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A PROBLEM IN ARITHMETIC

A man saw a furnace advertised for $60. On examining it, the dealer told him it was "just as good" as a $100 one. On examining the dealer's "$100 one" he was informed that this one, in turn, was as "good as a $200 one." But on the dealer being asked to sign a bond to the amount of the price of the furnace as a guarantee of his statement, he promptly refused.

1. Which was worth the more—the dealer's bond or his word?
2. Then was the furnace worth as much as his bond, or his word?
3. Then what were the values of his bond and his word?
4. Therefore, what was the value of the furnace?

To be answered in paper.

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Special Aeolian Pipe Organ Recital Tonight

"No other instrument in existence is comparable with the completely appointed Aeolian Pipe Organ in musical resources, or for the production of grand and elaborate tonal effects by simple and always available means."

Lovers of Pipe Organ and Orchestra music should not miss this opportunity: Seats are free and every one is welcome.

Recital commences promptly at 8:15.

Sole Agent for Oregon, Washington, Idaho. M. B. WELLS 353-355 WASHINGTON ST., PORTLAND, OR.

Crazy Missourian Smoked Out.

MEXICO, Mo., Dec. 9.—Charles Stewart, who had fortified himself in his house near here and held the Sheriff, a posse of citizens and his family at bay with a shotgun since Friday last, was smoked out with sulphur today and surrendered. Stewart became suddenly insane last week and drove his family from the house. Today, when he surrendered, he was without food and nearly frozen.

Give Alarm With Their Own Noise.

IRWIN, Pa., Dec. 9.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the First National Bank of this place early today. The burglars overpowered and bound the watchman and the telephone operator, and cut the wires to prevent detection. They then blew open the safe, but the noise awakened the citizens and the robbers, becoming frightened, fled without securing the money. A large amount of cash is said to have been in the vaults.

BLOW IS STRUCK

Powers Seize Venezuelan Warships.

WILL DEMAND AN ANSWER

Castro Retaliates by An Act of Defiance.

HE ARRESTS THEIR CITIZENS

Large Anglo-German Fleet Assembled for Business—Castro Talks of First Suppressing Revolution, Which Gains New Life.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, dated December 9, says:

"The combined British and German fleet today (Tuesday) seized the Venezuelan fleet, composed of four warships, in the harbor of La Guayra.

"It is reported also that an ultimatum will be delivered tomorrow (Wednesday) asking for an answer and a compliance with the demands of the British and German Ministers."

Castro Strikes Back.

CARACAS, Dec. 9.—All German and British subjects in Caracas were arrested today.

There are comparatively few white British subjects in Caracas—probably less than 50. The Caracas-La Guayra Railroad is a British concern, and its general manager and other high officials are Englishmen. There are some English engineers on the line. Other Englishmen in Caracas are employed in commercial and industrial pursuits. There are a large number of natives of the British West Indian Islands in Venezuela. These are negroes, with few exceptions. A census of 1894 gives 6154 British subjects in Venezuela.

The Germans in Caracas are much more numerous. They are found at the head of important commercial houses and banking institutions. The German custom of bringing out clerks from the Fatherland accounts for the presence of many Germans in the Venezuela capital. The railroad from Caracas to Valencia is a German concern. It is probably officered by Germans, and Germans are employed by the railroad company in many capacities. There are also a number of German merchants and German clerks at La Guayra, and German subjects are found in almost every important town of the republic, engaged in commercial pursuits. The census of 1894 places the number of Germans in Venezuela at 962.

SEIZURE OF WARSHIPS.

Four Vessels With 400 Men Towed Out of Harbor.

CARACAS, Dec. 9.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the combined German and British fleet seized and towed outside the harbor of La Guayra all the vessels which were then there. These were the warships General Crespo, Tolumo, Ossum and Margarita. The ships were manned by 399 men.

The news of the capture of the warships is not yet generally known in the capital. Great excitement will undoubtedly prevail when it is announced.

