PANAMA ELECTIONS GIVE LIBERALS A MARGIN

THERE ARE WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS, HOWEVER, WHICH COMPLICATE MATTERS.

Panama, Aug. 15.—The result of the recent election of members of the national assembly apparently assures President Belisario Porras the support of the nineteen out of the thirty-three members who will qualify when the next session convenes in September.

While this is a rather small working majority for the government faction of the liberal party, the president and his followers are looking forward to the control of the assembly.

On the other hand the fourteen non-Porras members who are followers of Dr. Carlos A. Mendoza, who styles himself as the real leader of the liberal party, in that he is the duly elected chairman, or president, of the liberal national committee, believe they will be able, when the time comes, to swing the votes of enough Porras followers to do as they like in the way of legislation. It is pointed out that there is much dissatisfaction with the Porras administration, even among its closest adherents.

The importance of the control of the national law-making body is apparent when it is remembered that this body elects the five "designados," or vice presidents, of the republic. They are not elected when the president is chosen by popular ballot, but by the assembly immediately after the presidential election, when it holds its first session under the new administration.

It is of still greater importance this year for the reason that the present administration is said to have evolved a plan whereby it may perpetuate itself in power for another term of four years. A president may not succeed himself six months after leaving the office. The control of the assembly permits him to say who shall be the first vice president. It is said the scheme is to attempt the election two years hence of Dr. Ramon M. Valdez, a friend of President Porras, to the presidency with the understanding that he shall resign at the end of his first six months in office. In the meantime Dr. Porras would have been elected first vice president again, he having been out of the presidential office for six months as the law provides.

Such a result, however, is compatible neither with the desires nor the plans of the political leaders of the republic. They have heretofore made it a rule to see that no man shall be president for more than four years, and therefore the leaders in his own party are opposing President Porras, and attempting to wrest from him the control of the national assembly.

The factional differences date back to the convention of the liberal party at Chitre in January. It was there decided to place the political destinies of the party in the hands of a "directorio nacional," or national liberal committee with Dr. Mendoza at its head. The plan met the approval of President Porras, but, according to Dr. Mendoza, not for long.

The time came for selecting candidates who should make the race for the national assembly which was to be elected in July. The committee prepared a list of candidates and obtained their consent to stand for election. As a matter of courtesy, the Mendoza faction makes this quite plain, the list was submitted to President Porras for his approval not because he was considered the leader, but merely as a prominent member of the party.

Only a portion of the list met with the unqualified approval of President Porras, according to Dr. Mendoza, who says the president proceeded to substitute a number of what he considered luke-warm friends with candidates whom he felt sure would support him in the assembly. The substitution met with the immediate opposition of the national committee which proceeded to make it clear to the president that it, and not he, had been given the sole power to make the selection.

This all took place a very few days before the election on July 5 and resulted in the submission of two liberal party tickets to the voters. There was no conservative party ticket in the field, conservatives who voted making use of the opportunity to strike a covert blow at the administration, so its supporters declare.

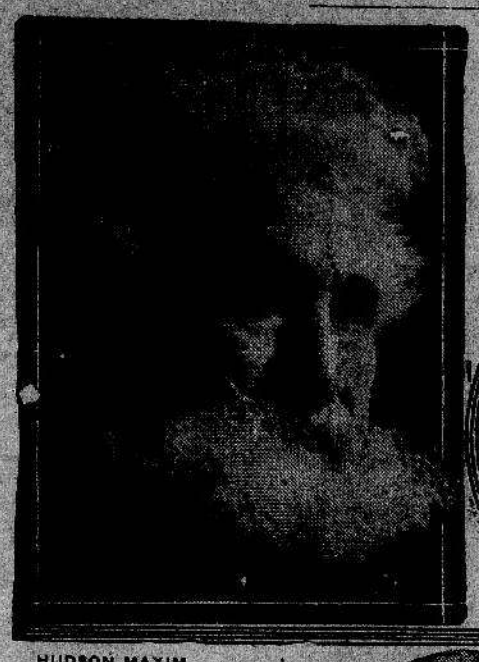
This is the published reason for the split in the rank and file of the liberal party and it is the cause that most of the leaders declare to be the only one. On the other hand there are those, and Dr. Mendoza is among them, who openly say that the real reason for the opposition to President Parros is his failure to keep party faith and his forgetfulness of political promises once he had attained the highest office in the republic.

The split having occurred only a very few days before election day it had not extended much beyond the two large cities, Panama and Colon. Lack of rapid transportation and the fact that the government telegraph and telephone lines, are in the control of the administration prevented the workers in the provinces from being informed. In these outlying districts the liberal party candidates naturally won, since they had no opposition.

