

Morning Oregonian

VOL. XLII—NO. 13,111.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

YELLOWSTONE

THE GREATEST AMERICAN WHISKY. This delicious stimulant, renowned for its purity, should be kept in every home. For sale everywhere.

ROTHCHILD BROS., Portland, Oregon, Sole Agents

A FEW OF THE BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING TO SELL
OUR PRESENT STOCK
BEFORE MOVING

No. 6 Pony Premo, 4x5, regular \$35.00, Closing Price.....\$17.50
Cycle Montauk, 4x5, regular \$22.00, Closing Price.....\$12.00
Wizard Camera, 4x5, regular \$15.00, Closing Price.....\$ 7.50
Ray's Special, 4x5, regular \$7.50, Closing Price.....\$ 3.50
And many other new and desirable instruments.

Blumauer-Frank Drug Co. Wholesale and Importing Druggists

EQUITABLE LIFE

Assets \$331,039,720.34 Surplus \$71,129,042.06
"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD."

L. Samuel, Manager, 309 Oregonian Bldg. Inc. Portland, Oregon

DR. FOWLER'S
MEAT and MALT
MAKES MUSCLE
"There's Life and Strength in Every Drop"
A BEVERAGE OR A MEDICINE
For Sale by All Druggists.
BLUMAUER & HOCH, Sole Distributors, Wholesale Liquor and Cigar Dealers

PHIL METSCHAN, Pres. C. W. KNOWLES, Mgr.

Imperial Hotel Co.

SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON
CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

European Plan: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 per Day

Answers to "A Problem in Arithmetic"

1. Having freely parted with his word, but being extremely loth to do the same with his bond, we can infer that his bond was the more valuable.
2. Therefore the furnace was worth as much as his word.
3. His bond was worth \$60 and his word less than \$60.
4. Therefore the furnace was worth less than \$60.

W. G. McPHERSON

Heating and Ventilating Engineer 47 First St., bet. Ash and Pine



CHRISTMAS CARPETS

And Rugs, such as we offer at this season, make the handsomest and most useful of presents.

EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE

J. G. Mack & Co.
86-88 THIRD STREET,
Opposite Chamber of Commerce.

THE PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON



American Plan

\$3.00 Per Day and upward.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. BOWERS, Mgr.

On January 1st, 1903,

On account of increased manufacturer's cost and increase in freight rates the price of the PIANOLA will be advanced to

\$275.00

Sole Agent for Oregon, Washington, Idaho. M. B. WELLS 233-235 WASHINGTON ST. PORTLAND, OR.

Trial of New York Gamblers.
NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The prosecution today rested its case in the proceedings against Samuel G. Smith, the reputed doorman of 33 West Thirty-third street, where District Attorney Jerome says William Burbridge maintains a gambling house. Ex-Governor Black moved for a dismissal of the charge, but this was refused. The case went over until January 6.

Laurel in the day of the case of Daniel Bucklin, alleged to be the manager of 5 East Forty-fourth street, where the prosecution says Richard A. Canfield runs a gambling house, was called. Ex-Justice Furman continued the cross-examination of Detective Jacobs, who testified he had played roulette in the place. The case was adjourned until January 6.

Claims a \$1,000,000 Estate.
CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Louise Eames, claiming to be the only child of Lester H. Eames, deceased, a former Ottawa, Ill., banker, seeks to establish her claim to his estate, valued at \$1,000,000, asking that an agreement by which she signed away all her rights to the estate for \$50,000 be set aside. The other defendants are Edward E. and Charles Millard, Colin James and Louise Mather.

Cincinnati Publishers Fail.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—The Jones Bros. Publishing Company, of this city, today filed a deed of assignment. Liabilities about \$300,000, assets about \$50,000. The company was largely engaged in publishing subscription books.

LEFT TO BOWEN

Castro Empowers Him to Negotiate Peace.

UNDER NO RESTRICTIONS

Conferences With Ambassadors in Washington.

REBELS APPEAR MORE ACTIVE

Castro Secures Evidence That They Plotted With the Allies—He Extends Courtship to German Minister and Allied Fleets.

The settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty now rests with United States Minister Bowen, to whom President Castro has entrusted full power to negotiate terms with the allies.

