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**LUMBERMEN ARE UNITED**  
All Local Associations Combine in National Body.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association was formed today, and the body adjourned to hold the next meeting in Washington April 20 next. Seventy or more delegates representing the lumber-makers of the United States were in attendance and perfected the organization for their own interest and protection. The following officers were elected: President, E. C. Forburg, Norfolk, Va.; vice-president, Edward Hines, secretary, G. K. Smith, St. Louis; treasurer, H. W. Freeman, St. Louis; and Board of Governors, of which Everett Griggs represents the Pacific Lumbermen's Association.

**HEMMEED IN BY REBELS.**  
Sultan's Army in Morocco at Mercy of the Pretender.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Tangiers, Morocco, says the commander of the imperial forces has informed the Sultan that his troops are completely hemmed in by the rebels, that they are unable to advance or retreat and that his hitherto loyal tribes are joining the forces of the pretender to the throne.

Postmaster Proved a Thief.  
SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 10.—Charles Neighan, postmaster at Ogden, Utah, today found guilty by a Federal jury of embezzling Government funds. The jury made a recommendation of mercy.

## CASTRO IS AT BAY

Warships Sunk—Custom Houses Seized.

HIS PEOPLE ARE FRENZIED

British and German Fleets Are Supreme.

THEY HOLD LA GUAYRA PORT

Venezuela at Mercy of Allies, but the Dictator Summons People to Arms to Repel the Invaders—Plans of the Powers.

Great Britain and Germany are at war with Venezuela, though they are displeased with a formal declaration. They have seized the Venezuelan fleet and the custom-house at La Guayra, the port of Caracas. They propose to seize other custom-houses and patrol the coast to prevent smuggling at other ports.

After seizing the ship they sank all except one, on which the French have a claim. They landed parties and seized their Consuls on board their warships. They have seized a gunboat at Port of Spain.

Castro has retaliated by arresting about 120 British and German subjects, and all property of subjects of those countries. United States Minister Bowen procured the release of the Consuls and a few others, but the rest are prisoners. Castro has also appealed to the nation to defend the people.

Caracas on Tuesday night was in tumult, the infuriated people mobbing the houses of foreigners, stoning the windows and calling for their death.

## BLOCKADE OF THE COAST.

Next Step to Follow Seizure of Venezuelan Vessels.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 10.—The British cruiser Charybdis seized the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar in this harbor last night. She landed the Bolivar's officers here, while the British sloop Alert took the crew of the captured gunboat to the port of La Guayra, on the Venezuelan coast, opposite the island of Trinidad.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer Quail has received instructions to capture the Venezuelan war vessel now engaged in blockading the mouth of the Orinoco.

The entire coast of Venezuela, from the Orinoco River to La Guayra, will be blockaded from today by British war vessels, while the Venezuelan coast from La Guayra to the Colombian frontier will be blockaded by German war vessels.

The Commander of the Charybdis sent an officer and 30 men with letters to the Captain of the Bolivar, informing him that he must not leave the harbor of Port of Spain without British permission. He further intimated that resistance would be useless, whereupon Lieutenant Huaredo, on behalf of the Captain of the Bolivar, who was absent, surrendered, and the Commander of the Charybdis placed a crew aboard the Bolivar. The officers of the Venezuelan gunboat accepted an offer to land here.

## CASTRO MAKES PROTEST.

Arrests Subjects and Seizes Property of Two Hostile Nations.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A Venezuelan government communication to its representative here protests that Great Britain and Germany have committed an act of hostility in a manner as arbitrary as it is unprecedented by the seizure of Venezuelan vessels lying at La Guayra.

The communication says that indignation is expressed at the seizure of the Bolivar and the capture of the crew of the Bolivar.

## MAN WHO PROTECTS GERMAN AND BRITISH SUBJECTS IN VENEZUELA

gent Castro, who addressed it. The mob then moved on to the German Legation, shouting: "Death to the Germans!"

The windows were shattered with stones and attempts were made to force the doors, but the latter resisted these efforts, and Madame von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, the wife of the German Charge, who has been ill in bed for the past two months, and therefore could not leave Caracas with her husband, was thus saved from violence. The crowd then marched to the German Consulate and the residence of Dr. Koehler, again stoning the windows and attempting to force an entrance. The mob made no effort to disperse the demonstration.

The excitement was still intense when, at 10 o'clock at night, the government ordered the arrest of all German and English residents. One hour later 125 persons prominent in social and commercial life were crowded together in the police station. All the British residents were arrested except Albert A. Cherry, of the Venezuelan Central Railway, and W. W. Wallace, manager of the telephone company, who escaped to a place of safety.

Ninety-seven German residents were arrested among them the German Consul, Valentine Blohm, and Herr Knop, manager of the German Central Railroad, Herr Simmross, Chancellor of the German Legation, was met by the police near Bolivar Square and arrested.

"Amid cries of 'Death to the Germans!' and 'Down with the foreigners!' the populace directed its way to the German residential quarter and gathered outside the Hotel Klindt and the German Club, vociferating and uttering insults. The Belgian Charge, F. S. Goffart, was arrested by mistake for a German because of his fair complexion. In spite of his vigorous protests, he was taken to the police station, but was released 10 minutes later.