ULTIMATUM SENT BY COURIER.

Castro Given 48 Hours to Accede to Allies' Demands.

CARACAS, Dec. 9.—It is said on good authority that the Captain of the British cruiser Retribution this afternoon sent a special courier from La Guayra to Caracas with an ultimatum for compliance with the note deposited yesterday by the British and German Ministers at the home of the Foreign Minister before their departure for Caracas. It is said that the ultimatum gives a maximum of 48 hours in which Venezuela is to accede.

The note, it is said, requests the immediate cash payment of $34,000 each to Great Britain and Germany for the settlement of claims arising from past revolutions, by a mixed tribunal, the same as the last agreement made with France.

It is also said that the British Minister at the last moment failed to present claims, except for $40,000, but his claim is not duly supported by legal documents and facts, and is considered absurd.

UNITED STATES INVOLVED.

Captured Germans and British Under Minister's Care.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The arrests of the British and German subjects in Caracas today are believed to be in the nature of a retaliation for the ultimatum which has been sent to Venezuela for a settlement of the long-standing claims of Germany and England against her. Incidentally such action by Venezuela will, it is believed, involve this Government, as the German and British representatives in Venezuela, before leaving Caracas, requested United States Minister Bowen to take charge of their interests in Venezuela. It was said at the State Department today that this request would be granted, and the probability is that Mr. Bowen already has taken steps toward that end.

Considerable surprise is expressed here over the arrests, as the result will be to add to the serious complications already existing.

WILL ENFORCE HIS RIGHTS.

Castro Tells What He Thinks and Will Do About It.

CARACAS, Dec. 9.—President Castro received the correspondent of the Associated Press at Mira Flores Palace today. In reply to questions, the President of Venezuela said:

"The Venezuelan government has not received any ultimatum, properly speaking, but rather simultaneous requests from Great Britain and Germany. The claims Great Britain asks this government to settle are small, and up to the present time we have not been aware of them. Never having been presented, Venezuela has consequently never refused to settle them. Great Britain's action, therefore, is without justification.

"The Venezuelan government cannot decide on foreign claims before the revolution has been entirely crushed. At present the only aim of the government is the re-establishment of public order, and other questions must necessarily be subservient to this object. Nevertheless, to prove Venezuela's desire to settle all pending claims in a confirmable manner, the government issued a decree during the last session of Congress, dated November 27, creating a committee to which all pending claims should be referred. No claims have been presented to this committee, and no claims have been rejected. There has been no denial of justice; why, then, should foreign chancelleries intervene, thereby ignoring our laws and endeavoring to violate our national sovereignty? We cannot understand this action."

"What do you intend to do in view of the present attitude of the powers?" was asked.

"Enforce our rights," replied President Castro, "and explain to the world that Venezuela has laws, and prove that we have never denied our engagements."

The President was asked what reply the Venezuelan government would make to the requests handed it by Germany and Great Britain.

He replied, after reflecting:

"The Venezuelan government is astonished that, after the notes which were transmitted to it by the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Great Britain, these envoys should leave Caracas without awaiting the reply of the Venezuelan government."

Questioned as to what course he intended to pursue, should the powers declare a blockade, the President excused himself from answering.

No ultimatum had been delivered to the Venezuelan government up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. Should Venezuela refuse or fail to reply to the notes of Great Britain and Germany, it is believed that an ultimatum will then be delivered. This ultimatum would be transmitted by Armiral Glass, commanding the combined British and German fleets, or by the Captain of the British cruiser Retribution.

TIME LIMIT WAS BRIEF.

Offended Powers Hope That Castro Will Come to Senses.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—While the limit of time given to Venezuela in which to make an answer to the ultimatums of Germany and Great Britain is not disclosed, the correspondent of the Associated Press was officially informed that it is very brief. The German Foreign Office still hopes that President Castro will recognize the gravity of the situation and yield at the last moment.

