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NO WHEEL TURNS

Strikers Tie Up Seattle Street-Cars.

CITY TAKES TO WALKING

Nine-Tenths of Employes Enrolled in Union.

CONFERENCE IS FRUITLESS

Company Has Only Seven Cars in Operation and Abandons Night Service—Suburbs Cut Off From City—No Hope of Settlement.

The strike of the Seattle street-car men began yesterday morning, and resulted in almost a complete tie-up. Only seven cars ran during the day, and only three of these at one time. No attempt was made to run cars at night. Nine-tenths of the employes have joined the union and are working for recruits. A conference between strikers and managers was without result. The company will make no promises to run cars today.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 26.—The tie-up of the street-car system was almost complete on the first day of the street-car strike. But seven cars were operated during the day, and these ran only spasmodically. Not more than three cars were running at any one time. There are now 64 names on the rolls of the union, and the strikers say they now have more than 90 per cent of the carmen in their ranks. The officials of the company show no signs of weakening, and the strikers are jubilant over the first day's battle. They will confine their efforts to keeping their organization intact, while the company will keep on trying to get new men. No overtures for peace were made by either side. Members of the union believe if they can keep their organization intact, that they will win. They are, therefore, using every effort to keep the enthusiasm up to a high pitch, strengthening the weak-kneed and emphasizing the necessity of keeping pickets out all the time to see that there are no desertions from the ranks.

No Cars at Night.
When General Manager Grant announced this evening that no attempt would be made to run cars at night during this trouble, the union men who had been on guard all day heaved a sigh of relief, and many of them went home to get a little rest. Some of them had not been in bed for 48 hours, and they were completely worn out. The word was passed around, however, to be on hand at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning at the different car barns to keep up the work of preventing any of the union men from breaking over, and also to persuade men who are working to join the ranks of the strikers.

Conference Has No Result.
An impromptu conference was indulged in during the afternoon, when Mr. Rust and several of the street-car men called upon Mr. Purth in his office. The men simply talked the situation over. No advances were made by either side, nor were any propositions made looking toward a basis of settlement. No date was set for another meeting between the president of the company and the strike leaders, nor, in fact, was another meeting mentioned.

No attempt was made to run Ballard cars during the afternoon. Two trips were made, one at 6 o'clock in the morning and the other at 10 o'clock. The people of Ballard made a demonstration while the car was running down the main street, and the few people who were passengers got out and walked. The men who were running the car were prevailed upon to quit when they reached Seattle.

No Service Is Promised.
General Manager Grant makes no promise of car service for tomorrow. He contents himself with the statement that the company will run all the cars it has men for, and will continue to do the best possible until conditions adjust themselves once more. He says the public is the principal sufferer, and that he will continue his efforts to give some sort of service morning and evening between Seattle and the outlying districts, so that people may come and go from their work.

LIVELY FIGHT ON STREET.
Crowd Attacks Conductor and He Stands at Bay.
SEATTLE, March 26.—(Special.)—The most serious disturbance of the day occurred on Pike street, between Sixth and

Seventh avenues, during the afternoon. Max Harrison was in charge of a University car coming down the hill. Some one jerked the trolley off. Harrison tried to put it back and failed. Then he determined to run down the hill anyway, so he gave the go-ahead signal. The trolley pole was high in the air, and the rope was dangling. As the car started down the hill the rope twisted in the trolley wire and jerked off the pole. Harrison jumped to the ground, and in a second he was in the center of the hottest kind of a fight. Accounts of the origin of the affair differ. Some say that Harrison struck a man when he jumped off; others say that Harrison was struck. At any rate a dozen men were trying to land on Harrison, and he was fighting back for every ounce that was in him.

Six policemen at the other side of the street were trying to fight their way to the other fight. Though they were solidly massed, the crowd was packed in so tightly that the policemen could not get through. They finally reached the other fight and then began vigorously pulling and hauling. Harrison emerged from the crowd like a shot out of a catapult and landed in the alley, with three big blue-coats standing between him and the crowd. He wanted to get at him. Harrison was hatless, and there was a lump on his jaw, but his fighting blood was up to the boiling pitch.

