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 When the PIANOLA was first introduced, the musicians were unanimously skeptical—today they endorse it with equal unanimity. The wave of enthusiasm that has been aroused by the Pianola has been led by the musical culture.  
**THE AEOLIAN COMPANY**  
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**VISIT TO CHARLESTON.**  
 Arrangements for the President's Trip to the Exposition.

**WHAT WILL SCHLEY SAY?**  
 His Chicago Speech May Refer to the Controversy.  
 CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Rear-Admiral Schley has reserved his first public utterance since the recent Sampson-Schley controversy and court of inquiry for a Chicago audience. When the hero of Santiago stands before the banquet board as the guest of honor of the Hamilton Club at the Auditorium a week from tomorrow night, it is expected he will say something of national interest. Official announcement to this effect was made tonight by President Munger, of the club. Just what the tenor of the Admiral's remarks will be is not definitely known, but it is said that for some time the Admiral has wished to be placed in a position where he could make a public statement, brief in character, but under circumstances removing him from the chance of official or other censure.

**Delaware Security Company's Case.**  
 NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Recorder Goff heard argument today on demurrers to the indictments charging President Robert L. Martin and Secretary Harry Veltusen, of the Delaware Security Company, with perjury, and gave each side two weeks in which to submit briefs. It was alleged that the Delaware Security Company was organized to aid P. Augustus Heine in his copper operations.

## TRAITOR DEGRADED

### Soldier at Fort Canby Threatened Roosevelt.

## GETS TEN YEARS AT ALCATRAZ

### Frank Rakowski, Polish Anarchist, Who Would Emulate Czolgosz, Is Dishonorably Dismissed Before His Comrades.

There passed through Portland yesterday a former private of the United States Army, who was publicly degraded before the post guard at Fort Canby a few hours before, and was about to depart for Alcatraz Island, the bleak military prison of the Federal Government, where he will serve a 10-year sentence for publicly declaring his intention to assassinate President Roosevelt when his term of enlistment expired, and for endorsing the crime of Czolgosz. He was closely guarded by a detail of his former comrades, and in their stern faces was no sympathy for the fellow, who was no longer a soldier, who had been court-martialed and dismissed from the service in dishonor and disgrace.

Frank Rakowski is his name, and he is a native of Poland. He was a member of the artillery company stationed at Fort Stevens, commanded by Captain Harold Cloke. Some time before Christmas he was ordered to Fort Columbia, Wash., on detached duty. A few days before the holiday Rakowski was in Chinook, and was under the influence of liquor. The assassination of President McKinley was spoken of in a saloon, and Rakowski was present. He was in his uniform as a soldier in the Army of the United States, which will account in a measure for the startling effect upon his auditors when he declared:

"President McKinley got what he deserved. My time of enlistment in the Army will soon expire. When it does I'll see that President Roosevelt gets the same dose Czolgosz gave McKinley."

It was a marvel that Rakowski was not lynched on the spot. His anarchistic utterances were heard by several persons in the saloon, and when they comprehended the treasonable threat made in direct and unmistakable language they rushed for him, and bore him to the floor. But for the intervention of officers of the peace he would have undoubtedly been beaten to death. As it was he took several officers, besides the united strength, to tear his assailants from him. Rakowski was immediately taken into custody, and was later turned over to the military authorities by Justice of the Peace Dalton, of Ilwaco.

He was imprisoned at Fort Canby and a court-martial ordered, the members being Major Humphries, president; Lieutenants Spurr, Tobin, Weeks, McBride and Fourie. He was arraigned on a charge of violating the 63d article of war, which covers a multitude of offenses under the general classification of "conduct to the prejudice of military discipline." There was plenty of evidence to support the charge against Rakowski, and the court-martial found him guilty.