On learning these incidents, United States Minister Bowen and Secretary W. W. Russell went at once to President Castro, and after a long conference succeeded in obtaining the release of Dr. Koehler, Madame von Pilgrim-Baltazzi's physician, and Consul Valentine Blohm. Minister Bowen obtained the official authorization of the Venezuelan government to represent German and British interests during the embargo.

The government has placed an embargo on the British railroad to La Guayra and the German Central Railroad from Caracas to Valencia.

The populace is still intensely excited, and the situation is regarded as critical. The British and German flags have been publicly burned.



HERBERT B. BOWEN, UNITED STATES MINISTER.

## GIVE AND TAKE

Meaning of Reciprocity Defined by Cummins

AT DETROIT CONVENTION

Either Carry on Principle or Give It Up.

REFORM THE TARIFF AT ONCE

Apostle of Revision Says Some Duties Should be Repealed Without Regard to Reciprocity Treaties and Urges Action.

The feature of the opening session of the National Reciprocity Convention at Detroit yesterday was the speech of Governor A. B. Cummins, of Iowa.

The Governor declared that, in order to secure foreign markets for American products, it was necessary to make tariff concessions to foreign countries.

"This was necessary, and was good policy, even if some interests at home suffered loss, provided the Nation as a whole made a proportionate gain in increased foreign trade."

He declared that some duties should be abolished, regardless of reciprocity, and mentioned the iron and steel schedule as one of this class.

He maintained that the time for tariff revision was "not years hence, but now."

He held that, if we are not prepared to carry out the principle of reciprocity in substance, we should strike it from our platforms and abandon the pretense of desiring it.

## DETROIT, Dec. 10.—"We are here for mutual profit, to get thoroughly aroused over this question of reciprocity, so that we can go home and do some effective work to bring about the reciprocal relations that we want," said N. C. Staver, of Chicago, as he took charge of the National Reciprocity Convention in the Hotel Cadillac today after it had been called to order. There were present nearly 100 delegates from the northern tier of states and several from Canada, when E. D. Smith, of Detroit, president of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, called the convention to order. He said: "I give you a warm word of welcome as president of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. By an actual report from the various members of our association, we find that there is not a dissenting voice, not a discordant note, but an absolutely unanimous and hearty interest in the subject of reciprocity." "Reciprocity means something; it appeals to citizens of all classes, but especially to the business men and commercial organizations of our country. The merchants and manufacturers of this city feel that we should have the privilege of placing in the hands of our neighbors the goods we have to sell to as great advantage as possible, not having in mind to cripple their industry, but to promote by a fair treaty an interchange of commodities which will be a benefit to all." Mayor W. C. Maybury then welcomed the delegates to the city. H. C. Staver, of Chicago, chairman of the board of directors of the National Reciprocity League, was then introduced as the presiding officer of different sessions. After Judge Nathaniel French, of Davenport, Ia., and Eugene Hay, of Minneapolis, had spoken briefly, the following committee on resolutions was appointed: Judge Nathaniel French, Davenport, Ia.;

port, Ia.; E. N. Foss, Boston; C. H. Deere, Moline, Ill.; Eugene Hay, Minneapolis; Maurice N. Price, Buffalo.

**Governor Cummins Speaks.**

At the afternoon session, Governor A. B. Cummins spoke on "Reciprocity and the Tariff." He said in part:

"There is a spirit abroad in some quarters which condemns a reciprocal treaty without regard to the advantage it tends, if it be found that any home industry, however insignificant, may be injuriously affected by it. If this spirit is to continue and to prevail, reciprocity may as well be at once abandoned and the country left to choose between the unalterable schedules of the highest possible protective tariff and the disastrous consequences of absolute free trade."

"Laws or nothing can be accomplished until we are willing to approach tariff schedules in precisely the same spirit that we approach any other subject of legislation. So long as the controlling minds of Congress insist that the welfare of the country demands that the tariff be let alone, there is no hope for practical or substantial reciprocity. There are many ardent advocates of reciprocity who believe that tariff schedules should be changed only through reciprocal treaties. I am not one of them. It seems to me manifest that a prerequisite to any material or important reciprocal tariff is a willingness to adjust, whenever fairly required, our exclusive tariff to the conditions of the times. Reciprocity will never win its way until we are willing to treat the tariff rationally instead of hysterically, and the first step in the process is to be willing to make such changes as from time to time may be necessary to bring tariff schedules into harmony with the principle which vindicates their existence."

**Some Duties Indefensible.**

"I believe some changes are demanded now, without respect to a modification of duties levied by any other country upon our exports. I am unalterably opposed to readjustment for light or trivial reasons. Changes should not be made unless it is clear that duties are too high or too low. Tariff schedules like all other laws, are to be made, unmade and remade, according to the public needs, and we are not to be warned off by the cry that we are on holy ground, and that the sacred vestments of the priests are not to be touched by profane hands."