One or two men kept jamming their way to the mouth of the alley, with the intention of getting at Harrison again, and one of the officers standing guard jerked out his club. The crowd opened as if by magic. Those in the rear were forced back by the hurry of those in front, and there was plenty of room around that patrolman for several minutes. A hurried call was sent in for the patrol wagon, and it came jangling on the scene with the horses at a full gallop. Meanwhile the officers had gathered in George Teffer, A. R. Smith, J. B. Cook and W. R. McCreary. Cook was the driver of the wagon that happened to stop across the tracks. Cook either would not or could not get out of the way, so he was taken to the station. Big W. E. Hubbard, said to be the strongest man on the police force, was in the thick of the fight, and his name is placed opposite the names of the men arrested. Other officers were busy, however, grabbing every man they could reach who seemed at all inclined to fight.

With a space opened Harrison came out of the alley and mounted his car. He climbed to the roof, pulled down the trolley arm. Some one handed him the rope, and he calmly tied the rope in place, put the trolley on the wire, swung himself down and gave the signal to go ahead. He gave an exhibition of pluck that was good to look upon. As the car started some one dug Harrison's hat out of the mud where it had been trampled by the crowd and gave it to him. Harrison smiled his thanks, though the smile looked a little one-sided, owing to the lump on his jaw. No street-car men were mixed up in the fight. A great many of them were in the crowd when it happened, and expressed regret, knowing that all disturbances would be charged up to their account. The word was passed around about 300 of the strikers gathered in the hall of the Western Central Labor Union to discuss the matter. All said they did not want trouble or violence of any kind and asked their friends not to molest the cars or the property of the company in any way.

The strikers had committees posted at various corners to prevent any disorder, but the crowd was so great that a half dozen men could not make their presence felt at all. Reports will be rendered tomorrow to take the rowdy element in check. Half-grown boys and sympathizers, who think they are helping the cause by throwing eggs and abusing the men at work, are responsible for the trouble of today, so say the street-car men.

UNITED RAILROADS REPLY.

Will Not Grant Demands, but Will Deal With Union Officers.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—It is understood that the United Railroads has formulated its reply to the Carmen's Union. It is said the United Railroads will not grant the demands of the Carmen's Union for increased wages and shorter working hours, and so far as the demand of the men for the recognition of the union by the company, the company will offer a compromise proposition in which it will agree to deal with the officers of the union in the settlement of disputes between the company and its men, and at the same time denying the right of the union to interfere in the employment or discharge of employes.

TACOMA STREET-CAR STRIKE.

Traffic Has Fallen Off—Strikers Are Confident.
TACOMA, March 26.—There is no change in the street-car strike in Tacoma. The company is running enough cars during the day to take care of the traffic which has fallen off enormously, but no service is given after 6 P. M.

The strikers are as confident as ever of ultimately winning, and believe that Seattle will be of great benefit to their cause. Several nonunion men were brought from Portland today, but the strikers say half of them returned home and that the others have not yet been put to work.

End of Colorado Strike in Sight.
COLORADO CITY, Colo., March 26.—Unless all indications fail the strike of the Colorado City millmen will be ended within the next 48 hours. President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, arrived from Denver today and immediately went into conference with the members of Governor Peabody's advisory board. Late this afternoon a conference with General Manager McNeill, of the United States Reduction & Refining Company. It is understood that both the company and the Federation have agreed that by any decision the strike commissioners may arrive at and that pending the announcement of this decision the embargo on all trust plants and mines at Cripple Creek is to be declared off.

POLITICS IN WEST

Review of Outlook for Presidency.

REPUBLICANS ARE STRONG

Certain Western Interests They Dare Not Neglect.

DEMAND FOR TARIFF REFORM

Land Leasing, Forest Reserve and Illegal Fencing Are Burning Questions—Bryan Only Excites Curiosity as to His Attitude.

A correspondent of The Oregonian has made a thorough canvass of Western States to ascertain sentiment on the Presidency. He finds the Republicans strong and the Democrats confronted by a great handicap. But Western people demand action by Republicans on certain questions—land leasing, forest reserves and illegal fencing. All are for tariff reform and legislation against trusts. Roosevelt and Cummins is pronounced the strongest ticket among Republicans, the West demanding a progressive Western man for Vice-President. As to Democrats, Bryan has come to be regarded with curiosity only, and Parker is unknown in the West. While the West is now strongly for Roosevelt and the Republicans, blundering on their part and skill on the part of Democrats may work a change.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—Conditions existing in the Western States at the present time, with relation to the coming Presidential campaign, are interesting from whatever standpoint they may be viewed.

Observations made by your correspondent during a three-week trip over the States of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California and Oregon, added to recent observations in South Dakota, Iowa and Kansas, form the basis of a field of political speculation almost as large as these states themselves. The numerical representation of these states in the electoral college, taken in conjunction with the fact that all, with the exception of Colorado, are now classed in the Republican column, makes their attitude in the coming campaign a matter of strong interest.

