VOL. XX.-NO. 45.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TWOPLACES HELDUP

Senator Mitchell's Recommendations May Prevail.

OREGON MAN TO SUCCEED IVEY

Burns Land Office Vacancy Still Open -Possibility of a Gold Democrat Getting Hermann's Place-No Tariff Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- Two Oregon appointments are held up, and probably will not be made until the delegation is here. Ivey's successor, as Collector of Customs in Alaska, will be an Oregon man, and the Burns Land Office vacancy

is still open.

The President will appoint nobody that he is not sure is a good man for any position, but the impression prevails that Mitchell's recommendation will receive more consideration that that of any other ember of the delegation. Simon claims a promise from McKinley of the Alaska Collectorship, and this claim is backed by officials of the Treasury Department, President Roosevelt might be disposed to grant some concession to Simon, as the latter says he has not been fairly treated in the matter of Oregon patronage.

Hermann will remain in the General Land Office for some time to come, as there seems to be a truce between Secretary Hitchcock and the Commissioner for the present. The Secretary has had some trouble with the officers of his bureau, and the President has ascertained that the bureau officers have been right, which has decreased the power of Hitchcock with the Administration. If the Ore. gon delegation falls to agree on an appointment, some good Gold Democrat may pull down the plum, as the President is happed to recognize first-class Democrats of this character.

Portland Given a Show.

The constant hammering which the Oregon delegation and the City of Portland have made at the Quartermaster's Department has had the effect of giving Portland some show whenever an opportunity offers. Quartermaster Jacobs informed the department here that the Grant could not go up the Columbia River, and as soon as it was found that the Warren would not be available to the Rosecrans was ordered to take one battallor from Portland.

The Quartermaster-General has called on Major Jacobs for a report as to the ion of the transport Beward, now at Portland. If this report indicates that mediate repairs are necessary, the work at once be provided for. General Bird, of the transport service, said no arrangements had yet been made for such repairs, but he saw no reason why they should not be made at Portland, where ample facilities. The Seward is to be placed out of commission for the Winter in a short time, but whether she will lie at Portland or in Puget Sound, if is said, will depend on wharfage rates offered at those two points. Rates being equal, the Seward will remain at Portland, as the department recognizes and admits that the fresh anchorage there is superior to the Puget Sound anchorage, With two members of the Washington delegation in this city, however, additional pressure will be brought to bear in favor of the Sound in both these matters before a decision is rendered.

No Tariff Legislation.

It is now well understood among those who have conferred with the President that he will not recommend any tariff legislation at this session. The leaders of the party, both in the Senate and the House, with few exceptions, are very much opposed to any tariff revision, as they aliege that it will disturb the present prosperous conditions, and there are not sufficient inequalities to warrant any such proceeding. The President has given

likely to be confined to suggestions as to reduction of internal taxation. While he will have something to say about the trusts, he will not indorse the Babcock bills, but will give a rather strong recmmendation to reciprocity treatics, suggesting reciprocal agreements with any country where trade and commerce can

be improved. The surplus in the Treasury is not regarded as any great menace by the President, especially as he has been advised that the river and harbor and the Nicaragua Canal bills will no doubt pass in the coming session, and require a considerable outlay. The present intention of the President is strongly to indorse the Nicaragua Canni and urge the adoption of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, now being negotiated, as a means to secure this

much-desired legislation. Denunciation of Canal Treaty.

The denunciation by Nicaragus of the canal treaty, so far as known here, is regarded as a step in the direction of the construction of the canal. A preliminary treaty has been negotiated between the United States and Nicaragus providing for the building of a canal and control by the United States of territory through which the canal will pass, in order to avoid any complication with other countries. The Nicaraguan Government denounces all treatles heretofore negotiated, which will leave a free hand for a new treaty when the time comes for the United States to commence canal opera-

Tuesday's Election and the Senate. The election last Tuesday will not affeet the political complexion of the United States Senate, which will convene in December. The four states which elected Legislatures that will choose United States Senators are a year earlier than the other states. Iowa will re-elect Dolliver and Ohio Foraker, for terms begin-ning with the 58th Congress, and Senawill be chosen by Kentucky and Maryland. By the elections just held, the Republicans lose a seat, Kentucky, and a straight-out Democrat will succeed Wellington, Independent, of Maryland. The election hext Fall will have an important bearing, as nearly 30 Senatorial seats will

Criticism of Schley.