The morning papers here make absolutely no comment on the Venezuelan situation, with the exception of the Vorwaerts, which says that, "although President Castro has expressed his willingness to satisfy the German and British demands, military action against him has begun," and the Lokal Anzeiger, which says that "President Castro's efforts to drive a wedge between Germany and Great Britain have failed."

It was learned this evening that the ultimatums did not fix a time limit for an answer, but that the officials of the German and British legations were instructed to leave Caracas at the end of 24 hours after their delivery, if there was no prospect of a favorable reply. The fact that they left is taken to mean that President Castro does not show signs of giving in.

CASTRO IS DEFIANT.

Prepared to Expel British and Germans From Venezuela.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Dec. 9.—The British cruiser Indefatigable, which has arrived here from Venezuela, brings re-

(Concluded on Second Page.)

AS TO CHINESE

The Senate Discusses the Mongolian.

HE IS WANTED IN HAWAII

Porto Rican Labor Has Been a Failure.

AN ADVERSE DECISION IS GIVEN

Immigration Bill Brings Up Never-Ending Question of the Celestial—Anarchists to Be Shut Out—No Liquor in Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate devoted most of today to the immigration bill, and adopted a number of amendments. There was much discussion of an amendment offered by Burton (Rep. Kan.) to admit Chinese laborers to Hawaii. It was met with much opposition, and finally was laid on the table. The provision in the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol caused some criticism of the House for putting it in the bill, but it was not stricken out. During the day the militia bill was discussed. It will be taken up again Thursday.

Mr. Lodge called up the immigration bill and explained that an amendment yesterday changing the description of incomers from "passengers" to "alien immigrants" rendered it necessary to strike from the bill the exemption applying the payment of the head tax to citizens of the Dominion of Canada, the republics of Cuba and Mexico, or a bona fide resident of the Dominion or republics, and an amendment to that effect was agreed to.

Burton offered an amendment to section 3—the educational section—which went over for a time, providing that the educational test shall not apply to the Territory of Hawaii, and also that, where the number of agricultural laborers is insufficient for the development of the territory, Chinese laborers may be admitted.

An amendment by McCumber (N. D.) was adopted, including professional beggars as among those excluded from admission to the United States.

Messages from the President transmitting the papers in the Pious fund case and the report of the Governor of Porto Rico were laid before the Senate, and then an amendment to the immigration bill by Hoar (Mass.) was agreed to, providing for the careful inspection of families of aliens who already have been admitted and have filed their preliminary declarations for citizenship.

Liquor in the Capitol.

An amendment offered by Bailey (Tex.) was adopted providing that skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind cannot be found in this country.

The amendment prohibiting the sale of liquors in the Capitol was taken up, and Berry (Ark.) declared that the Capitol was not the proper place to run a saloon. Penrose said the paragraph was stricken out because the committee thought it was not a proper place for it. Bailey (Tex.) contended that each house of Congress had authority to act in the matter without any law of Congress.

Tillman said he wanted a little light on the subject. He had been informed that no liquor was sold on the Senate end of the Capitol. "The House is simply playing a hypocritical game before the people," said he, "and endeavoring to make the Senate attend to its morals."

The committee amendment striking out the resolution was rejected, which has the effect of retaining in the bill the clause prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol.

At the instance of Penrose, the Senate agreed to a substitute for the 21st section of the bill, extending to two years the time for the deportation of aliens who become a public charge. The section as amended specifies lunacy, idiocy and epilepsy, and says that aliens afflicted with these troubles shall be deported at the expense of the transportation companies bringing them in.

Chinese for Hawaii.

Mr. Burton sought to secure action on his amendment introduced earlier in the day, but Mitchell (Or.), of the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, interposed an objection on the ground that his committee first should consider it. The amendment opened up a discussion of the Chinese question. Burton declared that the Hawaiians cannot make money because the Japanese have raised the price of labor higher than the traffic will bear, and he added that they are not as good citizens as the Chinese.

