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Large Works Resume Operations.
PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—Indications are that nearly every industry in Braddock, Homestead and the Turtle Creek Valley will be working double time within 30 days, as orders are fast accumulating. Practically all of the employees laid off at the Homestead works, the Howard axle works, the Mesta Machine company's plant and at the Westinghouse Electric company's plant have been put to work again, and many of the smaller manufacturing concerns that have been shut down are preparing to resume.

Jewels of Late Queen to Be Sold.
LONDON, Dec. 2.—Kristine Petrovitch, a sister of the late Queen Draga of Serbia, has written to the newspapers in part as follows: "After the payment of legal expenses we, her sisters, received as heirs only \$5000 (\$25,000), and Draga's jewels, some of the latter missing. Consequently, in order to live, we are obliged to sell many things." The letter then gives a list of diadems and jewels which the sisters of the dead Queen wish to sell.

DOWIE IS FRANTIC

Calis Upon Followers to Raise a Million.

RESPONSE IS NOT CHEERING

Zionist Leader Speaks to Many Empty Benches.

TONGUE-LASHING "ENEMIES"

Receivers Find His Affairs Are Badly Tangled, and That the Liabilities Are Nearly Double What They Had Expected.

DOWIE'S INDEBTEDNESS.
Merchandise \$500,000
To his brother-in-law 100,000
Mortgages on Zion City 125,000
Total \$725,000
APPEAL FOR AID.
We want \$1,000,000, and I want the faithful here in Zion City to contribute half of that sum. I want it now, tonight—John Alexander Dowie. The collection taken up is said to have amounted to less than \$1000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—A great gathering of the Dowieites was held in the Tabernacle at Zion City tonight. It was called by Dowie for the purpose of starting a fund of \$1,000,000 with which to pay off all the indebtedness that hangs over Zion City and himself. The outpouring of his followers was not one to bring cheer to the heart of the general overseer of Zion. The Tabernacle seats 6000 people, and usually all the seats are taken at the special meetings called by Dowie. Tonight the hall was not over half filled, and the gathering was not as enthusiastic as might be desired by a man who was in immediate need of funds.

Dowie gave to his followers a statement of the financial situation of Zion City, and told them the assets were ample, the only trouble being that he was not able to realize upon them at once. All he needed was a contribution of ready money with which to tide over the recent crisis in the affairs of the city, this once done, Zion would grow to greater power than ever before.

Next Move to Jerusalem.
"I love this Tabernacle," he said. "I love all my Tabernacles as I love my people. As my people have grown, so have my temples of worship. And when we prepare to leave this Tabernacle for the last time, the next house of worship will be Jerusalem. Yes, we will help rebuild Jerusalem. It has always been my prayer. God has told me to do it. God tells all of you to do it. But not now. That will come later."

"The despots are the cause of our coming here tonight. They are a joke to me. For an hour the dogs have thought they led me. But, beloved, we are going to kick them out. We will kick them out for all eternity."

"Beloved, I would like to take you into my confidence. A few minutes ago, I received a communication that has caused the clouds to lift. They are beginning to part."

"I call upon you to help me crush them. My people, I am come to you for help. I know that you will not be found wanting. Are you of Zion or not?"

"There was a feeble 'yes.'"

Reporters Terméd Devils.
"Those devils, parasites, the reporters came to me today. They wanted to know what I would say tonight. Did they learn from me?"

"Cries 'no.'"

"I tell you we will run them out of Zion. I knew they were coming before they attempted to pollute Zion. I knew it by the stench that came ahead of them."

Dowie continued in this strain for over an hour and repeatedly urged his hearers to come to the financial aid of Zion with all the means at their disposal.

"We want \$1,000,000," he said, "and I want the faithful here in Zion City to contribute half that sum. I want it now, tonight."

ratified the action of the receivers in shutting up this bank as well as the Constitutional Zion City. Experts have been set to work on the books of both institutions, and in a few days it is expected they will be able to report the exact condition of the two banks to the receivers.

