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Presbyterians Hold Infants Are Safe.

good eye sees clearly, so GREED REVISION CARRIES

Vote on the Much - Mooted Question Is Unanimous.

CHURCH DOCTRINE PLAINER NOW

Overture for Separate Presbyterie for Colored Ministers Is Placed in the Hands of a Committee to Report at Next Assembly.

ARTICLE ON INFANT SALVA-TION.

to be regarded as teach ing that any who die in infancy are We believe that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace, and are regenerated and saved by Christ, through the spirit who works where and how he pleases -Excerpt from Chapter X, Section 3, of Presbyterian creed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 28.-The Presbyterian Church of the United States, in General Assembly today, finally dis posed of the question of revision of creed that has been before the last three General Assemblies, and which has agitated Presbyterian circles for the past 15 years. The assembly today by unanimous vote adopted the revision of the confession of faith as prepared by the committee appointed by the General Assembly of 1901.

Besides clearing the calendar of this important question, the assembly disposed of the "Tennessee overture" in regard to "separate presbyteries in the same territory," which was commonly known as the "colored question" of the Presbyterian Church, and the report of the special comnittee on divorce and remarriage, Several minor reports were also heard dur ing the day, which, on the whole, was the usiest of the assembly thus far.

Two Protests Thrown Out, The fact that creed revision was to

me up at this morning's session attracted the largest crowd that has attended any meeting since the opening. After disposing of some business of minor im portance, Moderator Coyle announced that Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, N. J., chairman of the committee on bills and overtures, would submit the report of the committee on revision. Before reading the report Dr. Van Dyke stated that two protests, one from the Presbytery of Lehigh, and the other from St. Cloud Presbytery, tending to obstruct action on the revision question, had come before the committee, and it was recommended that the assembly vote to throw them out. The assembly so ordered. Few Votes Against Any Overture.

Dr. Van Dyke then proceeded to read the report of the revision committee. He read the detailed vote on each one of the Il overtures, which showed that no one overture had received more than ten negative votes. These overtures were voted upon seriatim, and adopted. But one voice in the negative was heard, and this only on overtures Nos 5, 6 and 7. A declaratory statement which precedes the changes in the confession of faith was read and adopted by the assembly as fol-

ruling elders and deacons, as set forth in the form of government, requires the reception and adoption of the confession of faith, only as containing the system of dectrine taught in the Holy Scriptures. nevertheless, seeing that the desire has been formally expressed for a disavowal by the church of certain inferences drawn from statements in the confession of faith, and also for a declaration of certain as pects of revealed truth which appear at the present time to call for more explicit statement, therefore the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America does authoritatively declare as follows,' Then follows the text of the report:

The Most Vital Charge.

By the adoption of the II overtures important additions, amplifications and amendments are made to the articles of the confession of faith. Of these one of the most vital is the erection into the church doctrine of the bellef that all who die in infancy are saved, which is embed. led in the declaratory statements regarding chapter 3 of the confession of faith, and chapter 10, section 3;

"That concerning those who are saved in Christ, the doctrine of God's eternal decree is held in harmony with the trine of his love to all mankind, his gift of his son to be the propitiation for the sins of the whole world, and his readiness to bestow his saving grace on all who reck it. That concerning those who perish the doctrine of God's eternal decree is held in harmony with the doctrine that God desires not the death of any sinner, but has provided, in Christ, a salvation sufficient for all, adapted to all, and freely offered in the gospel to all; that men are fully responsible for their treatment of pilar God's gracious offer; that his decree hinders no man from accepting that offer, and that no man is condemned except on the ground of his sin.

"Also that it is not to be regarded as teaching that any who die in infancy are lost. We believe that all dying in infancy rates were increased.

are included in the election of grace, and are regenerated and saved by Christ, rough the spirit who works where an how he pleases."

For section 6, chapter 25, of the Cor fession of Faith, the following is substi-

Christ the Only Mead of the Church The Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the church, and the claim of any man to be the vicar of Christ and the head of the church is unscriptural, without warrint, in fact, and is a usurpation dis-honoring to the Lord Jeaus Christ."