It was only in the two cities and their respective provinces that the fight took place. It was in the list of candidates from these two provinces that the changes were made by President Porras, according to Dr. Mendoza. The control of these members of the assembly is important because it has hitherto been demonstrated that they usually control the assemblymen from the provinces with little difficulty, they being usually of higher mental attainments and greater political astuteness.

In the struggle for the presidency two years hence, there are already two candidates in the field.

SECRET OF AMERICA'S SMOKELESS POWDER GIVEN TO EUROPE AND FORMULA WILL BE EMPLOYED IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT



HUDSON MAXIM

BRIG. GEN. WM. S. CROZIER

REAR ADMIRAL MASON

Washington, Aug. 15.—The secret of the American government's "24-hour smokeless powder" has been betrayed.

The closely-guarded formula now reposes in the files of every great war office on earth and will be taken advantage of by the European nations now at war. It may serve to prolong the bloody conflict, which experts, unaware of Europe's possession of the powder secret, are predicting will be of short duration.

The United States has lost forever the tremendous advantage it would have had in war with any less resourceful nation; years of Yankee inventiveness have been wasted; a half million Yankee dollars spent in developing "24-hour powder" might as well have been dumped into the sea.

The Diplomats Smile.

That intrigue entered into the betrayal of the secret is not suspected. But, as Washington's literary colony jots down in notebooks the details of the romantic story for use in future fiction, within the foreign chancelleries of this American capital the military attaches—those polite spies tolerated by international courtesy—smile their inscrutable smiles.

The incident is likely to have a value more practical than the entrancing of those who love to explore diplomatic mysteries. It is expected to give impetus to the Clayton bill, now before the house judiciary committee.

This bill, supported by the Army league and other patriotic societies, would broaden the recent law making it a felony to disclose government military secrets.

"There are hundreds of confidential employes in our arsenals and navy yards, who might do incalculable injury to the defense of the United States by revealing government secrets," said E. B. Johns of Washington, secretary of the Army league.

Give It to United States.

For the layman to realize the significance of the betrayal of the powder secret it is necessary to know that the modern smokeless powder is slow of manufacture. It requires from four to six months to make a stable powder. Powder manufactured in shorter time may explode spontaneously, destroying the dreadnaught carrying it.

Wars of the future—even the one on now—will concentrate within a few weeks the fury of destruction which once spread out over years of slow warfare. Any enemy who uses up his powder supply will be at the mercy of the nation whose powder remains, because it takes months to get a new supply.

Since the discovery of smokeless powder the inventors of the world have been trying to mix a safe smokeless powder for immediate use. Hudson Maxim, the American wizard in the realm of explosives, discovered it—a powder which could be used within 24 hours.

He carried his secret to the government's powder makers, the du Ponts. In a deserted wing of the factory Maxim mixed the wonderful stuff with his own hands. It was tested 24 hours later, exploding terrifically and with but a trace of smoke.

The directors of the company saw millions in the invention—a monopoly of the sale of powder to every nation. But the discovery was so important any nation possessing it exclusively would have so great advantage in war that the suggestion was made that the secret be turned over to the American government.

Patriotism warred with purse-strings in that director's meeting. Patriotism won. Vice President Buckner of the Dupont company went personally to Washington and offered the exclusive secret. It was accepted with gratitude by the administration.

Would Make It Crime.

Every precaution was then taken by the United States ordnance heads, General Crozier and Admiral Mason, to guard the secret. The mixture was not patented at all. At the factory it was arranged that no single employe would know the ingredients or proportions of the powder. Even employes were forbidden to visit the part of the mill where the new powder was manufactured.

Then followed long and costly tests of the stability and durability of the powder. These experiments removed from its explosions even the trace of smoke. Several confidential experts of the government were assigned to supervise the tests, and in some way a chemist not of their number, eminent, but too engrossed in science to appreciate practical things, in his enthusiasm for the chemical discovery prepared a scientific paper describing it. He read this paper before a meeting of scientists in Washington. No bad motive is attributed to him. The injunction of secrecy seemed to make no impression on him—that was all. The administration awoke to the catastrophe when a scientific publication printed this address. It was too late then. The cables had then ticked the formula to a dozen foreign capitals, and all the governments on earth were experimenting with Uncle Sam's "24-hour powder."

A recurrence of such an incident will, it is thought, be prevented by strengthening the spy laws. If the disclosure of confidential information were a felony, punishable with imprisonment, the need for secrecy might even reach the consciousness of an absent-minded, spectacled government professor dreaming of triumphs of the test tube.