"There are duties, notably in the iron and steel schedule, although not confined to it, which are absolutely indefensible, which no man will ever attempt to defend, and which are as much at war with the real object of protection as free trade itself. They can be greatly reduced and still the American manufacturer will occupy the whole American market, pay the highest American wages and be regarded with an ample American profit, and therefore they ought to be reduced—years hence, but now. There are materials which our experience has shown should be admitted free, simply because they would give our people more work to do in preparing them for their ultimate uses, and it should be done, not a year hence, but now."

"It is said that in order to change any schedule or any part of any schedule, the whole tariff must be taken up and revised, the work of years discarded, and a new law substituted. I deny the proposition. It is the unworthy shelter of two divisions in the army of opposition, first, those who want to perpetuate something which they know would be condemned under impartial investigation, and second, the timid souls who would rather not vote at all than vote right or wrong. It is a slander upon the fundamental truths of the world to say that the property of the people and the welfare of the ever can be impaired by doing what is right and just and fair."

**Meaning of Reciprocity.**

"We who believe that the time has come in which to make certain changes are in favor of no modification that will add, except through fair reciprocity which will increase rather than diminish the work to be done in this country a single dollar of imported commodities. We do not favor the reduction of any schedule below the point at which the American manufacturer will be able to produce the whole American market at a fair price. We stand for tariff duties so adjusted that the potential competition from other countries will mean no injury to home producers at home from exacting more than a just and reasonable price for what they produce."

"We must either approve or disapprove the doctrine of reciprocity upon the assumption that that doctrine is a bargain which carries it into effect will be advantageous to both the high contracting parties, and that both will receive from it those benefits which it promises. It is not assumed that any such treaties or bargains will have the effect of admitting to the United States competitive commodities upon better terms than heretofore, that is to say, upon such terms as will enable the foreign producer to at least fairly compete with the home producer, and therefore it is not only probable but reasonably certain that any such arrangement will result in diminishing the output of the home producer in those things upon which our duty is reduced or removed. It will help us to look this proposition in the eyes."

"The time has gone by when we can satisfy ourselves or the people with mellifluous phrases concerning reciprocity. If it is intended to employ the doctrine only in those instances in which we can get something and give nothing, it is but an idle dream and we might as well eliminate the word from our platform and expunge it from the literature of political economy. It is possible that the superior sagacity of the American diplomat might occasionally commit largess of that character, but, if it were consciously done, it would be a stain upon the honor of the American name and, when understood, would meet the emphatic condemnation of the American citizen."

**Enlarge Our Markets.**

"The conclusion is inevitable that in the great majority of cases a reciprocal treaty respecting competitive commodities would injure and injure some home producer, and that that fact is a bar to the operation of the principle, let us at once abandon it. I for one, however, am willing to be counted among the ranks of those who believe that the country as a whole is not a bar, and that great public policies should not be viewed from so narrow and illiberal a standpoint. The purpose of any such treaty on our part would be to open up a new market or enlarge one already discovered, for our products, and if those who are charged with the responsibility of making in our behalf a commercial trade are of the opinion that, upon the whole, the market thus opened up or enlarged to us will take more of our products, measured by the labor required to produce them, than the new competition admitted to our shores will obliterate, then we should make the trade."

"The protective policy of the United States is impregnable against the assaults of its enemies, and if the citadel falls it will be because its friends sleep while

## A BASEBALL WAR

California League Will Invade North.

HAS ANNEXED PORTLAND

Now Harris Is Aiming to Get Seattle in Line.

MANAGER DUGDALE SAYS "NO"

Seattle Manager Will Stay With Northwest League and Put Team in Portland—Lucas Has Invaded the Enemy's Territory.

The Portland baseball club has left the Pacific Northwest League and joined the California League.

Henry Harris, of the California League, has arranged to put a team in Seattle.

Manager Dugdale, of that city, says he will stand by the Pacific Northwest League, which will put a new team in Portland.

President Lucas is in California, trying to draw the California into the Minor League Association.

## SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—

If Henry Harris, the baseball magnate of San Francisco, has the situation figured out correctly, Seattle and Portland will next year be added to the California League. The California man spent just one day in Seattle, and in that time he claimed to have found an organization strong enough to warrant him in saying that the Pacific Northwest League was a thing of the past, and that the Seattle fans would see teams from California playing in this city next year.

Ever since the close of last season there have been rumors of Portland and Seattle jumping to the California League. As far as Portland was concerned there was ground for this report, for the management there had a quarrel with President Lucas. Manager Dugdale, however, has always opposed any such move.

"Jack" Marshall, of the Portland team, has been particularly active in agitating the matter, and was down in San Francisco a short time ago. Upon representations made by him, Harris was sent by the California League to visit Seattle and Portland and perfect the deal. That is what brought the San Francisco man here yesterday in company with Marshall. He left for home last night.

According to Harris, the Portland team yesterday jumped the Pacific Northwest League, thereby forfeiting its franchise and the \$100 deposited in the league treasury. He found here a stock company, represented by George B. Lamping, County Auditor, and which is supposed to have been organized by J. P. Agnew, Gus Klopf and Charley Schwartz, all of whom are employed in Mr. Lamping's office. A lease for grounds was signed up yesterday, and nothing now remains but to perfect details, fix up the grounds and

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