Castro desires that the peace conference be held in Washington, and to that end has asked Bowen to go there. Castro has changed his attitude toward the allies, allowing the German Minister to land and talk by telephone. He ships wine, and allowing the British ship to send men ashore for provisions.

The rebels are becoming more active in the interior, and Castro is said to have evidence that they have co-operated with the allies, and that arms and ammunition have been furnished them.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Lopez Baralt, Venezuela Minister of Foreign Affairs, has transmitted to United States Minister Bowen a document signed by President Castro as constitutional President of the republic, and countersigned by himself as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which Mr. Bowen is recognized as the only representative of Venezuela in the matter of effecting a settlement of the difficulty with the European powers.

According to the terms of this document, Mr. Bowen may act without restriction, and he is to use all means possible to protect the interests of Venezuela. The State Department at Washington has been notified of the transmission of this instrument to Mr. Bowen.

Events here are dependent upon the receipt, through the State Department, of the answers of the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy to the proposal of arbitration advanced by Venezuela. These answers are expected tomorrow. Should they be favorable, the Venezuelan government strongly desires that a conference of the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Germany and Italy to the United States be held in Washington, and that Mr. Bowen leave La Guayra December 23 for the United States on board the steamer Caracas, which is due to reach New York December 23.

Mr. Bowen will meet the Ambassadors in Washington. No meeting to discuss terms of settlement is to be held on Venezuelan soil.

"El Mocho" Hernandez, the released revolutionary leader, called at the American Legation this morning for the purpose of laying his respects to Minister Bowen. This afternoon President Castro, accompanied by his wife, also called at the Legation, where he stayed for three-quarters of an hour.

Lieutenant Van Duzen, of the gunboat Marietta, has been sent here from La Guayra to act as secretary to Mr. Bowen. Merchants of all nationalities here hope that the arbitration proposal will be accepted, and that, as a result of the present efforts to reach a pacific settlement, the proposed blockade of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, Coro, Carupano and Barcelona, announced for December 23, will not become effective.

British and German ships of war are paying daily visits to Margarita Island. Pearl-fishing boats from Margarita report the presence of three men-of-war near Juan Griego.

Reactor Sends Sympathy.
GUAYRA, Dec. 18.—President Castro at Caracas: "The government and people of Ecuador extend their warmest sympathy to the Venezuelan people in their struggle against the international conflict and hope the differences will be pacifically and honorably settled."

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COURTESY TO THE ALLIES.
German Envoy Allowed to Land—Supplies for British Ships.
LA GUAYRA, Dec. 18.—Herr von Pillgrin-Baltazzi, the German Envoy to Venezuela, landed here today. Permission for him to do so was granted by the authorities. He spoke by telephone to his wife, who is very ill at Caracas.
A British cruiser has obtained permission to purchase fresh provisions on shore near here. The British cruiser Tribune arrived here this morning. The British cruiser Indefatigable left here at noon today, steaming in the direction of Trinidad.

ALLES ARE FIRM

They Will Begin War Blockade Saturday.

ALL PORTS OF VENEZUELA

Germans Disabled Another Venezuelan Ship.

MAKE THE NATIVES ANGRY

Have Not Answered Castro's Appeal for Arbitration and Want United States to Guarantee Award—Other Warships Sent.

The allied powers have given notice of a war blockade of the Venezuelan ports, to begin tomorrow.

None of them has answered Castro's appeal for arbitration. England wants to know if the United States will guarantee payment of any sum awarded her, and Germany insists that an apology for the insults offered her Minister must precede negotiations.

France claims priority of her claims dating further back than Castro's accession to the Presidency, and equal treatment with other powers as regards subsequent claims.

Italy has sent a third warship to Venezuela, and France and Holland have each sent one. Belgian claims will be represented by Germany.

Germany is anxious to avoid doing anything to offend the United States, and for that reason is willing to settle on any reasonable basis.

ANOTHER SHIP CAPTURED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—It has been learned from an official source that the allies today will notify the Venezuelan authorities at La Guayra of the blockade, to become effective Saturday, December 20, at 3 P. M., of the ports of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Coro, Maracaibo, Carupano and Barcelona.

WANTS AMERICAN GUARANTEE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The German cruiser Falk, which has been anchored for the past two days at the entrance of Lake Maracaibo, today captured the Venezuelan schooner Pictoria. After cutting down her mainmast, thus disabling her, the Germans abandoned the vessel.