Three additional chapters are added to the confession concerning the "love of God for all men, missions and theory

At the conclusion of the reading of th report, Dr. Van Dyke spoke briefly upon the changes incorporated therein. His speech was one of the most impressive that has been delivered before the assem bly, and was said by some of the com oners to be one of the most notable ever made upon faith revision. He was frequently interrupted by applause from the commissioners. Dr. Van Dyke re ferred to his father's interest in revision and said it had been his prayer and hope since his father's death, that he might have a part, however slight, in bringing the movement to a successful issue Since his father died, he said:

"I have buried two boys, and I cannot express my joy today that the church has affirmed in words that can not be misunderstood the fact that these two boys are of the number of elect and redeemed infants through the grace Jesus Christ."

Church Has Not Changed Its Base. He said he wished to make it clear to the assembly, and especially did he wish to say to the brethren of the press, "that this revision does not mean that the Presbyterian church has changed her base one inch; but it does mean that she has broadened and strengthened her foundations. Her divine sovereignty shall never be interpreted so as to mean fatalism." Dr. Henry Collin Minton, chairman of the revision committee, spoke briefly, and was followed by Dr. Charles A. Dickey. Dr. Dickey believed that the adoption of this report was an omen of speedy union,

yterians in this country and a step ward Protestant unity. "It puts the Presbyterian church in the van in this movement for the union of Protestantism," said Dr. Dickey. "It may not be organic union. I, for one, would not care to see organic union. But It puts an end to heresy hunting and heresy trials. No man with the consent of any member of this committee can strike at a man for differing from him.

or, at least, speedy unity of all the Pres-

He can only deplore his blindness and pray for his enlightenment." After a few words from Moderator Coyle on the revision report, Dr. W. N. Page moved that the report be adopted by a stending vote, and the assembly devoted 29 minutes to song and prayer. The report of the revision committee was then adopted by an unanimous vote, and the next 30 minutes was spent as suggested by Dr. Page.

Colored Question Goes Over. At the afternoon session the "colored question" was disposed of premptly, and sithout a flurry. Dr. Putnam, from the committee on bills and overtures, reported a simple recommendation that overtures on "separate presbyteries for colored ministers," which had come up from Tennessee and other Southern states, be referred to a committee of five, three ministers and two elders, this nittee to report to the next general

Dr. Roberts moved an amendment to this resolution, giving the colored element in the church representation on this com-mittee, and increasing the membership to even. four ministers and three eld The amendment was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

James Yereance read the report of the American Tract Society, which was

An overture having for its object

change in the rights of representation of the presbyteries was promptly voted down, and laid on the table. The report of the board of church erec tion was read and adopted.

The report of the special committee on divorce and remarriage was then taken up, Dr. Charles A. Dickey, chairman, reading the report and speaking at considerable length in support of its recommendations. There was no discussion of the report, as this had been forestalled by the assessment of the report. by the passage of the resolution enjoin ing Presbyterian ministers from perform-ing the marriage ceremony in cases of divorced persons at last Monday's session. The report was unanimously

After hearing the report of the commit-tee on correspondence, the assembly ad-journed until tomorrow. Tonight the commissioners attended a banquet given by the Presbyterian Laity Association of Southern California.

Assemblies Exchange Greetings. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 28.-The leneral Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was greeted on as resolverant Church was greeted in as-embling today with a message from the orthern Assembly, which read: "The General Assembly at Los Angelès

receives with cordial congratulations your essage announcing the appointment of committee on Presbyterian fraternity and union, and has appointed a similar, committee for the same purpose."

A resolution to appeal article 64 of the confession of faith was tabled.

Southern Presbyterian Assembly LEXINGTON, W. Va., May 28.-Th Southern Presbyterian General Assembly today decided against consolidating the offices of the general superintendent of Sunday schools and Young People's So

Lady Henry Somerset Resigns. LONDON, May E-Lady Henry Somer-set has resigned from the presidency of the National British Women's Temperance Association, on account of ill health.