Except at the bank here, no sign of disturbance over the bankruptcy proceedings against John Alexander Dowie was visible. The bank was closed and guarded by United States Deputy Marshals and by Zion Guards, the local police. Otherwise the Dowieites' institutions were being conducted as if nothing unusual had happened.

Behind closed doors in Dowie's private office today Dowie and his attorney met Custodian Redieski and attorneys representing the creditors. The principal object was to plan for the continuation of the various industries. The secret conference is said to have been stormy at times, when Dowie became angered at what he called "presumption" on the part of his opponents.

In Zion City all title to real estate is vested in Dowie. The tract of land on which Zion City is built was bought on a five-year payment plan. Several payments are due, the last one falling due September 1, when Dowie paid up the interest and asked for more time on the principal. Mortgages on the land are held by the original owners, and foreclosure would mean forfeiture of the lots and houses of the followers of Dowie.

Followers Have Not Lost Faith.
The followers of Dowie apparently were not dismayed to find Zion City industries in charge of the "unhealed." In passing the bank and seeing the deputy custodians on guard, the Dowieites shrugged their shoulders and smiled.

"Dr. Dowie will make fools of them all," declared one of the Dowieites. "He is laughing up his sleeve at them now."

The policy that might be pursued by the receivers was discussed by Attorneys Levison, of counsel for the receivers, and Barnes, Dowie's attorney.

"We do not intend to lay paralytic hands upon Zion," said the former.

Attorney Barnes declared that Zion City would pay dollar for dollar.

A proposition to make Dowie manager under the receivers appeared to meet with favor on the part of the court officers.

At the Zion City general store, where Receiver Currie was introduced to Deacon Ciendensen, the general manager of the store, the question arose as to whether the trade checks in use at Zion City were to be accepted at the store under the receiver's administration. Ciendensen said many residents of Zion had little or no ready money, and were depending on trade checks, which were given as money.

If these checks were refused it would, he said, work great hardship. After consulting his attorney, Receiver Currie said the checks would not be accepted.

This decision was also made known to the manager of the fresh food supply of Zion, which includes the butcher shop. In a short time, when it had become known throughout the city, it occasioned a panic among Dowie's followers, whose only assets were the trade checks. How these persons are to live during the coming week unless they are assisted by their more well-to-do neighbors is problematical.

Instead of Dowie, Federal Custodian Paul Redieski is technically the head of Zion City and in control of its factories, employing about 4000 persons.

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SIGNS FOR CANAL

United States Treaty Approved by Panama.

NO AMENDMENTS ARE MADE

Impressive Ceremony When the Seals Were Broken.

PROMPT RETURN OF PAPERS

Rear-Admiral Walker Will Probably Be Intrusted With Transmission—Senate Will Receive Measure Possibly by Christmas.

As a mark of approval of the action of the junta in signing the canal treaty, the people of Panama last night held a grand illumination. Bands paraded the street, and fireworks were exploded. A reception was held at the palace, and many prominent persons made speeches.

The treaty will be sent to the United States at once, and President Roosevelt will be promptly transmit it to the Senate.

PANAMA, Dec. 2.—In the grand salon of the Government palace, the treaty between the United States and the Government of Panama was signed at 11:33 this morning by the members of the junta, and by all the ministers of the republic. No amendments were made. Senator Arrango, president of the Senate, was the first to sign. A number of prominent persons were present, including Senator Bridi, president of the municipality of Panama, and General Huertas, commander-in-chief of the forces of the republic.

The ceremony was performed in public, a number of the citizens of Panama crowding the doors of the salon. A big flag of the new republic was draped behind the table on which the document was signed. Photographs were taken of the principal signers as they attached their signatures to the treaty.

Senator Arrango announced that the treaty would not only be signed, but the fact of its ratification would be published this afternoon, which was done. This announcement was greeted with great applause by the assembly.