The sentence imposed was dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement in the military prison at Alcatraz Island for a period of 10 years. The findings of the court were forwarded to Colonel C. A. Coolidge, who is in charge of the Department of the Columbia, in the absence of General Randall, and that officer approved the charges. A formal order carrying out the decrees of the court was sent to Fort Canby, and yesterday morning orders were received to start with the prisoner for the California prison.

The post guard of 21 men, the entire strength of the fort, was summoned to the parade ground. Rakowski was brought from the guardhouse and halted in a position where all of the men could see him. Then Lieutenant Tobin, officer of the day, read in slow, measured tones the order of approval of the findings of the court-martial. Rakowski was dishonorably dismissed out of the Army, and was taken back to the guardhouse, to remain until the morning boat left for Astoria, where connection was made for Portland.

But little is known of Rakowski's career previous to joining the Army. From statements made to soldiers of the fort, it was learned that he formerly lived on Milwaukee avenue, Chicago. Previous to his discharge, he had been in the Chinook saloon. It was not known that Rakowski cherished anarchistic sympathies. Captain Cloke was seen by an Oregonian correspondent last night at Astoria, and in speaking of the degraded man said:

"The man seemed to be a quiet fellow. Prior to the time of his anarchistic utterances at Chinook, he never gave any trouble. He was drunk when he threatened the life of the President, but that does not excuse him."

The case of Rakowski is the second instance of anarchy reported from Columbia River posts. The other offender was stationed at Fort Stevens, and made a statement similar to that of Rakowski. The soldiers who overheard him gave him a beating, which all but rendered him unconscious. He was threatened with death if he remained in the service, or in the vicinity of the post at the expiration of 24 hours. The hint was sufficient—the man disappeared.

**WHEW!**

regard to arbitration, should form part of the minutes of the protocol, whereby the nations represented at the conference express their acceptance of The Hague convention.

Now that the arbitration question has been disposed of, the conference will hasten the work that is still before it, and will be able to close its session in a week or 10 days.

The Peruvian delegates express themselves as in general satisfied with the solution of the arbitration difficulty. It is declared that the Peruvians and their allies have won a great diplomatic victory by obtaining admittance into the conference of their compulsory plan.

## THE ATMOSPHERE CLEARED

### Both Arbitration Plans Passed Through Pan-American Congress.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 17.—The atmosphere of the Pan-American conference was suddenly cleared this morning, and with the best of feeling prevailing on all sides, both the plans of compulsory arbitration and The Hague agreement passed through the conference. W. I. Buchanan, of the United States delegation, afforded a means whereby, in spite of yesterday's discussion, both Ecuador and Chile might adhere to The Hague convention, proposing that the minutes of the last two sessions, showing the feeling of Chile with

## KING EDWARD OPENS PARLIAMENT

PARLIAMENT

PARLIAMENT

## HUNDREDS WERE KILLED

### EARTHQUAKE WRECKED A CITY IN SOUTHERN MEXICO.

### Three Hundred Lost Their Lives and as Many More Were Injured at Chilpancingo.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 17.—One of the most terrible catastrophes in the history of the State of Guerrero is reported to have occurred late yesterday afternoon, when an extremely violent earthquake shock was felt at Chilpancingo, causing a great loss of life and injuring many persons. Details from the stricken district are very meager, but scattering reports received here indicate that probably 300 people were killed, and as many more injured. It is known that the State Capitol, the parish church and many business houses and residences are in ruins, and that there is much suffering as a result of the awful seismic disturbance. One of the edifices that suffered most was the federal telegraph office, which explains the paucity of news that has so far reached this city.

Meager details finally began to arrive here. The telegraph lines and apparatus at Chilpancingo were badly damaged, and the employees, all of whom were uninjured, quickly proceeded to erect an improvised telegraph office on the outskirts of the city.

The number of deaths was greater in the parish church than in any single place, as a crowd of worshippers was gathered there for the afternoon service. The solid masonry walls and the roof came toppling down on the worshippers, and many of those within were killed.