BAD FIRE IN SMALL TOWN Wind Is Blowing a Gale and It Has No Fire Protection.

MONTREAL, May 29 .- A telephon sage received at 2 A. M. from Mariesville, a small town 21 miles from here on the Central Vermont Railroad, says that a fire which broke out at midnight in a large barn near the railroad station had destroyed 50 buildings and was still raging. The place has no fire protectio The wind is blowing a gale.

Death Rates Increase.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28 -- The readjustment of the assessment on insurance rates was the most important question be-fore the Court of Supreme Honor today and after two hours of debate the death

Oregonian.

Roosevelt Doubles on His Trail.

SIX CITIES ARE VISITED

Boise Makes a Grand Demonstration in His Honor.

MET GOVERNOR AT POCATELLO

Indians Meet His Train Two Miles Out of That City-President Discusses Irrigation and the Need of a Greater Navy.

President Roosevelt is now homeward and in earnest. He will reach Salt Lake this forenoon, and spend several hours in that city. During the afteron and evening, he will stop at Ogden and Evanston, Wyo. Tomorrow morning, Laramie, Wyo, will be reached. At this point the President will leave the train. He will spend May 30 in a manner suitable to Memo rial day, and will rejoin his train at Cheyenne, Wyo., where Sunday will be

BOISE Idaho, May 28.-President Roose velt's train reached Bolse at 4:50 this afernoon, exactly on time, and left again at 6:50 for the trip to Salt Lake City. The programme arranged for the recep tion was carried out without a hitch, Great care had been taken to rope the line of the procession, and keep all intruders out. The city had on a force of 75 policemen, and troops were on duty about the

Statehouse grounds. The President and party marched through a lane of children as they aproached the grandstand erected at the Jefferson-street front of the Capitol Little ones numbering about 2000 cheered him lustily, and waved a This feature of the reforest of flags. This feature of the re-

visitor. The city was thronged with people to see the President, and when the latter ook his place on the stand there were many thousands packed in the streets. He was introduced by Governor Morrison and spoke 40 minutes. After the speaking the President addressed a few words to the Grand Army Post drawn up in the of the stand, and also to the Spanish War veterans wearing the brown uniforms. A tree was then planted in the Statehouse grounds near the one planted by President

Harrison in 1891 on a drive about the city, all the prin cipal points of interest being visited. In his address the President opened with a tribute to the city and its people. clared he had not expected to find so beautiful a place. He spoke principally on irrigation, good citizenship and the strengthening of the Navy.

During the day the President made stops at Shoshone, Kimana, Glenn's Ferry, Mountain Home and Nampa, and at each point brief speeches were made.

INDIANS ESCORT HIS TRAIN.

Fort Hall Braves Meet Roosevelt Two Miles From Pocatello.

POCATELLO, Idaho, May 28.—President Roosevelt arrived in Pocatello at 8:10 o'clock this morning promptly on schedule time, and for just 30 minutes was the guest of the city. His trais was met two miles out of the city by a party of 50 mounted Indian braves from the Fort Hall reservation, who greeted the train with shrill warwhoops and raced alongside of it to the city limits. Eight thousand pe ple were at the station to greet the Pres-ident, who was met by a committee of citizens headed by Governor Morrison, Mayor O. B. Steely, National Committee man D. W. Standrod, State Committeeman Frank Gooding and United States Senator Heyburn. The members of the party were Heyburn. The members of the party were promptly escorted to carriagee and were conducted by a guard of honor from Clark Kimball Ledge. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of which order the President is an honorary member, by the G. A. R., the Philippine veterans and a squad of cavalrymen to the High School building, where from a pavilion erected for the putpose the President delivered a 30 minutes speech. At 9 o clock the President's utes' speech. At 9 o'clock the President's train left for Bolse.

NAMPA IS OUT 2000 STRONG. President Makes an Address From the Rear of His Car.