Immediately before attaching his signature to the treaty Senator Arrango read a decree in which was recited the fact that an agreement had been entered into between Philippe Bunau-Varilla, representing the Republic of Panama, and Secretary of State Hay, representing the United States. This was followed by the text of the treaty. The decree then says:

"Considering first that in the treaty a guarantee of the independence of the Republic of Panama is obtained and, second, that for reasons of external safety, it is indispensable to proceed with the greatest celerity to the consideration of the treaty, to the end that this, the principal obligation on the part of the United States shall begin and be efficaciously fulfilled; and, third, that by this treaty the isthmian people consent to the opening of a canal, and to its use for the benefit of the commerce of all nations, thus realizing the dreams of all isthmians; and, fourth, that the junta or provisional government, formed by the unanimous will of the people of the republic, is possessed of full sovereign powers over the isthmian territory, it is decreed that the treaty entered into at

Washington on the 18th of November, between Philippe Bunau-Varilla and Secretary John Hay be hereby approved."

The signing of the treaty was joyfully accepted by the people and there was no opposition of any nature whatever.

The members of the provisional government are pleased and gratified that the matter is now off their hands.

People Show Joy.
There was a public manifestation this evening in the streets of Panama in honor of the junta and placards were posted saying that "Colombia's pretensions of its right to sell the isthmus have been mortally wounded." Bands paraded the streets and fireworks were exploded.

A great crowd assembled on the plaza and marched to the Government palace, where it gave vent to its great joy in cheers. A reception was held at the palace, where many prominent persons made speeches, while the crowds outside continued to cheer for the junta.

The soldiers, who were all given leave from barracks, joined the merry-makers.

There is every evidence that the signing of the treaty is an extremely popular event in Panama. The gold pen with which the treaty was signed was presented by the members of the junta to Consul-General Gudgeon, with a letter expressing the pleasure the junta felt in making the gift.

The letter contained many complimentary remarks concerning the long and efficient service of the Consul-General and ended by saying:

"Should your government, as some American papers have indicated, call you to a higher and more intimate relations with the Republic of Panama, it will be pleasing to us and meet with the hearty approval of the people."

Minister of Foreign Affairs Esprilla arrived here from Colon yesterday with the canal treaty. The treaty was discussed last night. Rear Admiral J. G. Walker arrived on the same train that brought Senator Esprilla. Senators Arrango and Arias, with some of the Ministers of the republic, met the party at the railroad station. Senator Esprilla drove into the government palace, where the chest containing the treaty was placed on a table in the main office.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon members of the Junta and of the Ministry assembled in the grand salon of the palace. The chest and two small tin boxes, addressed to the members of the Junta and bearing the seals of Minister Bunau-Varilla, were placed on a table in the center of the room.

Surrounded by the spectators who were seated about the table, Senator Esprilla opened the chest and withdrew the cotton wrappings, finally bringing to light the treaty enveloped in the Panamanian flag. The document was addressed to the members of the Junta by Minister Bunau-Varilla.

Prompt Return Is Insured.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Two telegrams, one from the junta and the other from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama, announcing the approval of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty, were received by Minister Bunau-Varilla today. Minister Bunau-Varilla will communicate the news received by him to Secretary Hay. The treaty as approved and signed by the Panama junta will be promptly returned to Minister Bunau-Varilla at Washington. To insure its safe and prompt transmission without interference by officials anywhere, the treaty will be intrusted to Consul-General Gudgeon, at Panama, who will forward it to Washington in the diplomatic mail pouch.

Instructions to this effect already have been sent to Mr. Gudgeon by Secretary Hay.

This courtesy was extended at the request of Minister Bunau-Varilla, who is anxious that there shall be no interruption to the safe return of the approved treaty to Washington.

Hay Is Officially Advised.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Consul-General Gudgeon, saying the canal treaty has been unanimously approved by the Government and Cabinet.

REYES WILL MEET HAY TODAY
Colombian Charge Arranges for Reception of Special Envoy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian Charge, called at the State Department today and arranged with Secretary Hay that the latter should formally receive General Reyes tomorrow.

The Doctor discussed at some length with the Secretary the existing situation, but will leave it to General Reyes to broach.