MINISTER OF WAR BRITANNIA'S RULER

SIR EDWARD GRAY, COMPARATIVELY UNKNOWN, IS MOST PROMINENT FIGURE

London, Aug. 15.—The efforts of Sir Edward Grey to preserve the peace of Europe have made the English foreign minister the great outstanding figure of the day. There are other remarkable figures in the foreign offices of Europe, but none of greater ability than he who presides over the British foreign office.

The name of Sir Edward Grey has been on every tongue during the past days and no man in all Britain has been more in the limelight. And yet, strange to say, there is no man in public life today who is so little known personally. A potent, a mysterious and uncertain figure, known to few, understood by fewer. Cool, self-possessed and showing no trace whatever of the crisis through which he has been passing.

The grandson of Sir George Grey, who was several times home secretary, the grand-nephew of Earl Grey of reform bill fame, Sir Edward, whose father was squerry to King Edward when the latter was prince of Wales, inherited political instincts and talent. He had scarcely attained his majority when he became private secretary of Sir Evelyn Baring (Lord Cromer), and he acted in the same capacity to Mr. Childers at the time the latter was chancellor of the exchequer.

Entering parliament at the age of 22 years, Sir Edward made some stir at an early period of his career by his independence on the question of Irish land purchase. He was only 30 when Mr. Gladstone appointed him, in 1892, under secretary for foreign affairs. As his chief was in the house of lords, his position was important, and it became particularly delicate when Lord Rosebery succeeded to the premiership. Sir Edward Grey had to expound a policy with which it was suspected Lord Rosebery's principal colleague did not always sympathize. He did the work which then fell to his hand with courage as well as with propriety.

Even those who have had no special opportunity of testing Sir Edward Grey's capacity are impressed by the appearance which he gives of reserve power. Behind that long, thin face with the high cheek bones they think there must be deep forces. Instead of thrusting himself forward, he has had to be pushed. Competent observers long ago discerned that he possessed the qualities of a leader. Fifteen years and more ago there were many who predicted that some day, if his ambition burned brightly enough, Sir Edward would take the chief place on the green benches.

Sir Edward Grey has two very peculiar mannerisms, one of gesture, the other of speech. The gesture is to put his right hand behind his neck and to scratch his head. The mannerism of speech is that he repeats frequently the same words when he comes to the end of a sentence. Although his style is restrained, his speeches are usually impressive and effective. Once he was announced to address a meeting of northern miners who were keen radicals. Instead of giving them a slashing harangue, Sir Edward spoke sedately on foreign affairs, yet his manner was such that the audience listened with deep interest.

NOTE TRIUMPHANT'S WHAT IS NEEDED

METHODISTS MAKE PLEA FOR MORE LIFE IN WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AT LEEDS.

London, Aug. 15.—Many prominent Methodists made a plea at the annual Wesleyan conference held at Leeds for a revival in the Methodist church. The need for such an effort it was stated was acknowledged on every side. All the churches reported a falling away in membership, and a lack of enthusiasm of those who remained in outward connection with the church.

Methodist prayer meetings, said the Rev. S. F. Collier, former president of the conference, had suffered terribly by getting into routine. What they needed today was the note triumphant. While the rest of the world had been raising the standard they of the church had been lowering it. "It is bad form to be enthusiastic in the pulpit nowadays. It is bad form to be enthusiastic anywhere about religion. I suppose in some pulpits if I cultivated a doleful voice and a heavy-hammer I should be looked upon as a scholar and rank above an evangelist."

"I wonder sometimes if we are not becoming too respectable," said Sir John Barnsley in discussing the matter. "The Methodist church used to be the church of the poor. It has lost that inheritance and has handed over to others the work of redeeming the common people."

HIGH-BRED CHILDREN.

Lyons, Aug. 15.—The sum of $20,000 was willed by M. Brunier, who died recently near here, as an annual recompense to any mother of a French family who shall have at least seven children born at a height of 2,000 feet. The beneficiaries are to be chosen among the wives of guides in the French Alps living at that altitude.

THEY OUGHT TO KNOW.

Aberdeen, Aug. 15.—Twenty doctors of medicine took the place of 20 doctors of divinity in the pulpits of Aberdeen on a recent Sunday and devoted the sermon hour to a lecture on the evils of the excessive or intemperate use of alcoholic liquors.

SWEDISH PRINCE BECOMES SAILOR

Copenhagen, Aug. 15.—In his ambition to become a sailor, the 15-year-old crown prince has at last won his way and obtained his father's consent. He is now a cadet on the "Absalon," and gets precisely the same treatment as any other cadets. The king had wanted the prince to continue his studies until he had passed the entrance examinations to the university.