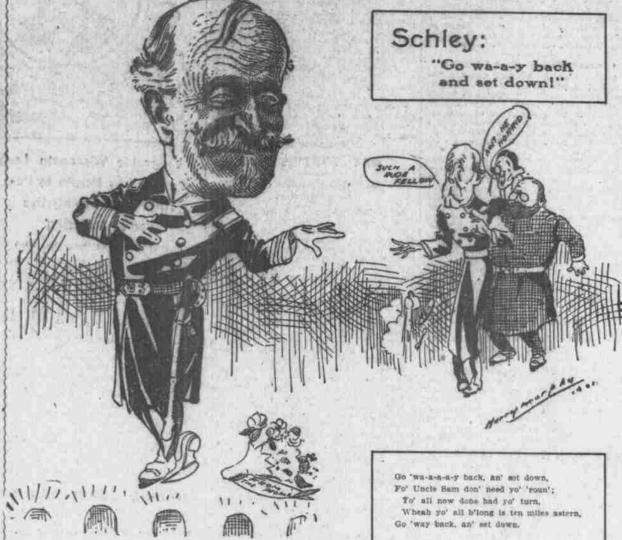
Now that the Schley court of inquiry has concluded everything except preparing a verdict, there is considerable speculation as to what the result will be. The secution feels sure that Schley will be criticised for the retrograde movement, the coaling feature and the failure to make efforts to ascertain the Spanish fleet's presence at Clenfueges and Santiago when before those ports, but it has practically given up hope of famening the charge of cowardice upon Schley. For the criticism of Schley the clique relies upon Admirals Benham and Ramsey. Ad. take part of the Twenty-eighth lufantry, what Schley accomplished merits praise rather than criticism.

> Rush for Generalships. The vacancles which will occur by the retirement of Generals Merriam and Hall

have resulted in tremendous pressure being brought to bear upon the President, Every officer, from the rank of Major up, who has a friend or politician of influence, is trying to secure the coveted star, Senators and Representatives are daily visitors at the White House or have written letters urging the app friends or friends of their political followers. The President has made it plain to every man who has called to exerinfluence that no man will be appointed Brigadier-General except on his military record. About 28 Colonels are applicants for appointment to the grade of Brigadier-General, promising to retire immediately. As Congress turned down a similar proposition in the last session, the President hesitates to take the responsibility of swelling the retired list of Brigadler-Generals to this extent

Crowninshield's Flagship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The battle-ship Iowa will be assigned as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Crowninshield when ship of Rear-Admiral Crowninshield when that officer takes command of the European station.



ARGUED FOR RECIPROCITY

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH AT A BOSTON BANQUET.

Canal Legislation at the Coming Session of Congress-Necessary to Uphold Monroe Doctrine.

BOSTON, Nov. 9,-An exceptionally large BUSTON, Nov. 8.—An exceptionally large sumber of the members of the Middiesex Club attended the diliner of the club at foung's hotel this afternoon. The gathering included many of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, state and National officers and prominent Republicans. Senator Lodge was the principal appaker. He strongly urged reciprocity with other countries along the lines mentioned in President McKilley's Buffalo speech, and the upbuilding of the Navy. speech, and the upbuilding of the Navy. Senator Lodge began his address with a brief allusion to the recent elections, and then delivered an eloquent eulogy upon the late President McKinley. He made a long argument for general reciprocity in

commercial relations. To this subject," said he, "It is certain that most anxious consideration will be given by President Roosevelt and by Congress at the ensuing session. Whether it will be deemed best to put this policy into execution by means of some general legislation equivalent to a reciprocal arrangement with all the nations of the earth, or by a series of separate treaties,

it is as yet too early to say."

He said that he considered reciprocity with Cuba as first and most important ditical as well as economical real sons. He then briefly discussed the rectprocity treaties now pending in the Sen-ate, and concluded this portion of his re-

"Last, we come to the treaty with France, which is more important economically than all the other treaties put together. I should like to see a treaty made with France. It is a country with which I fair would strengthen our world which I fain would strengthen our good relations. I regard such a treaty as bo litically and economically desirable in a very high degree."

In conclusion, he advocated legislation which would put the American merchant marine on an equality with that of other countries, and the building of a navy.

sion which will remove, honorably for both nations, whatever obstacles now exist to the building of the canal in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If such a treaty is submitted to us by the President, there is no more pressing duty than its immediate ratification, to be followed at once

by the passage of the canal bill.
"There is another condition that is es "There is another condition that is essential to the commerce and industrial development of the United States, writch in the last five years has entered into a new epoch, and that is the maintenance of pence. There is no nation in the world to which peace is so important as it is to the United States, in order to secure ample scope for the great progress we are making. We are in good relations now with all the world, and it will be, I am sure, the effort of President Roosevelt, as it was of President McKinley, to maintain these good relations.

There is only one point of danger, and to assure peace we must protect ourselves in that direction. Firmly but quietly the Monroe doctrine must be rigidly

etly the Monroe doctrine must be rigidly upheld. The entrance of any great Euro-pean power into the American hemisphere, either by the acquisition of terri-tory or the establishment of forts and naval stations, would be the instant menace of the peace we are so anxious to maintain. The best insurance and the best guarantee of peace are in the possession of a navy so strong that the possession of a navy so strong the cascade tunnel, and if feasible, from the summit of the Cascades to the western terminals.

