

Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1902.

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Cor. Third and Washington Sts.

Both Phones: Or. South 2291; Col. 265. Open evenings till 9; Sundays from 9 to 12.

Elections Are Void.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 13.—Chief Justice Burford, of the Territorial Supreme Court, has rendered a decision holding that the recent city elections at Chandler, Lawton and other cities in the new southwestern counties are void, having been brought about by special proclamation. The decision maintains that only the regular election next year will be legal.

Brooklyn at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, April 13.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn has arrived here, and is taking coal.

WAR ON SOCIALISM

Belgian Authorities Dread the Coming of Today.

TIME SET FOR GREAT STRIKE

Bloody Encounter Between Troops and a Mob Late Last Night at Brussels—Quiet at Other Places.

Martial law will be proclaimed in Belgium Tuesday if the rioting has not ceased. Brussels was quiet yesterday, but after midnight the rioting was resumed, and was only suppressed after a bloody conflict. The interior provinces were quiet. A general strike will be proclaimed throughout the kingdom today.

BRUSSELS, April 13.—The bloody repression of the disorders of yesterday evening has created a painful impression among all classes here, although it is appreciated that the majority of the victims of the encounter do not belong to the better classes of workers. Yesterday, for the first time, the police really fired their rifles loaded with ball cartridges. Previous to that they had used their swords and revolvers, the latter being usually loaded with blank cartridges. Saturday's rioters were composed of the dregs of the population, with a sprinkling of what is called the young Socialist guard, composed of men who, in regard to the orders of M. Vanderveide, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and the leader of the Socialist movement in Belgium and the Socialist committee.

It must be explained that the Maison du Peuple is situated on the upper slope of a hill, that the central boulevard and most of the business portion of the city lies at the foot of this hill, while the royal palace, the law courts, the Chamber of Deputies and the Ministry stand upon the ridge of the hill. The quarter around the Maison du Peuple is a very poor city. It is a perfectly rookery of low-class dwellings, intersected by steep and narrow streets and malodorous alleys. In the vicinity of the Maison du Peuple there are small squares in which the rioters gathered yesterday evening until they were dispersed and the squares occupied by detachment of the civic guard. The mob was mainly composed of the rough population of the quarter, who jeered and reviled the police when they were forced along the streets by the cordons of officers.

Troops Use Strike Cartridges.

The serious trouble began when a number of roughs, from a safe distance, fired revolvers in the direction of the cordon. The gendarmes then charged with drawn swords. After firing at the crowd with revolvers loaded with strike cartridges, they were greeted with a hail of missiles, such as stones, bottles and heavy iron rivets. This happened in several streets. It was worse in the Rue Haute, where the occupants of the houses rained missiles upon the heads of the gendarmes. An officer of the gendarmes then shouted to the crowd to disperse. No notice was taken of this order. Then, for the first time in many years, the gendarmes fired their Mauser carbines, loaded with what are called strike cartridges, which contain a ball, but a minor charge of powder. The gendarmes fired only one volley, but the mob scattered several bodies were lying on the ground. Two were mortally wounded and died while being conveyed to the hospital.

Over 50 narrow streets and blind alleys lead to the Rue Haute, and when the gendarmes charged after the mob other rioters issued from these alleys and fired revolvers at the backs of the policemen until the latter were obliged to leave three of their number at the mouth of each alley they passed. These guards stood with their rifles pointed toward the rioters, ready to shoot. Other gendarmes, who were stationed every few paces, covered the windows in the Rue Haute with their rifles.

Victims of Saturday's Trouble.

It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of the victims of yesterday's rioting. Many who were slightly injured, and their wounds dressed in pharmacies, or went home. The director of the Hospital of St. Pierre, however, told a representative of the Associated Press this afternoon that three rioters had died in the hospital and that another one there was believed to be mortally wounded. Thirty others, who are badly hurt were received at the hospital last night. Among the injured are many imprudent spectators of the riot who were caught between two fires, as the gendarmes frequently combined their movements and charged the mobs from near and rear at the same time. A doctor who was returning home after having visited a patient was caught between two bodies of charging gendarmes and had his nose cut with a sword. A woman was injured among the injured. One of the men killed was the assistant secretary of the Socialist Jewelers' Union. Few policemen were hurt.