Expressions of merchants, bankers, railway employes, dockmen, in short, nearly every line of employment or occupation; which could be reached by direct association, furnish the foundation for the following statements: To some extent politicians were called upon, but the average politician is about as well acquainted with actual conditions as a schoolboy. Witness the case of Nebraska in 1904, when members of the State Committee were making bets on the campaign election that Bryan would carry the state by not less than 5000.

The main question to be answered is: Have conditions changed since 1900 in a manner which will warrant a belief that a change in the political complexion of these states will occur in 1904?

To answer without equivocation and explain afterwards, the Democratic party has a stupendous battle before it. Some conditions exist which appear to favor it, many which pressage its defeat.

Cross negligence of certain demands now before made upon the Republican party will militate strongly in favor of the Democrats. These demands have long been made and long ignored.

Land-Leasing Bill.
One of the foremost, affecting the States of Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Nevada, in the group named, and beyond this group the States of North Dakota and Texas and the territories, is the demand for an emphatic denunciation of the land-leasing bill, introduced under Republican auspices, and with which a gilly-dallying policy has been pursued.

So long as the Republican party does not openly shun this measure, just so long will continue that feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction which is accountable for the range war which broke out intermittently in Wyoming, Utah and some portions of Colorado. Confidence in the party is strong, but it is being destroyed in the regions most seriously affected by this measure. The announced intention of the Interior Department to at once compel the reduction of forest lands held illegally on Government lands has temporarily allayed the uneasiness existing, but the same determination was declared more than a year ago. A year's extension of time was granted upon the vociferous protest of the great cattle interests, and, if another year is given, a feeling intensely antagonistic to the present Administration will have been created.

Forest Reserves an Issue.
Another question of an international character which is arousing a strong spirit of opposition to the present Administration is that of preserving the forests of the Western States. President Roosevelt appears to be imbued with the importance of this subject, but unfortunately for himself, is following Eastern ideas regarding the setting apart of reserves, instead of methods approved in the West. The policy now being pursued may accord with the views and wishes of the great lumber interests, but does not assist the real purposes of forest preservation intended by the Western people. The object

is not to secure the forests against destruction as against the lumbermen, and to rebuild forests from which a future supply of lumber may be drawn, although this is an important phase of the question. The Western object is the conservation of the water supply through the powers of retention possessed by extensive tree-covered areas.

Your correspondent took especial pains to learn if the position assumed by Governor De Forest Richards, of Wyoming, in the recent interview, is sustained by the people of his state. Governor Richards, speaking for the benefit of President Roosevelt, and not to injure him, as a number of newspapers have understood, said that the policy now being pursued is making of Wyoming a vast game preserve for the pleasure of Eastern hunters.

This sentiment was echoed throughout the state at the many points at which your correspondent stopped to acquire information. The same view was found to be prevalent in Utah, Colorado, and affected portions of Nevada, Idaho and Oregon. Whether or not the spirit of antagonism thus aroused will reach to a sufficiently strong political division to change the complexion at the next Presidential election can only be determined by the subsequent attitude of the Administration on these three important internal questions.

Point Missed by Democrats.
A strong point is being made by the Republican party because of the fact that it was a Republican Congress which adopted the National Irrigation bill. The Democrats have so far failed to impress the Western people with the work their party's representatives did for this measure. The threats made by the few Western Democrats left in Congress to block purely Republican legislation in case the irrigation bill should not be passed at the last session, in view of the fact that the same measure has been introduced successfully at each session for many years, have not been used, as they might have been, as a persuasive argument in favor of the Democratic party. While the Republicans have proven themselves sadly negligent in attracting attention to the several internal questions upon which Western sentiment is undivided, the Democrats have most apparently been equally careless in failing to use the pikes which have been placed in their hands by a real enemy. Indeed, the Democrats have more to fear from inaction when opportunities have been presented, such as will be presented again, than they have from any existing condition affecting political contests.

One striking feature of the situation is the apparent entire elimination of a question which for two campaigns was considered National in scope, but which to the Western people was a peculiarly internal matter. Not an individual broached the subject of the free coinage of silver, except in Colorado. Even in that state the question of the re-coinage of silver is recognized as having been either relegated to the era of has-beens or otherwise of prophecies.