The crown prince is a very democratic youth. He has been a member of the Boy Scouts for three years and has often entertained his fellow scouts at the castle without any social restrictions. Whatever fell to the lot of the ordinary scout he experienced.

He speaks English fluently and he makes a hobby of American authors. For that reason he is very eager to visit America, which he now hopes to do as a sailor.

SOLDIERS IN ABBEY.

Geneva, Aug. 15.—Probably for the first time in history, men in military uniform recently slept in the cells of the monks of the Grand St. Bernard Hospice, 8,110 feet high. Under the command of an Italian colonel, more than 200 future officers in the Italian army from the military academy at Turin arrived at the Hospice. The hospice has only 135 beds for the public and there are always many travelers there, but the abbot was not upset by the invasion and welcomed the officers. Room was found for all.

"BOBBY'S" RAISE.

London, Aug. 15.—Increased pay has been granted the London "bobby," to take effect on August 31. Even at that, the most efficient police body in the world, at least when it comes to handling street traffic, is not well paid, according to the American standard, since the minimum will be $7.50 and the maximum $10 a week. This is an increase of five shillings. Proportionate increases are made in the salaries of the higher officers and in pensions.

Sallow complexion comes from bilious impurities in the blood and the fault lies with the liver and bowels;—they are torpid. The medicine that gives results in such cases is HERBINE. It is a fine liver stimulant and bowel regulator. Price 50c. Sold by Geo. Freyhalter.—Adv.

LIEUTENANT TREATS WOMEN RUDELY

BAVARIAN OFFICER USED HIS SWORD ON LANDLORD'S WIFE AND MAID AND IS ACQUITTED.

Munich, Aug. 15.—A civil court proceeding, growing indirectly out of a trial by court-martial has directed attention to an extraordinary case showing once more the relations existing between military persons and civilians. The case in question is some months old, but it escaped notice at the time it occurred. The defendant before the court-martial was a Lieutenant Seider of the garrison in Ingolstadt. The facts as brought out on trial were these:

Lieutenant Seider's man-servant had a quarrel with the domestic servant of the landlord of the house in which the lieutenant and his wife had an apartment, in the course of which the maid declared "the lieutenants are a dirty pack who don't clean up their mess. They are a brood." The lieutenant's wife sent for her husband. "This female says we are a brood," she said, pointing to the maid. The lieutenant thereupon struck the girl twice with his saber.

"You are acting like a washerwoman to mix up in such a quarrel," said the wife of the landlord, who had seen the occurrence. "You ought to be ashamed as an officer to strike a woman with your sword."

The lieutenant struck the woman in the face with his hand, she raised a broom against him and he attacked her with his sword, cutting both her hands.

The court-martial found Seider guilty and sentenced him to 45 days' imprisonment in a fortress. The superior military court at Muremburg, to which the lieutenant appealed, acquitted him, on the ground that he had acted in self-defense. Actions for insult against the two women resulted in a fine of $12 for the wife of the landlord and $2.50 for the maid. Their appeals were dismissed.

TWICE-A-DAY CLASSIFIED WANT ADS BRING YOU QUICK RESULTS.

MOVIES DISAGREE WITH ISLANDERS

London, Aug. 15.—Moving-picture shows are demoralizing the South Sea natives, breaking up their old peaceful customs and inciting them to crime, says a returned traveler from that part of the world.

Although the average islander is lazy, good-natured and peace-loving, he is not far removed from the days of savagery. Of an excitable and emotional nature, he is carried away by the dramatic films exhibited by promoters. An islander will pawn his last possession, says the traveler, to see a picture show.

A recent case occurred in the Samoan islands where three natives, one a former policeman, stole revolvers and started out to imitate a holdup scene. They set upon a European plantation manager and his assistant and shot both dead for resisting. The murders were followed by battles with the natives with the result that two of the band were killed in action and the third was captured and later hanged.

NOT A CHANCE.

London, Aug. 14.—A committee of five noble lords has just decided adversely to the applicant in a claim for a pension for obesity made under the workingmen's compensation act.

The case was that of a Scotch coal miner, who had to lay off from work for some months because of an accident. When cured, he had grown so fat that he could not work effectively and had to give up his job. He therefore appealed to the house of lords for a pension.