Tillman remarked that there may be other parts of the United States that might want labor, and he did not see "why we should discriminate in favor of a few corporation pets who own sugar plantations in Hawaii."

Foraker differed with him, and insisted that it was intended to benefit all the people of Hawaii.

Burton said the Porto Ricans taken to Hawaii proved failures, but the Portuguese had done very well. White men would not work in the sun in the Hawaiian climate. He thought the Chinese should be allowed to go to Hawaii for agricultural purposes only. He added that he thought such immigrants should be placed under bonds, and, in response to Bacon, said he did not consider that such conditions would render the Chinaman a slave.

Hoar asked Burton whether he would favor the admission of Chinese to do agricultural labor in the United States. The reply was in the negative.

"Then," said Hoar, "are you doing to Hawaii as you would do to the United States?"

"Yes," was the reply. "The white man will labor on the mainland, while he will not in Hawaii."

Bailey made objection to the proposition to invite Chinese to come to Hawaii and then to deport them when they became skilled laborers.

Burton Turned Down.

Burton replied that this view was inspired by the political opinions of the Texas Senator. It could not be shown that the Chinaman's fortunes would be rendered worse by the change. On the contrary, he would be distinctly benefited. He would not be bound to come, and could remain in his own country if he so desired. In conclusion, Burton made a plea for the consideration of the amendment at the hands of the committee on immigration, but Penrose, speaking for the committee, declined to do so, as he said, the amendment was premature and also was not germane. He moved that the amendment be laid on the table. The motion prevailed without division.

On motion of McComas, the section of the bill relating to the exclusion of anarchists was amended so as to make it specifically provide for the exclusion of anarchists who advocate the destruction of the "Government of the United States or of all governments by violence." While the debate on this motion was in progress, Hoar remarked that there are some governments whose destruction by violence he would accomplish, if he could.

The Senate then, on motion of Cullom, went into executive session, and at 5:10 P. M. adjourned.

FOREIGN LABOR IS NEEDED.

Employers Enter Protest Against Educational Test for Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Ex-Congressman Barrows, of Massachusetts, was heard by the committee on immigration today. He said many desirable immigrants would be kept out of the country by the educational test in the pending bill. Mr. Barrows also took issue against what he called the disposition to make intemperance a crime, saying that this tendency is directed especially against the Italians. But while this disposition existed, he said, it would not be accomplished. He instanced the case of Scotland, saying that, notwithstanding there was no more intemperance in that country than in any other European country, only 1 per cent of the Scotch people would be excluded under the terms of this bill. He made an especial plea for the Jewish immigrants, saying that a larger percentage of them than of any other nationality are skilled workmen, but that, notwithstanding this fact, 18 per cent of the Jews would be excluded. As a rule, no people made better or fairer patriotic citizens.

General W. W. Dudley, who appeared in behalf of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, also opposed the pending bill. He said his client was an extensive employer of labor, and that it must be remembered that the country wants brawn and muscle, as well as brains, and that in the past it has been found necessary to secure these from the Old Country. In the Northwest the demand for labor, he said, is greater than the supply. He thought that under the terms of the bill it would be impossible to import common labor, and he was of the opinion that on this account its adoption would be opposed to the best interests of the country. The imposition of the literary test would render it more and more difficult for the company he represents, as well as for others, to carry on the improvements contemplated.

Instead of the educational test, he would have the immigrant show that he had not been a member of an anarchistic society in Europe. He should keep out the dangerous, and not the laboring classes.

Ex-Congressman Payson spoke for the Southern Pacific Railway Company, which, he said, pays out annually $32,000,000 for labor. His clients were opposed to the educational test. He thought the only qualification that should be required of immigrants should be that of capacity for self-support. The demand for labor, he argued, is far beyond the capacity of this country to supply. He said he had been advised by the officers of his company that 250,000 common laborers could be absorbed annually.

DOCK CHARGES BILL KILLED.