Bryan a Curiosity.
Still another striking feature is the absence of interest in William Jennings Bryan. As regards his position it cannot be said that the age of ridicule has yet been reached, but the period of curiosity has arrived. Interest is centered in the problem, which appears to have already sufficient of answer in the minds of the Western people, Will Bryan "bolt" the nomination of the convention of 1904? The fact that he has been unable to arouse interest in his Rhodian Colossus, whose one foot is on New York, the other on San Francisco, with his coat-tails dragging in Chicago, or in that other Brobdingnagian who posed as a Cleveland automobile exhibition for the admiration of Ohioans, indicates that Bryan cannot select any candidate

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STILLA MYSTERY

Only Suspicion as to Burdick's Slayer.

GLOSE OF THE INQUEST

Preacher Believes Pennell Was the Murderer.

VAGUE MEMORY OF THREAT

Mrs. Hull Tells of Her Vain Appeal to Pennell on Her Daughter's Behalf—Pennell Inquest to Be Held Next Week.

The inquest on the death of Edwin L. Burdick came to an end yesterday, and a verdict will be rendered next week. It has decided nothing except to clear Burdick's character of the reflections which have been cast upon it. Judge Murphy may issue warrants for unnamed offenders as guilty of the murder, and then the grand jury will investigate. An inquest on the Pennells will begin on Monday.

BUFFALO, March 26.—The inquest into the death of Edwin L. Burdick, who was murdered just a month ago in his home on Ashland avenue, ended this afternoon. At the close of the inquest Judge Murphy announced that an official inquiry into the tragic death of Arthur B. Pennell, who has figured so prominently in the Burdick inquest, will be begun next Monday.

The Burdick inquest has served to develop several theories relative to the crime that had been suggested many days ago, but it would be hardly correct to say that the investigation has added anything tangible to any of these theories. Aside from the failure of the authorities to secure evidence bearing directly upon the commission of the crime or to establish the identity of the murderer, there is a feeling of satisfaction that the name of Mr. Burdick has been lifted from the mire in which it was first dragged and his character shown in its true light. The evidence brought out during the examination of witnesses by District Attorney Coatsworth has shown Burdick to have been a loving father, always willing to sacrifice his own happiness and pride for the sake of his children; that he was the victim of false friendship, broken pledges, and in face of it all a forgiving, indulgent husband.

The efforts of the authorities to fix the crime upon some one will not end with the inquest. At the same time there is now little hope of success in this undertaking, and the murder probably will go down in criminal history as one of the great unsolved mysteries. Judge Murphy stated after court adjourned this afternoon that his judgment in the case will not be handed down until Monday, or perhaps late in the week. It is possible that he may issue warrants for the arrest of "John Doe" and "Jane Doe." If Judge Murphy sees fit to take such action, the District Attorney will be obliged to submit the whole case to the grand jury.

Preacher Accuses Pennell.
The Rev. L. M. Powers, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, who recently made a statement over his signature defending Mrs. J. B. Hull, mother of Mrs. Burdick, and accusing Pennell, then dead, of the murder of Burdick, was the first witness. He said that Mrs. Hull and the Burdicks were members of his church congregation. On two separate occasions he had had talks with Burdick concerning the latter's domestic affairs. The first one was at Burdick's office, about three weeks prior to the murder. He called voluntarily to talk with Burdick about the matter which the witness said "had become common talk at that time."

Mrs. Hull also had discussed it with him once during a call the minister made at the house. Asked to repeat the conversation with Mrs. Hull, Mr. Powers said: "She told me her daughter had left home and that a suit for divorce was pending. She said her daughter was not without fault, but that she was not altogether to blame either; that if I knew the whole thing I would not believe that the fault was all her daughter's."

Mrs. Hull, he said, did not ask him to speak to Burdick about withdrawing the divorce suit. On the first occasion that he visited Burdick he walked home with him, so that he was with him about an hour. Burdick told him about everything that has come out in this examination. "What did he tell you that has not come out?" "He told me that Pennell had threatened to commit suicide if the divorce suit was not withdrawn and that Pennell had succeeded in impressing the sincerity of his threat upon Mrs. Burdick to such an extent that she had believed him and induced Burdick to go to Pennell and tell him that if he would get out of town he would call everything square. I think he said Pennell had given a written promise to leave town."

"He told me that he had made up his mind to make public all the letters that Pennell had written to Mrs. Burdick and he impressed upon me how ridiculous it would make Pennell appear."

The witness said he asked Burdick to withdraw the divorce suit and to take his wife back, but he concluded from the man's reply that he would not do so under any circumstances. Burdick, Mr. Powers

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