Representative Sinnott has been added to notices are about to be discontinued at Clatsop, Crook county, and Harney county. Immediate action has been postponed at his request to allow time for hearing from the communities affected.

Proposed Measure Blocked. Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Senator Borah made an effort in the senate to secure unanimous consent to pass the bill authorizing exchange of state school lands in national forests for private bodies of government land, but was blocked by an objection by Myers of Montana. Myers said he desired time to look into a number of amendments made by a senate committee, and it is thought the bill will pass before the session ends.

BOTH SIDES ARE READY FOR STRIKE

But his visit only served to increase the tension and determination among the railroad heads. They declared they wanted no legislation, no promises of increased rates. They want and will stand out for arbitration—nothing else they say.

And "the president can place it in the hands of whomever he pleases—the interstate commerce commission, a board appointed by him or any other impartial body," one of the leading executives declared.

World Consider New Proposal. This was to be the final message carried to the president by the railroads something new in the meantime. In the event of a new element being injected into the negotiations, the rail-

road heads declared they naturally would consider it before laying their final word before the president. They believe, however, that the end of negotiations has been reached.

One said tonight: "A strike is inevitable. The men probably will not submit to arbitration after making a long and expensive fight against it. We look for a strike call issued not later than Monday, to become effective within a week."

## WESTERN RAILROADS PREPARING TO HANDLE STRIKE SITUATION

Chicago, Aug. 26.—(U. P.)—The executives of western railroads who are not in Washington were tonight quietly making preparations to meet the situation if the four brotherhoods declare a strike.

Practically all of the roads have canvassed their employees and have lists of all men not belonging to the brotherhood who would be capable of operating an engine. These lists include former engineers, conductors and firemen who now hold official positions with the company; men who have formerly been in the service but who have entered other lines of work and railroad employees who are not affiliated with the brotherhoods.

In addition to this there has been for several days a mysterious movement of thousands of men who seem to have money but no employment. These men are known to have figured in previous strikebreaking operations

and are believed to have been assembled by the railroads, although this is neither admitted by the men or by the railroad officials.

When the strike talk first became current several western executives stated that in case of a strike they would simply white lead their engines and wait until public opinion forced the ending of the strike. The belief in railroad circles here, however, was that the railroad presidents would make an active and not a passive fight in case of a strike.

Inquiries among detective agencies in Chicago failed to disclose that any local company had been recruiting men for the railroad strike.

## Mrs. Isaacs Expires While on Journey

M. M. Isaacs of Portland Is at Salt Lake Arranging for Shipment of Mother's Body to San Francisco.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 26.—H. M. Isaacs of Portland arrived in Ogden this morning to care for the body of his mother, Mrs. J. D. Isaacs, who died Tuesday evening after being taken from a train. The son later today left for the east to meet his father, J. D. Isaacs, who is consulting engineer of the Southern Pacific company. Upon the arrival of the father and son in Ogden, arrangements will be made to take the body to the home in San Francisco. The husband is coming from New York.

## ALIEN ENEMY CAMPS ON LONG ISLAND AS RESULT OF VICTORY

Imaginary Naval Battle Off Atlantic Coast Fatal to Defenders.

## RED WIN BIG SEA FIGHT

Admiral Mayor Theoretically Destroys Twelve Battleships Under Admiral Helm, Umpires Declare.

Washington, Aug. 26.—(U. P.)—Long Island is tonight the camp of an alien enemy, with Far Rockaway as a base and a hostile fleet swings at anchor off shore. This is the outcome of the naval war game of the Atlantic fleet which closed this afternoon, as announced by the navy department tonight. The news was wirelessly to the Arlington station late tonight by Admiral Knight, chief umpire, in the following message:

Maneuver completed. Red and Blue

main bodies engaged 9:30 to 10:30 this morning; ten miles southeast of Am-brose Lightship. Blue decisively defeated Red, gaining command of the sea. Red effects landing at Far Rock-away and secures base.

In that hour's fight the enemy fleet under Admiral Mayo, theoretically completely destroyed the twelve battleships under Admiral Helm. In other engagements, the defending fleet lost at least four submarines, nine destroyers and a scout cruiser. The loss of the attacking is not yet accurately known, but Admiral Mayo is believed to have at least 15 war vessels left fit for action.

His destruction of the defending fleet was effected by a strategic maneuver last night, which found him in the morning between the defending fleet and his 30 transports, the latter close to the Long Island shore.

Skirmishing between the scouts of the two fleets opened at 5 this morning, and Admiral Helm brought his battleship squadron into action and steamed for the enemy's main line in a single column. But Admiral Mayo had his battleships in broadside column at right angles to the defending vessels and as Admiral Helm turned to avoid cutting into the enemy the 12-inch guns of the attacking fleet hammered down his ships one by one. Today's battle was fought about 50 miles off Scotland Lightship, at the entrance of New York harbor. While the battle raged, the transports steamed close to shore and had completed arrangements for disembarking troops and equipment before it was over.

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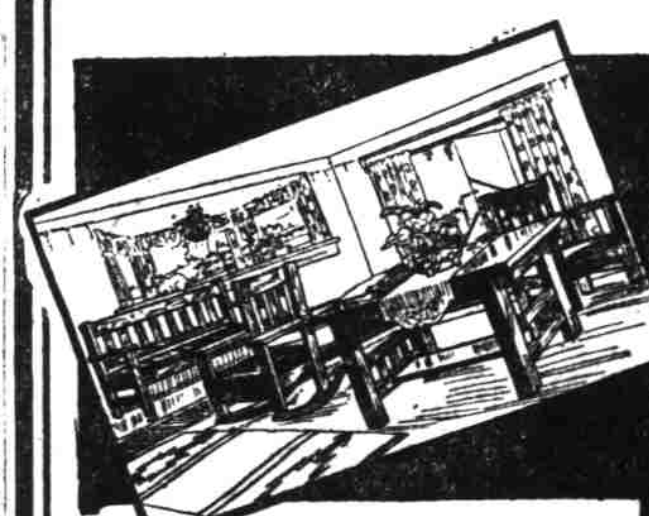
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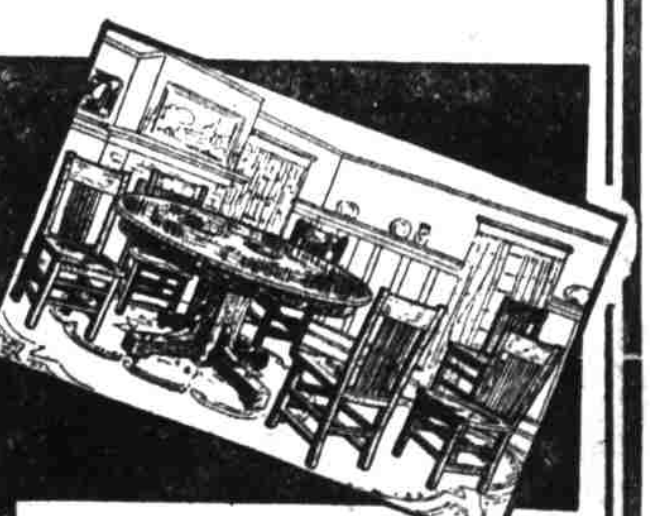
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