NAMPA, Idaho, May 28.—(Special.)— President Roosevelt's special train from the East, en route to Bolse, arrived here at 4 P. M. today, Mayor Sutherland inthe East, en route to Boise, arrived here at 4 P. M. today. Mayor Sutherland in-troduced the President, who spoke from the rear platform of his car to about 2009 people during the short stop here. He talked on the question of irrigation and the National Guard. As the train pulled out, he said: "Good-bye and good luck to you." The depot and buildings fronting the railroad were handsomely decorated. The National Guard was drawn no in The National Guard was drawline as a guard to the President while he

TIMBER MUST BE SAVED.

President Discusses Irrigation and Also Urges a Greater Navy. BOISE, Idaho, May 28.-President Roo

with speech here this afternoon dealt with the benefits to be derived from the irrigation law and the need of a greater Navy. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen; The forests and the grasses are not to be treated as we properly treat mistress. The treated as we properly treat mining; that is, as material to be used up and neshing left behind. On the contrary, we must recognize the fact that we have passed the stage when we can afford to tolerate

the land and get out. That man is not a valuable citizen. We do not want the absentee proprietor. It is not for him that we wish to develop irrigation. It is not for him that we must shape the grazing lands, or handle our forests. We must handle the water, the woods and the grasses so that we will hand them on to our children, and our children's children in better, and not worse, shape than we got them.

Mothers of Large Families Praised "I was particularly pleased to be greeted by 200 school children. (Applause.) You know I believe in children. (Great You know I believe in children. (Great applause.) And while there may be a good many varieties of first-class citizens in the state. I have always thought that, take it on the average, the citizen I must respect is the mother of a large family, who brought them up well. (Applause.) And so I am glad that your children seem to be all right in point of quality and in quantity, and in traveling through this great country nothing has pleased me more than to see how, hand-in-hand with the upbuilding of its material prosperity, has gone on the preparation for carefully has gone on the preparation for carefully training the next generation.

Waters Must Be Conserved.

"I have been greatly struck," said he, "as I have come up this beautiful and fertile valley, by what has been done by the application of industry, intelligence and water to the soil. And, inasmuch as for a number of years I myself passed a large proportion of my life in the mountains and on the plains of this great Western country, I feel a peculiar pride that it was given to me to sign, and thereby make into law, the act of the National Government, to my mind one of Waters Must Be Conserved tional Government, to my mind one o the most important acts ever made into law by the National Legislature—the Na-tional irrigation act of a year ago. (Applause.) Already experimental work has begun here in your own state. The Na-tional Government, in my judgment, not only should, but must, co-operate with the state governments, and with individual enterprises in seeing that we utilize to the fullest advantage the waters of the Rocky Mountain States by canals and great reservoirs, which shall conserve the waters that go to waste at one season, so used at another seas

Strong Plea for a Greater Navy. "I believe with all my heart in the Mor roe Doctrine. This Western hemispher is not to become a region for conquest over which foreign military powers may acquire control. I think that should be a cardinal doctrine of our American for-eign policy. But I had a great deal rather see us never announce that policy than for us to announce it and then lack either the will or the power to make it

"The one means for making it good is The one means for making it good is the building up of an adequate Navy of first-class battleships, such as those pro-vided for by the last Congress, one of which is to be called the Idaho (ap-plause), and having provided the ships, provide the men, and then recollect that the men and the ships are worthless if the men and the ships are worthless if they have not had a chance to practice. I ask that Congress go on with the building up of the Navy, and that it provide the means to make that Navy the most

the means to make that Navy the most effective on the globe.

"I earnestly hope that not in our time will we see war again, but it is impossible to say that there will not be any war, because it is not only necessary that we should want to act rightly toward other nations, and I think I can say that we do Dut it is necessary. I can say that we do, but it is necessary that they should, all of them, want to act rightly toward us; and while I believe that they do, I think it will help them (aplause) to persevere in their good intentions if we are well armed. I ask for the Navy to be used not as provocative of war, but to be used to keep the peace. I ask for the Navy as a guarantee and insurance against war, and as a guaran-tee that if war does come, it shall end gioriously, as all the wars undertaken in the past century and a quarter by this Republic have ended so far." (Applause.)