(Continued on Page 3.)

STIR IN FRANCE

Dreyfus Case Is the Absorbing Topic.

OLD ENMITIES ARE REVIVED

Accusers of ex-Captain Say Government Is Biased.

COURT TAKES UP HIS APPEAL

It Will Be Gone Over Carefully and Further Action Will Not Be Immediate—Careers of Principal Witnesses Since Trial.

OFFICERS MUST NOT TALK.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—General Andre, Minister of War, has forbidden all officers and civilian employees of the War Office to discuss the Dreyfus case, even within the premises of the ministry. According to Ganelon, a new theory has been advanced that Dreyfus was merely the accomplice of the real traitor, who is to be screened because of his close relationship to a well-known Dreyfusard and because of his former intimacy with a person who once held a high position.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Only incidental mention was made of the Dreyfus case at the weekly sitting of the Revision Commission today when, before the end of the proceedings, General Mercier, the senior member, excused himself on the ground that he had to examine the Dreyfus documents transmitted by the Minister of Justice. General Mercier added he would make his report as soon as possible, but he did not believe he could do so before the lapse of ten days.

A meeting of prominent Nationalists today demonstrated that they are bitterly antagonistic to the action taken by the government. Ex-War Minister Caynne accused the government of disturbing the peace of the country by reviving an affair which had been made an instrument for civil discord, and asserted it was useless to interpellate the government on the subject because the Ministry was too strong.

General Mercier, the ex-War Minister, who is regarded as the chief accuser of Dreyfus, has issued from comparative retirement from public life as Senator from Loire-Inférieure, and has affirmed that everything he has read in the government newspapers regarding Dreyfus is untrue.

The bitter tone of the Nationalists is an indication of how the actual taking up of the case today has revived all the old animosities and bitterness of the last ten years. Intense feeling is shown throughout governmental, political and army circles.

The universal theme of the newspapers, club and society is that the revival of the case will again bring out prominently the leading actors in Dreyfus' degradation.

Some of the most striking figures, including Zola and Colonel Henry, are dead. General Mercier has ceased to exercise influence in the war administration, and never speaks in the Senate. General de Botsdoffe, ex-chief of the French staff, has practically been retired, as he is on waiting orders and has no active command. Colonel du Paty de Clam has retired, but he continues to be an active figure. Count Esterhazy has become a pitiful personage. He has left the army, was divorced in 1899, and lives in London. General Zurlinden, ex-Military Governor of Metz, has retired.

Most of the officers favorable to Dreyfus have been disgraced, in one way or the other. Colonel Picquart has become a Parisian newspaper man. Joseph Reinach, leader of the campaign for the revision of the Dreyfus trial, is no longer a member of the Chamber of Deputies, but continues to conduct a literary campaign for Dreyfus' full restoration to the army. M. Reinach came out today with a strong interview in behalf of his friend. M. Brisson, who first demanded a revision, is now a member of the Chamber. M. Loew, president of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, has retired from the judiciary and directs the affairs of the Legion of Honor. Although there is no present purpose of recalling the witnesses, the testimony which these persons will give in case the court requires their presence is occupying much attention.

TRYING TO IMPEACH PALMA.
Cuban Veterans Contend President Has Violated the Constitution.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—If the action requested on a petition presented by the veterans today is taken by the House there may be serious trouble ahead for President Palma. The petition asks for the impeachment of President Palma on constitutional grounds. It charges that President Palma, in his alleged evasion of the act of Congress requiring the issuance of service certificates, for the payment of the Army, was guilty of a wilful executive disregard of the provisions of the Constitution.

Railroad Advances Wages.
MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—The Canadian Pacific Railway management today came to an agreement with the committee representing its engineers after negotiations that have lasted during the greater part of two months. The increase granted varies from 8 to 25 per cent. for engineers and 7 to 22 per cent. for firemen, and is graded according to the increased cost of living in the districts in which the men work.

AGENT SENT TO WASHINGTON BY THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT



GENERAL RAFAEL REYES.