This action has caused great indignation among the Venezuelans, and excitement runs high at Maracaibo, where the people have been parading the streets uttering cries against Great Britain and Germany.

WANTS AMERICAN GUARANTEE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It is not apparent that anything has resulted from today's Cabinet meeting with regard to the transmission by the Government of the United States of Venezuela's request for arbitration.

Charge d'Affaires White was in touch with the Foreign Office throughout the day. He transmitted a long dispatch to the State Department at Washington, but this is not believed to contain any final decision. All negotiations are being conducted with extraordinary secrecy, and it is thought probable that Mr. White's dispatches to Washington have conveyed inquiries from the British government with regard to Secretary Hay's views as to the possibility of Venezuela carrying out the award of arbitration.

The Associated Press is in a position to say that Great Britain is making strenuous efforts to induce the United States to guarantee Venezuela's compliance with the findings of arbitration.

Inquiries made at the Foreign Office subsequent to the Cabinet meeting brought no response. The announcement that President Castro has entrusted United States Minister Bowen with the power to arrange a settlement was received at the Foreign Office with much interest, accompanied by the remark:

"So Mr. Bowen has to be the arbitrator."

The dispatch which contained this announcement was immediately taken to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne. It appeared to be a happy ending, without complications with other powers, of the Venezuelan affair. The Agordat will leave for the Caribbean in a few days.

GERMANY IS SENSITIVE.

AFRAID OF ANTI-GERMANIZING UNITED STATES BY FURTHER DECISIVE STEPS.
BERLIN, Dec. 18.—A fact which impresses the foreign observer here is the quiet indifference of the newspapers and people toward the Venezuelan affair. Not a Berlin paper has a leading article on the subject today, and the news published is largely an abstract of what the London and New York papers are saying. The Germans appear to be astonished at the commotion in Great Britain and the United States over what is regarded here as a mere episode. Few of the German newspapers have correspondents in New York, but those who are there telegraph that Germany is seemingly without one friend in the country, and base the fact on Germany's alleged attitude toward the United States during the Spanish-American War.

The popular feeling in Great Britain against co-operation with Germany is attributed here to the German people's loyalty toward Great Britain during the South African War.

But if public opinion has little concern as yet over Venezuela, the Foreign Office here is extremely sensitive over the developments of public feeling abroad, especially in the United States. The reason for delay in doing anything that would change the situation, either by replying to Venezuela's proposition made through Minister Bowen, issuing blockade regulations, or taking any forward step, is that it is thought better to remain passive for a few days and see how far public feeling in America goes.

Indications are not wanting that the German government is seeking an expedient to arrive at a solution of the difficulty without anything further happening to vex the people of the United States, whose good will is considered to be more important than the humiliation of Venezuela. Still Germany must have her claims satisfied, and it is thought President Castro will yield voluntarily in a few days, if not pushed any further; that the commercial classes in Venezuela will compel a settlement, or that the United States will offer a guarantee that Venezuela will pay up if she loses by arbitration. The German commander in Venezuelan waters has been instructed to use extreme caution and avoid acts of force until he receives further orders.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

FIRST APOLOGY, THEN CASB, BUT NO TERRITORY WANTED.
BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Aside from the financial claims mentioned in the ultimatum, Germany expects some form of apology from Venezuela for the diplomatic insults which the Foreign Office says are more serious and more gross than those of which Great Britain complains. The Foreign Office officials point out that Premier Balfour's remark yesterday evening in the British House of Commons about Germany having other than financial claims must be understood as applying to diplomatic reparations for the insults and not to a material indemnity like money or territory.

It is not settled whether the notification of the commencement of the blockade will be made public in Berlin and London simultaneously, or take the form of a communication from the two commanders of the squadrons to the Venezuelan authorities. The publication will apparently be delayed a day or two.

The officials of the Foreign Office say that the reply to Venezuela's arbitration proposal has not yet been sent. The Foreign Office still is expressing views on the subject with London. Although the Foreign Office does not give the least hint of the character of Germany's reply it seems certain that arbitration will not be accepted, although the refusal may be accompanied by fresh suggestions. The Cologne Gazette, in an evidently inspired statement published today, endeavors to allay the uneasiness regarding Germany's action in Venezuela, which according to practically all the special dispatches coming from America prevails in the United States.