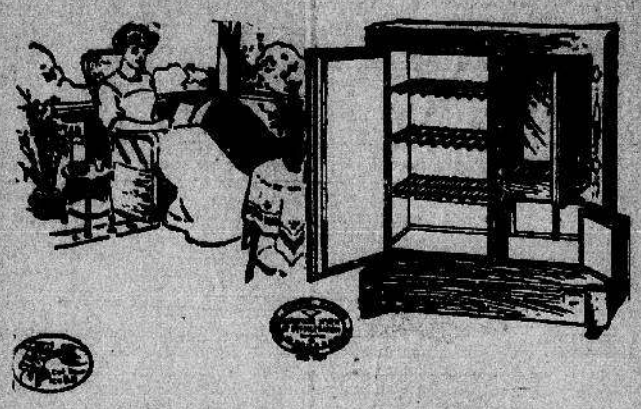
The Case of L. L. Cantelou.

The case of L. L. Cantelou, Clarendon, Texas, is similar to that of many others who have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says, "After trying a doctor for several months, and using different kinds of medicine for my wife who had been troubled with severe bowel complaint for several months, I bought a 25c bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using the second bottle she was entirely cured." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

Season's-End Sale

IN OUR Hardware Department

Prices on refrigerators, ice cream freezers, lawn mowers, etc., are now reduced to clear our stocks. The savings fully warrant one to buy any of these things now, even if not needed until next season.



REFRIGERATORS

Automatic—Zinc Lined

$26.00—No. 5, capacity 60 lbs, with water cooler....$20.85
$26.00—No. 6, ice capacity 75 pounds, now....$20.50
$30.00—No. 7, same as No. 6, with water cooler....$23.85
$28.50—No. 440, ice capacity 100 pounds, now....$22.85
$32.50—No. 450, ice capacity 125 pounds, now....$25.85
$38.50—No. 470, ice capacity 150 pounds, now....$29.85
$50.00—No. 520, ice capacity 180 pounds, now....$37.50

Automatic—Porcelain Lined

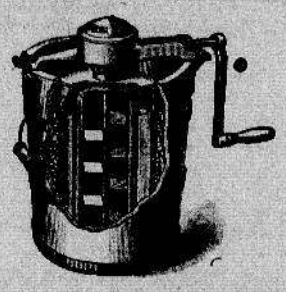
$50.00—No. 621, ice capacity 100 pounds, now....$39.15
$60.00—No. 623, ice capacity 120 pounds, now....$46.75
$75.00—No. 625, ice capacity 150 pounds, now....$57.00

Bohn—White Enamel Lined

$64.00—No. 43 A, larger family size, now....$48.75

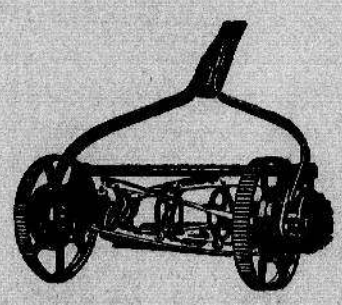
Illinois—Upright

$12.50—No. 410, ice capacity, 35 pounds, now....$ 9.70
$18.00—No. 430, ice capacity 60 pounds, now....$15.70
$22.00—No. 435, ice capacity 110 pounds, now....$19.35
$9.00—No. 90, ice chest, reduced to....$ 6.65



ICE CREAM FREEZERS

$2.00 Arctic, capacity 2 quarts, now....$1.45
$2.25 Arctic, capacity 3 quarts, now....$1.65
$2.75 Arctic, capacity 4 quarts, now....$2.00
$3.75 Arctic, capacity 6 quarts, now....$2.50
$2.50 White Mountain, capacity 2 quarts, now....$1.80
$3.25 White Mountain, capacity 4 quarts, now....$2.45



LAWN MOWERS

$3.75 Banner Lawn Mower, 12-inch, now....$3.40
$4.25 Banner Lawn Mower, 14-inch, now....$3.60
$4.75 Banner Lawn Mower, 16-inch, now....$3.80
$5.00 Sterling, ball bearing, 12-inch, now....$4.65
$6.00 Sterling, ball bearing, 14-inch, now....$5.00
$8.00 Sterling, ball bearing, 18-inch, now....$5.75
$11.00 Red Cloud, ball bearing, 16-inch, now....$9.00
$14.00 Philadelphia "Style K," 20-inch, now....$10.00
$18.00 Philadelphia "Graham," 17-inch, now....$15.60
$20.00 Philadelphia "Graham," 19-inch, now....$17.25
$6.00 Philadelphia Lawn Trimmers, now....$5.00

Grass Catchers

$1.00 "Chief," adjustible canvas, now....75c
$1.25 "Acme," all-metal, folding, now....75c
$1.25 No. 1 "Simplex," now....$1.00
$1.50 No. 2 "Simplex," now....$1.25
$1.50 No. 10G "Easy Emptying," now....$1.25
$1.75 No. 12G "Easy Emptying," now....$1.50

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