The War Department has ordered troops in the neighborhood to co-operate in the work of rescue. Until this work is completed, it will be impossible accurately to learn the number of victims. It is believed, however, that this is one of the most destructive seismic phenomena that has ever occurred in Mexico. The greater part of the population of Chilpancingo are now camping out under tents around the town, which is five days' journey from the national capital.

Earthquake shocks were felt in many other cities and towns. In the City of Mexico the earthquake occurred at 5:17 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was of such violence as to shake the most substantial buildings. The Pan-American Congress was in session at the time, and

## SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS

**Congress.**  
 Foster's action may result in the reappointment of Marshal Ide, Page 1.  
 A Senate subcommittee considered the San Blas canal route, Page 2.  
 The Senate commerce committee authorized a favorable report on the Frye bill, Page 2.

**Foreign.**  
 Three hundred people were killed by the earthquake at Chilpancingo, Page 1.  
 A duel was fought in Emperor William's hunting park, Page 2.  
 The Chamberlain-Von Bulow affair came up in the House of Commons, Page 3.

**Domestic.**  
 The St. Louis fair may be postponed until 1904, Page 2.  
 Prince Henry may come as far West as St. Louis, Page 3.  
 The Portland-Missoula cut-off complicates the Gould-Hartman fight, Page 5.

**Pacific Coast.**  
 Washington Pilot Board will lend substantial aid to movement to improve service at the mouth of the Columbia.  
 Stewart Pitt taken from North Yakima, Wash., to Missoula to face murder charge in mysterious Richardson case, Page 10.  
 Work on the annex to the Washington State Capitol may be held up, Page 4.  
 Explanation of decrease in value of tillable lands in Oregon, as per 1901 assessment, Page 5.

**Marine.**  
 Portland Chamber of Commerce will inquire into the new plans of the Government for Philippine transport service, Page 10.  
 German bark Carl cleared for Europe, Page 10.  
 Steamship wrecked on Michigan coast, Page 10.  
 Speculation as to effect of conference of trans-Atlantic shipowners, Page 10.  
 Atlantic shipwreck, Page 10.  
 British ship Loch Garve arrives at Astoria in distress, Page 10.

**Portland and Vicinity.**  
 Private Frank Rakowski threatens life of President, and gets 10 years at Alcatraz Island, Page 1.  
 Ellis G. Hughes will retire as president of the Port of Portland, Page 12.  
 Jack Wade confesses he fired shot that killed Morrow, Page 8.  
 Alec K. Bell heard from at Los Angeles, Page 11.  
 Two robbers hold up farmer and Chinese on Barrow road, Page 7.  
 Masons receive Scottish Rite degrees, Page 12.



## PRESIDENT IS VEXED

### Senator Foster Persistent in Behalf of Crocker.

## IN SPITE OF THE COMPROMISE

### Roosevelt May Take the Matter in His Own Hands and Reappoint Ide Marshal-Subsidy Bill Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Since the publication of the compromise that had been agreed upon by members of the Washington delegation, whereby Marshal Ide is to be appointed Collector of Customs and Hopkins be made Marshal, Senator Foster has been making frantic efforts to secure the appointment of his favorite, Crocker, of Walla Walla, as Collector in place of Ide. It looks very much as if Foster will have to accept the terms of the compromise, however, and allow Ide's reappointment, or else Ide will be reappointed Marshal in the face of his protest. The Attorney-General would be very glad to have this done, and if his influence could accomplish it, he would be allowed to continue in his present position. It is understood the President is becoming quite vexed at the Senator's persistence in behalf of Crocker, and his refusal to abide by the terms of the compromise, and if some final step is not taken soon, President Roosevelt may take the entire matter into his own hands and act independently. Should this be done, Ide will succeed himself.

## Panama Route Impracticable.

Senator Mitchell says that investigation that he has made regarding the Panama Canal convinces him that it is thoroughly impracticable, and that if the Government should purchase it, it would have endless litigation on its hands and many difficulties to encounter before all of the claims and contentions could be settled. The thorough investigation which the inter-oceanic canal committee is giving to all propositions is such that he believes all members of the Senate will be convinced that a great mistake would be made to accept the offer of the Panama Canal Company, and that, even if no money were involved, other complications are sufficient to condemn the acquisition of the canal property by the United States. An effort has been made to make it appear that the President favors the Panama route, but this does not seem likely. The President is exceedingly anxious, and has told Senators interested in an inter-oceanic canal that he very much desires legislative action at this season. The Panama people have been eagerly waiting for a favorable report from the committee, but even such a report is not likely to influence men who are determined to have a canal, and those who believe with Senator Mitchell will insist upon the Nicaragua route.

## House May Yield on Tariff Bill.

Some Republicans may oppose the reduction of 25 per cent in the Philippine tariff bill. Burrows of Michigan is one of these, because his state is very much interested in the production of beet sugar. Others representing the sugar interests say that not a sufficient amount of sugar will come from the Philippines to endanger the production in the United States, and that Cuban sugar is really the only menace to either the cane-growers or the beet-sugar producers. A majority of the Senate will stand by the report of the committee in favor of a reduction.

## Members of the House are Decidedly Plugged at the Action of the Senate Committee, as they believe that the Republican party and the Republican Administration have committed a grave mistake.

Members of the House are decidedly plugged at the action of the Senate committee, as they believe that the Republican party and the Republican Administration have committed a grave mistake. The fact that the House will be compelled to yield, as many Republican Representatives voted for the bill under protest and excuse themselves from the ground that it is simply a temporary measure.

## The Subsidy Bill.

While the subsidy bill, a favorable report on which was authorized today, is considered by many as a great improvement over that offered in the last Congress, yet it does not meet with any more favor from those who oppose any subsidy than did the last bill. It is asserted that, notwithstanding the attempt to favor slow freighters, the fast American lines will be more benefited by this bill than any other interest. It seems likely that the House will not act on the shipping bill, at least until after the Fall elections, because members fear that their interests might be endangered by voting for such a measure, and the programme now is to pass the bill through the Senate at the long session and to crowd it through the House at the short session.

## Tacoma and Spokane Buildings.

The Senate public buildings committee today called on Senator Turner for data regarding Senator Foster's bill appropriating \$500,000 for a public building at Tacoma and his own bill appropriating \$500,000 for a public building at Spokane. Both bills will be favorably reported next Friday, the fact that the American lines will be more benefited by this bill than any other interest. It seems likely that the House will not act on the shipping bill, at least until after the Fall elections, because members fear that their interests might be endangered by voting for such a measure, and the programme now is to pass the bill through the Senate at the long session and to crowd it through the House at the short session.

## Olympia Land Office Fight.

Senator Foster has taken up with Secretary Hitchcock the appointment of a Register and Receiver at the Olympia Land Office. It is believed the Senator favors the removal of the Register, Deckebach, and the appointment of Mr. Stocking, a member of the State Legislature, to the vacancy. A strong effort is also being made to retain Receiver Scooby, but strong protests have been filed against his reappointment on the ground that he has not faithfully performed the duties of his office. The Secretary is believed to be in sympathy with Senator Foster's recommendations.

## Held It Was Not Gambling.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—Police Judge Brumback in a written decision today held that the running of a poolroom where bets are taken on horse races is not in violation of the city ordinance against gambling. The decision was rendered in the case of Charles Oldham, who was arrested for conducting a poolroom and accepting bets on Louisville and other Eastern races. He was discharged.

## Bryan Lecturing in Pennsylvania.

BUTLER, Pa., Jan. 17.—W. J. Bryan spoke at the Butler Opera-House tonight on "A Conquering Nation" before the largest crowd ever assembled in that building. After the lecture he was the guest at a reception and banquet tendered him by the Butler County Bar Association.