"There are no facts," says the statement, "to support the distrust of Germany expressed in many quarters. The United States knows well that Germany as little thinks of seizing Venezuelan territory as of planning her flag on the mountains of the moon. Even if we could annex Venezuela without a protest from the United States we would forego so doing, as complications with the United States would be bound to follow. Germany would not think of waging a land war. She believes she can force her just demands by means of a blockade."

The real cause of her action was the robbery and plunder in the guise of war contributions to which our countrymen were exposed. Payment of our claims arising therefrom is our first demand. Then we insist on a settlement of the question of Venezuela's relations with the Great Venezuelan Railroad and ask that the bankers' claims be submitted to the consideration of a mixed commission. In the ultimatum only the immediate payment of proved claims was requested. In fact, Germany has not proceeded in spite of all provocation, with the greatest patience and moderation."

FRIENDLY WITH UNITED STATES.

BRITISH MINISTER SAYS NO RUMOR SHALL OCCUR.
LONDON, Dec. 18.—W. H. Long, president of the local Government Board, speaking at Westminster yesterday, said that at no previous period had Great Britain's relations with foreign countries been more satisfactory than they were today. Mr. Long expressed himself as quite certain that there existed no danger of war or of any straining of the present friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. He said he believed the British government was determined to avoid any rupture with Washington.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Instructions have been sent to Signor De Riva, the Italian Minister to Venezuela, who is on board the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, at La Guayra, to be guided by circumstances and the best measures to take, always however, bearing in mind the agreement with Germany and Great Britain and the necessity for uniformity of action. The Italian government considered that at Buenos Aires and El Paso the agreement to co-operate in the tripartite blockade of the Venezuelan coast.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S FAREWELL.

ROME, Dec. 18.—King Victor Emmanuel granted an audience today to Commander de Nevelis, of the Italian cruiser Agordat, which has received orders to proceed to Venezuela. His Majesty said he hoped for a speedy and happy ending, without complications with other powers, of the Venezuelan affair. The Agordat will leave for the Caribbean in a few days.

DUTCH SHIP SENT TO VENEZUELA.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 18.—The Dutch cruiser De Ruyter has been ordered to proceed to Venezuela to protect Dutch interests there.

DYING OF STAKVORST.

AGED BROOKLYN MAN FOUND BESIDE HIS BROTHER'S DEAD BODY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Jacob Butthen, 67 years old, has been removed to a hospital in Brooklyn from his home, where he was lying alongside the dead body of his brother Michael, 73 years old, who is supposed to have died from starvation. The two men kept a little shoemaker's shop, and did not mix with the neighbors. For two weeks not a word had been heard from the brothers, and a neighbor, becoming alarmed, notified the police, who found them.

When Butthen reached the hospital the doctors said that they had never seen such complete emaciation. His recovery is doubtful.

BILL IS CARRIED

Reduces Duties on Philippine Products.

PARTY LINES ARE DRAWN

House Democrats Vote for Absolute Free Trade.

ONE REPUBLICAN WITH THEM

Debate on Pure Food Bill Brings Out Strong Opposition—Resolution Passed Calling for Correspondence on Venezuela.

The House yesterday passed the bill to reduce the duties on the products of the Philippines coming into the United States from 75 per cent of the Dingley rates (the present duties) to 25 per cent of those rates. The discussion of the bill was accompanied by considerable maneuvering on the Democratic side to secure free votes on various amendments designed to lower the tariff barrier still further, and a record vote was forced on a motion to recommend, with instructions to report a bill providing for absolute free trade with the islands. The motion was carried by a vote of 219 yeas to 190 nays. The resolution calling on the State Department for the correspondence in the Venezuelan imbroglio was adopted at the beginning of the session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—

Soon after opening its session, the House went into committee of the whole and took up consideration of the bill reported by the ways and means committee yesterday to reduce the duties on articles, the growth and product of the Philippine Archipelago, from 75 per cent of the Dingley rates (the present tariff) to 25 per cent. Payne explained the bill. The Philippine government, he said, needed revenue, and for that reason it was impracticable totally to abolish the duties.

Richardson said he believed any duty was unjust, unconstitutional and un-American, but he favored any reduction. He gave notice that he would vote to recommit the bill, with instructions to report it back amended so as to provide for free trade with the islands.