The Snoqualmie Falls are owned by session of a navy so strong that the possession of a navy so strong the cascade tunnel, and if feasible, from the summit of the Cascades to the western terminals. tion of the world would be tempted to attack us. Complete preparation is the surest protection against war, and war is what we wish to avoid, not only mor-ally, but economically, in every honorable

Senator Hanna at New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Senator Hanna reached this city today. A number of Republican leaders called on him at his botel, but the Senator said there was nothing about his meeting with them that partook of the nature of a conference. The Senator refused to tell what was said at the private interview between President Roosevelt and himself at Washing

way.

ton, but he dilated on the high character of Mr Roosevelt and expressed the greatest confidence in him. Will Vote on Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9.—The citithe ratification or the rejection of the constitution formulated by the late constitutional convention. The proposed constitution has for its main purpose the disfranchisement of the negro, and at the same time leave the ballot in the hands of every white man in the state. The general sentiment seems to be that the constitution will be adopted by a ma-jority exceeding 25,000.

HE PROPOSES TO GET POWER FROM SNOQUALMIE FALLS.

Northern Pacific May Do Likewise, and Run Its Senttle-Portland Trains With Electricity.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 9.-The Great Northern is preparing to investigate the possibility of utilizing Snoqualmie Falls, the greatest scenic attraction in the State of Washington, for pulling all of its trains between Scattle and the summit of the Cascade range. The Northern Pacific Railrond is also considering the falls as a source of power for running its trains from Portland and Seattle to the summit of the Cascades. President Hill has decided that electricity shall be the motive power through the Cascade tunnel, and if

William T. Baker, formerly of the Chicago Board of Trade. His son, Charles H. Baker, is president of the company. The falls have a total horsepower of 100,000. Only about 10,000 of this is now in use The falls are 270 feet high, and at present they supply the power for the street railways of Tacoma and Seattle, and for the flouring mills in the latter city.

EXPOSED TO MUCH HARDSHIP Latest Letter From Miss Stone Tells of Her Suffering.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 9.-In the latest letter received from Miss Stone she says she is exposed to much hardship and suffering owing to the constant movement of the band over hills and ravines, notwith-standing the rigors of the Winter. In consequence of this activity, which has lately been increased by the Bulgarian troops, the condition of Mme. Telka, Miss Stone's companion, is even more pitiable, owing to her expected accouchement.

The belief that Miss Stone is concealed in a village is thus discredited, as is the report in the birth of a child to Mme. Tsilka. The monastery Rilo was searched by the authorities, as the prisoners were reported to be concealed there. Troops are also searching the neighboring hills.

day with M. Baneff, of the Foreign Office, and it is understood that Mr. Dickinson made representations against the move ments of the troops,

PLATE MILL COMBINATION.

Fifty-Million-Dollar Steel Corporation Being Formed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.-The North American tomorrow will say that a new \$50,000,000 steel corporation is being formed for the purpose of uniting in one powerful combination the plate mills of the country. Ten or more plants, includ-ing Pennsylvania companies that are now doing a large business, are to be absorbed ing Pennsylvania companies that are now doing a large business, are to be absorbed by the new concern. It is understood that the Jones & Laughlin Combany, of Pittaburg, a corporation with \$20,000,000 capital, will enter the combination and will be the strongest concern in it. A significant feature of the deal is the active part taken in it by Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Schwab attended a conference held in this city carity in the week and heid in this city early in the week, and had much to do with shaping the plans of the concern. This is believed to indicate that it will be operated in harmony with the billion-dollar corporation and that eventually the new company may become identified with Mr. Schaebler. become identified with Mr. Schwab's corporation

Roosevelt Ignored Party Leaders. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The President has appointed George W. Burrows postmaster at Fort Worth, Tex.; Anna Durham at Clarksdale, Miss.; Floy Hinds at Decatur, Ala., and Henry Harris at Union Springs, Ala. In each case he disregarded the recommendations of the state Reed the recommendations of the state Republican organization because the organization candidates were found not to meet all the requirements. There was, a greater number of papers in the Fort Worth appointment than in any other postoffice case on record.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Two Oregon appointments are still held up.

Tariff legislation is not probable at the coming session. Page 1 Senator Lodge spoke at Boston in favor of reci-

procity. Page 1. forthern Pacific and Great Northern Railways may utilize Snoqualmie Falls (Wash.) for

power. Page 1. Foreign.

allsbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet aroused little enthusiaum. Page 2. t fatal duel in the German Army may lead to a Reichstag investigation. Page 2. Admiral Beresford will soon be relieved from

his naval duties, and will enter Parliament. Page 2 The Franco - Turkish dispute is at an end.

Puge 2 Sport.

Football scores were: Berkeley 2, Stanford 0; Harvard 33, Pennsylvania 6; West Point 0, Princeton 6; Northwestern 0, Chicago 5; Hilmois 27, Iowa 0, Page 3. Washington Agricultural College eleven de-feated University of Oregon, 16-0. Page 3.

tultnomah football eleven won from Chemawa, 5-0. Page 3. Pacific Coast. One hundred and eleven sections of land in Maiheur (Or.) oll district withdrawn from entsy. Page 6.

epresentative Tongue opposes proposed French reciprocity treaty. Page 6. State rests in the Considine murder trial at

Seattle, Page 6. ergeon at Port Townsend, Wash., ordered to Liverpool to inspect immigrants. Page 6.

Marine. Portland cleared six wheat cargoes last week. British steamship Langbank arrives for wheat.

Three sailing vessels river. Page 22. Fast time made by mails from Australia

Page 22 Features and Departments. ans of the Lower Columbia, by Thomas N. Strong, Page 25

Municipality of Portland, by A. L. Mills. Page 32. Hymn by J. Pierpont Morgan's grandfather, Page 26.

Prank G. Carpenter's letter. Page 30. Str Walter Besant's story. Page 30, Woman's department. Page 29. Children's department. Page 28. Athletics. Page 27.

Drama and musical. Page 20, Social. Page-18. Portland and Vicinity. Plans being drawn for Brooklyn's \$200,000 sewer system. Page 12.

enator Mitchell leaves for East to Congressional session. Page 24. Preliminary survey made of the transport Seward to ascertain what repairs are needed.

Page 10. Transports Rosecrans and Crusader leave 1000 tons of forage behind. Page 24.

READY WITH MONEY

Subscribers Come Forward Before Canvass Is Begun.

NO MORE PUBLICITY TO NAMES

Hereafter No Reports Entil Solicitors Take Up Systematic Work-Subcommittee to Arrange Plan-Scope of Celebration.

At the first meeting of the temporary executive committee having charge of the work of setting in motion the corporation for the celebration of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, held at the office of the Chamber of Commerce, 246 Washington street, last evening, a subcommittee of five was appointed to formulate a plan of action and submit it at the meeting of the full committee Tuesday evening, and each member of the full committee of 35 was directed to report six names of persons outside the committee who would make valuable assistants in soliciting subscriptions. From the list presented it is expected the committees for field work will be selected. Several more subscripwill be selected. Several more subscriptions were made, among them one for \$10,000, two for \$5000 each and others for less sums, but it was the sense of the meeting that these preliminary voluntary offerings should not be made public at this time, on the ground that these announcements create a false impression abroad, where it is supposed they come as the result of an active canvasa. The prevailing opinion was that there be hereafter no public announcements of subscriptions to the capital stock of the Exposition corporation until all the plans Expedition corporation until all the plans should be made and the canvass actually entered upon, when full report should be made daily. The arrangements for the canvass are expected to be completed Tuesday evening.
It was also voted as the sense of the

It was also voted as the sense of the committee that the subscriptions should be called for in four equal installments at least six months apart, thus running the payments through two years.

At the opening of last evening's meeting there was a rollcall, from which it was developed that the only man appointed on the committee who could not serve was W. H. Huriburt. He is about to go East for a month, which would probably be as long as this temporary committee would last, therefore he did not feel like accepting the appointment. Two or three others had not been heard Two or three others had not been heard from directly, but the interence had been given that they would serve. All but hine members of the committee were

Size of the Celebration

Herman Wittenberg asked for an expression of opinion as to the size and nature of the proposed celebration, saying that if anything nearly so large as had been advocated by General Summers was to be attempted he did not feel like the state of the state lending his efforts towards bringing it about, for he believed it both impossible and undesirable. But if the celebration were to be kept within moderate limits of the committee and would give his hearty support in sevry way. He did not think it advisable to ask the Federal Government for an extravagant appropria tion, even if there were assurance that it could be obtained, for that would mean the subordination of every other interest, and that, he thought, could ill be afforded in Oregon or the Northwest.

Why Figures Are Set High.

Chairman Corbett said he was glad to hear the matter discussed. He had him-self thought the estimate of General Summers rather large, but he had found that frequently figures are set high, not with the idea that they will be realized, but in order to influence generous support, to get the support up to somewhenear the sum it ought to be. This he is derstood to have been General Summe idea. The speaker wanted as creditable a celebration as could be had, but deemed it premature to fix limits now. "Our business," said he, "is to raise this \$300,000, We can have a fair and erect a monu-ment to those explorers if we don't get another cent. It is natural to suppose that the state will make an appropriation, and provide such an exhibit as the state can best arrange. My idea is not only to have a mechanical fair and art ex-hibit, but to make a great deal of our agricultural wares, to show what the na-