From the gay aspect of the city today, nobody would suspect the bloody scenes which were enacted yesterday. The inhabitants of Brussels took advantage of the beautiful weather to promenade along the spacious boulevards and terraces. The cafes were crowded with holiday makers, and a considerable crowd visited the quarter where the riots occurred. But except for a furled red flag, the city with crepe over the Maison du Peuple, nothing was visible to recall the events of yesterday evening. In the same square where cavalry charged yesterday, today a dozen workmen, in their shirt sleeves, were playing a Flemish game of ball.

No revisionist demonstrations have occurred, and in order to avoid collisions between the strikers and the police, the Socialist committee has countermanded the orders for the monster meeting which was intended to hold tomorrow in the industrial suburb of Molenbeek, St. Joan.

The authorities are anticipating tomorrow with anxiety, as the Socialist committee has definitely decided to proclaim a strike. A majority of the metal-workers and factory hands are expected to come out, though it is doubtful if the better class of workmen will participate in the movement.

A proclamation by the Burgomaster, written in French and Flemish, has been posted on the walls. It appeals to citizens not to encourage the disorderly elements by forming in groups upon the streets.

Civic Guards Mobilized.

A thousand civic guards were mobilized at 1 o'clock this afternoon and quartered in the Bourze and other public buildings.

WALLER ACQUITTED

Court Stands Eleven to Two in His Favor.

PETITION TROOPS TO REMAIN

Cholera Situation is Growing Worse in Luzon Provinces—One Case on a Transport—The Hancock Floated.

MANILA, April 13.—Major Lyttleton W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, tried by a court-martial on the charge of killing natives of Samar without trial, has been acquitted. The court stood 11 to two for acquittal.

Want Troops to Remain.

The merchants of Lagayon, in South Camarines Province, Luzon, have sent a cable message to General Chaffee praying that the American troops be not withdrawn from Lagayon. The merchants declare they are unanimously of the opinion that if they are deprived of the protection of the military they will become victims of the lawless element of the country. They said that if the American troops leave the town the enemy could reduce the food supply of the inhabitants and retard the advance of the soldiers coming to their rescue, and that such action would lead to irreparable damage. The merchants further declare the local police to be insufficient to guarantee order. This is proved, they say, by the fact that the detachments of American troops have withdrawn from the neighboring towns and that the local police have been unable to suppress the assaults, robberies, assassinations and forced contributions by gangs of the recalcitrant element in the neighborhood.

Transport Hancock Floated.

The United States Army transport Hancock, which was previously reported to have been wrecked near Northern Luzon, has arrived here without having sustained damage. She struck on a coral reef and had to be lightered before she could be floated. She was on the reef for 49 hours.

Cholera Situation is Worse.

The cholera situation in Manila continues much the same, but the conditions in the provinces is becoming alarming. The total of cholera cases in Manila up to date is 54, while there have been 12 deaths from the disease. In the provinces there have been 48 cases and 13 deaths.

United States Army Transport Grant, while on her way to Samar Island, put into Legaspi, in Southern Luzon, having on board a teamster who had the cholera. The Grant asked for assistance, and was placed in quarantine for five days. As her supplies of water, food and coal were limited she decided to return to Manila. The teamster died of the disease. Four Americans have been attacked with cholera in Manila and one of them died.

GETTING RID OF FRIARS.