McClure (N. Y.) recalled the fact that General Wright, Vice-Governor of the Philippines, in a hearing before the ways and means committee, expressed the opinion that the free importation of Philippine products would best subserve the interests of the islands.

Swanson (Va.) also argued in favor of free trade with the Philippines.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. De Armon (M.), Ball (Tex.), Crum (Ind.), and Green (Pa.). All the amendments were voted down in the committee of the whole. In the House Richardson moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report it back amended so as to provide for free trade between the United States and the islands.

The motion was defeated on the roll call, 211 yeas to 122 nays, except Mr. McClure (Rep., Mass.), who voted with the Democrats for the motion. The bill was then passed without division.

The House then took up consideration of the bill to prevent the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs and condiments in the District of Columbia and the territories, known as the pure food bill. It was arranged that Hepburn should control the time for debate in favor of the measure, and Adamson (Ga.) that against it.

Tompkins (O.), who reported the bill, said it was the embodiment of the views not only of the majority of the members of the committee, but of a vast majority of all persons and associations that have sought to prevent fraud and injury in the sale of food products and drugs that come within the scope of interstate commerce. The bill, he said, did not prohibit the manufacture or sale of any food product not deleterious, however, adulterated, nor inhibit the sale of adulterated drugs, but it did provide that all adulterated foods and drugs shall be placed on the market under their true names and in such manner as to advise the purchaser what he is getting. He referred to the revelations before the committee, where it was shown that fraud and deception was practiced in foods not suspected of being other than genuine by the general public.

Mr. Adamson opposed the bill, taking the ground that the states could deal adequately with the situation. He said he believed thoroughly in the protection of the public against fraud, but he did not believe in imposing the task on the Federal Government. No one could contend, he said, that a state could not punish common cheats and swindlers if they deceived in that they sold one thing and delivered another.

Gardner (Mass.) opposed the bill. He declared that it would interfere materially

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After opening its session, the House went into committee of the whole and took up consideration of the bill reported by the ways and means committee yesterday to reduce the duties on articles, the growth and product of the Philippine Archipelago, from 75 per cent of the Dingley rates (the present tariff) to 25 per cent. Payne explained the bill. The Philippine government, he said, needed revenue, and for that reason it was impracticable totally to abolish the duties.

Richardson said he believed any duty was unjust, unconstitutional and un-American, but he favored any reduction. He gave notice that he would vote to recommit the bill, with instructions to report it back amended so as to provide for free trade with the islands.

McClure (N. Y.) recalled the fact that General Wright, Vice-Governor of the Philippines, in a hearing before the ways and means committee, expressed the opinion that the free importation of Philippine products would best subserve the interests of the islands.

Swanson (Va.) also argued in favor of free trade with the Philippines.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. De Armon (M.), Ball (Tex.), Crum (Ind.), and Green (Pa.). All the amendments were voted down in the committee of the whole. In the House Richardson moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report it back amended so as to provide for free trade between the United States and the islands.

The motion was defeated on the roll call, 211 yeas to 122 nays, except Mr. McClure (Rep., Mass.), who voted with the Democrats for the motion. The bill was then passed without division.

The House then took up consideration of the bill to prevent the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs and condiments in the District of Columbia and the territories, known as the pure food bill. It was arranged that Hepburn should control the time for debate in favor of the measure, and Adamson (Ga.) that against it.

Tompkins (O.), who reported the bill, said it was the embodiment of the views not only of the majority of the members of the committee, but of a vast majority of all persons and associations that have sought to prevent fraud and injury in the sale of food products and drugs that come within the scope of interstate commerce. The bill, he said, did not prohibit the manufacture or sale of any food product not deleterious, however, adulterated, nor inhibit the sale of adulterated drugs, but it did provide that all adulterated foods and drugs shall be placed on the market under their true names and in such manner as to advise the purchaser what he is getting. He referred to the revelations before the committee, where it was shown that fraud and deception was practiced in foods not suspected of being other than genuine by the general public.

Mr. Adamson opposed the bill, taking the ground that the states could deal adequately with the situation. He said he believed thoroughly in the protection of the public against fraud, but he did not believe in imposing the task on the Federal Government. No one could contend, he said, that a state could not punish common cheats and swindlers if they deceived in that they sold one thing and delivered another.

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