House Rejects It, When Big Interests Turn Against It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—After debating the London dock charges bill for almost four hours, the House today

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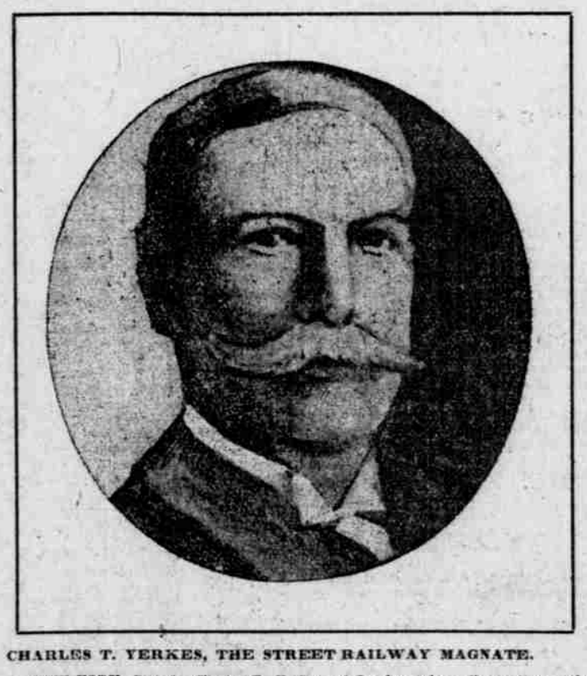
CAPITALIST WHO BELIEVES IN LABOR UNIONS



CHARLES T. YERKES, THE STREET RAILWAY MAGNATE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Charles T. Yerkes, of London tube railway fame, who returned from that city yesterday, believes in the co-operation of labor and capital. Speaking of labor unions in England and the United States, he said:

"The unions have not reached the same perfection in England as they have here. Here the unions aim to raise the standard of labor to that of the best workmen. In England the best is leveled down to the worst. The result is that the mechanic is discouraged. That accounts, in part, for the success of the American invasion. I believe that every mechanic should fit himself to become a capitalist. He may never become one, but he should be ready to take advantage of opportunities.

"I believe in labor organizations. I believe that labor has as much right to organize as capital. I do not believe in trusts, as they are now organized, and I believe that it will eventually come to pass that capital will be glad to co-operate with labor."

TO FIGHT TRUSTS

A Way to Open Interior Trade Field.

ROADS FOR CENTRAL OREGON

Big Combines Against the Local Lines.

COUNTER MOVE IS SUGGESTED

Financial Arrangements of Columbia Southern and Its Relations With O. R. & N.—Other Transportation Possibilities.

In view of the apparent hostility of the transcontinental railroad combinations to local transportation projects, and the difficulty of pushing isolated enterprises forward in the local field in the face of that hostility, it is suggested that a local combination be effected, embracing railroads from the Columbia River to the Klickitat and Deschutes Valleys and a steamer line on the river. Such a system would be free from outside dictation, and would be a powerful agent for the development of the Columbia basin. It would also give Portland command of a rich territory that legitimately belongs to it, but which others are trying to wrest away.

Railroads from two directions are on the way to tap the rich field of Central Oregon—one from a connection with the Central Pacific at Reno, and the other from a connection with the Oregon Short Line at Nyssa. All the preliminaries for an extension of the Columbia Southern into that district have been made, but they stick at the point of financing. The other lines would come up to within 50 miles of Portland, and carry away to the East or to San Francisco traffic that properly belongs to Portland. Unless there shall be an extension of the Columbia Southern, or a new railroad southward from free water in the Columbia at The Dalles, Portland interests will get scant consideration in Central Oregon.

Columbia Southern's Finances.

By the arrangement under which the Columbia Southern Railroad was financed it was to have $2,100,000 for construction purposes, and a mortgage for that sum was executed, running to the New York Security & Trust Company, of New York City. This money was to be available, however, only at the rate of $10,000 a mile, as construction of the road should

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