What Governor Taft Hopes to Accomplish at Rome.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In Administration circles in Washington there has been some amusement over the talk about the so-called mission to Rome. The facts are that Governor Taft has impressed very strongly upon the President and Secretary of War that the question of getting rid of the friars was of vital consequence to peace in the Philippines, and that to accomplish this it was necessary to deal directly with the head of the corporation involved, Rome. After much consideration it was decided that Governor Taft should stop at Rome on his way from the Philippines to consult with the church authorities and see if it would not be possible to come to some agreement on behalf of the Philippine government. There would be nothing of any kind or shape in the matter which would suggest anything in the way of diplomatic relations. It would be purely a business

ENGLAND IS HOPEFUL

Boer Leaders Communicate With Lord Kitchener.

A MIDNIGHT CABINET COUNCIL

Unusual Sunday Activity in Official Circles at London—Information May Be Forthcoming Today.

LONDON, April 13.—The announcement of the presence at Pretoria of the Orange Free State and Transvaal leaders and Generals who have been at Klerksdorp considering terms of peace has caused a decided increase in the hopefulness of the public concerning the possibilities of peace.

The expectations aroused by the conference at Pretoria have been further heightened by the movements of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and other members of the Cabinet in London, and evidences that important dispatches are passing between Lord Kitchener and the Government.

A conference of members of the Cabinet was held last night at midnight in Mr. Chamberlain's house. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Bredon, the War Secretary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Duke of Devonshire, president of the council, were present. The conference terminated at 1 o'clock this morning, and the Secretary of State and several of the colonial officials were in their offices. Messengers passed between them and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at his residence. At 1:30 this afternoon Mr. Chamberlain drove to Buckingham Palace and remained with King Edward for two hours. During the afternoon messengers carried dispatches from the Foreign Office to Lord Salisbury, who with Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons was at Hatfield House.

These outward signs of Sunday activity have not been supplemented by an authentic or official statement. The question most discussed thus far has been whether the peace negotiations would affect the government's financial proposals, which promise to be submitted to Parliament tomorrow. The fact that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was engaged in his office nearly all of today is taken in some quarters to indicate a modification of the budget statement.

There appears to be no doubt that the Boer leaders have communicated the results of their deliberations to Lord Kitchener. Attempts will be made in Parliament tomorrow to draw out what information the government has on the South African situation, and to learn its intentions; but it is not expected that the government can forecast the probable outcome of the negotiations. Whatever instructions have been sent to Lord Kitchener are believed to be only provisional in character.

The comparatively brief duration of the conferences at Klerksdorp is regarded as an indication that the Boers found little difficulty in agreeing upon some basis of negotiation. The transfer of the negotiations to Pretoria, where both Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, are at present, is interpreted by the papers as meaning that the Boers are prepared to make formal peace proposals.

The latest reports received here from the Boer headquarters at Brussels and The Hague declare that the delegates will raise no opposition if honorable terms are granted, and that the Boer leaders in South Africa have agreed to accept the maximum obtainable.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Mrs. Sarah L. Williams.

TOLEDO, O., April 13.—Mrs. Sarah L. Williams died here today at the home of her daughter. Mrs. Williams, who had just passed her 90th birthday, had for over 50 years been prominently identified with this city. She was the widow of Joseph L. Williams, who was formerly proprietor and editor of the Baldejo, and for many years before his death in 1861 one of the foremost public men in Michigan and Ohio. Mrs. Williams was for years proprietor and editor of the Sunday Journal in Toledo. She founded and edited the Ballot-Box in advocacy of woman suffrage.

George C. Charlott.

RENO, Nev., April 13.—George C. Charlott, an 87-year-old man, died on an east-bound train between Truckee and Reno today. Charlott was on his way home from Australia.

Horace Resly.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 13.—Horace Resly, aged 87 years, the inventor of the locomotive pilot in 1850, and other railroad appliances, died today.

Factory and Foundry Burned.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Fire in Brooklyn today destroyed the furniture factory of Masel & Huebner, and the pipe foundry of David Blum. Several frame tenements near by were also burned. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, with ample insurance on the factory and foundry.

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WALLER ACQUITTED

Court Stands Eleven to Two in His Favor.

PETITION TROOPS TO REMAIN

Excise Law Enforced.