Labor Row Threatened Trouble. BOISE, Idaho, May 28.—Adjutant-General Vickers early this morning received

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Chamberlain Scores Another Triumph.

MINISTRY IS CONVERTED

Trade Preferential Is to Be Made an Issue.

SPEAKS FOR IT

Colonial Secretary Makes a Speech in Parliament, Which Portends. a Great Political Revolution in Great Britain.

Secretary Chamberlain proposes wage war on the American trusts. In pursuance of his campaign for preferential trade he has asked for newer o begin the battle. He also asks for a mandate to tax food, and authority to engage in a tariff war with Germany on Canada's account.

LONDON, May 28 .- Mr. Chamberlain as again proved himself the strong man of the Cabinet. In a debate, which may prove the most momentous of the present speech further developed the policy which will be universally regarded as an entire reversal of Great Britain's fiscal position, and at the same time he proved that he has managed to carry the government with him against their convictions. The impression left on the minds of the crowded chamber was that the country is on the eve of a dissolution, and that, as in 1900, when Mr. Chamberlain carried the country with him on the South African war policy, he has now converted his colleagues to the belief that he will be able to carry it again on the policy of preferential trade within the emptre. In addition to asking for a mandate to tax food, he asked for power to engage in a tartff war with Germany on Canada's account, and to fight the American trusts, It is safe to say that no such sudden revolution has been experienced in the political situation for very many years, nor

anything so sensational. The debate practically ended with Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and the House emptied into the lobbies. What little enthusiasm displayed was on the Liberal side of the House. The Conservatives listened to the speech in chilling silence, indicative of alarm and uncertainty as to the outcome of the publication. Nearly 100 Conservative members all to the government whip and to Mr. Chamberlain their intention to take the opinion of their constituents on the new policy

during the Whitsuntide recess. Balfour Speaks for It. Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Liberal, started the discussion on the fiscal views recently enunciated by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. Sir Charles maintain that Mr. Chamberlain had suggested a revolutionary change in the government's policy, which was opposed to all tradi-

tions, and to the opinions of an over-

whelming majority in Parliament. Premier Balfour prefaced his reply with the remark that Sir Charles had attempted to make mischief between the Colonial Secretary and himself, but any such attempt would fail. He contended that after the resolution of the Colonial Conference, Mr. Chamberlain was bound to mise the subject of preferential trade for public discussion. Mr. Balfour deprecated "waving the ragged, moth-eaten flage of either the protectionist or free trade side in the controversy, now as far removed as the noles from the controver-

sy of half a century ago." The Premier then proceeded to argue that the tendency was to raise a tariff wall against British goods. Great Britain, he said, must become more and more dependent on foreign countries for food, and owing to exterior tariffs would find herself compelled to dispose of her exports on onerous terms, resulting in an nerous loss to the community. therefore urged that the time had come when it should publicly be discussed whether the doctrine that revenue was never to be raised except for purposes of expenditure must not be abandoned. This fiscal question required the most careful examination. He was not certain the scheme was practicable, but unless some scheme were devised the empire could not progress.

At present Great Britain was the only free trading country in the world. If the prevailing tendency continued, the time must come when the only natural markets where she could dispose of her exports would be her own protectorates, her own crown colonies and India, leaving this

country belpless in the hands of other With respect to tariff negotiations, continued the Premier, if foreign countries were to be allowed to treat the British colonies as foreign nations, Great Britain would be forced, by patriotic interests and regard for her colonies, to retailate. Mr. Balfour concluded with saying he did arr. Bairour concluded with saying he did not think it would he wise to tax raw ma-terials, as he did not know whether a tax on food would be accepted, or that the colonies would accept the proposed tariff modifications. He knew the traditional objection of the working classes to a food tax, and he was aware of the objections of colonies to abandoning protection. If of colonies to abandoning protection. If these could not be overcome the plan col-

It was not true that the idea was started by Mr. Chamberlain as a policy of his own and without consulting his col-leagues. He (Mr. Balfour) was in agree-ment with him, and if his scheme or

(Concluded on Second Page.)