New Yorkers Could Only Buy Drinks at Rained Law Hotels.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The New Yorker who wanted a drink of intoxicating liquor today discovered that the enforcement of the excise law, through the combined efforts of the uniformed police and the members of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, had assumed several new aspects. The first was that while it was much harder than heretofore to get a drink in a saloon holding merely a liquor

license, it was much easier to obtain one in a Rained law hotel. The comparatively few places without a license and crackers with his drink, or was given a sandwich to eat, or not, he chose, today he could not buy a drink without also buying a sandwich. Saloon men who were seen during the day seemed to think that the police activity had much to do with the saloons being kept closed tightly for the most part, and argued that the hotel men were doing more business because they had been studying what they could and could not do with impunity.

The Rained law hotels throughout the city were as a rule exceedingly well patronized. In the tenderloin district there were very few places without a hotel license that made any attempt to do business. The district, it was said, was closed tighter than had been known in years. The plan of selling in rooms over the saloon, and similar ruses, were done away with, seemingly for the reason that the dealers thought the trouble too great and the compensation too small. The police were active, but were not so well, and there was but a small attempt to do business. Up to 8 o'clock in the evening there had not been an arrest in the precinct for violation of the excise law.

In the West Thirty-seventh-street district, where the trouble started two weeks ago, the same condition prevailed. The police were active, the saloons closed and the Rained law hotels doing a big business. There was but one arrest in daylight hours. In the other parts of the city similar conditions prevailed.

At 11 o'clock tonight police headquarters reported 41 arrests in Greater New York for violation of the excise law, as against 131 for the 24 hours of last Sunday.

The police of one of the East Side precincts during the day made 37 arrests under the Sunday closing laws. The prisoners taken were small dealers, and the offenses ranged from the sale of a bag of peanuts to suits of clothes. Most of those taken in were of the Hebrew persuasion. They were at once arraigned before a police magistrate and fined \$5 each.

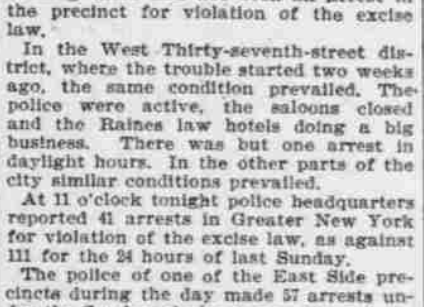
FIFTY NARROWLY ESCAPED

Breaking of a Gangplank Nearly Caused a Serious Disaster.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Fifty persons had narrow escapes from drowning today when a gangplank leading to a float at the foot of West Forty-second street broke in two, throwing 15 fashionably dressed men and women into the North River, 29 into launches and rowboats beneath the gangplank, and 15 upon the float.

With several hundred others they had gone to the river to be taken out to the Austrian cruiser Selgetvar, now anchored in the stream. Fortunately there were launches and rowboats in the immediate vicinity, and the work of rescue was at once begun. It was 15 minutes, however, before the last person was taken from the river. All were in an exhausted condition, and many had sustained injuries about the head and body. The majority were relatives and friends of the Austrian officers.

COLONEL GREENLEAF A. GOODALE.



IN COMMAND OF SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY, JUST STATIONED AT VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, April 13.—The Seventeenth Infantry, which arrived here last week from three years' service in the Philippines, is now thoroughly at home and is well pleased with its new location. Colonel Greenleaf A. Goodale is in command of the Seventeenth. Colonel Goodale enlisted in the Sixth Maine Regiment of Union Volunteers in May, 1861, in which he served gallantly in the First Division of the Sixth Army Corps until January 2, 1864, when he was appointed First Lieutenant in the 77th U. S. Colored Infantry. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the 23d U. S. Infantry in July, 1869, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 was Major of his regiment. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third U. S. Infantry in July, 1899, and Colonel of the 17th U. S. Infantry in April, 1901. Colonel Goodale was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg.