

Morning Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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

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AN APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT
Is a beautiful Rug. We have them in lustrous colorings and artistic patterns.
EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE
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THE PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON
American Plan \$3.00 Per Day and upward.
COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
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 353-355 WASHINGTON ST., PORTLAND, OR.

WOMAN FINDS HER TONGUE COMPETITOR OF TRUST.
Proceeds to Make Up for Fourteen Years' Silence.
BIG STEEL PLANT at Buffalo Starts With Celebration.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—Within a few days Miss Mary O'Brien, aged about 30, living in East Log Meadow, has suddenly recovered the power of speech, after being dumb for 14 years. She has since talked almost incessantly while awake, and her mind seems disordered. A council of physicians has been held, and the woman may be examined to determine her sanity. Her failure of speech 14 years ago was due to a throat trouble. She has since been in fairly good health.

NEW MAN NAMED

F. A. Bancroft for Portland Postmaster.

MITCHELL INDORSES HIM

Representative Tongue Adds His Recommendation.

SIMON TAKES NO HAND IN IT

Appointment Will Probably Be Made After the Holidays—Why Crossman Will Fail of Reappointment.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash., Dec. 23.—In all probability Fred A. Bancroft will be the next Postmaster of Portland, and his appointment is likely to be made early in January. Senator Mitchell today, in connection with Representative Tongue, indorsed and recommended Bancroft for appointment to this office. He was the only prominent candidate in the field aside from Postmaster Crossman, who sought reappointment. Both were widely and earnestly

RECOMMENDED FOR POSTMASTER AT PORTLAND.



F. A. Bancroft.

indorsed. After an effort on the part of Senator Mitchell to have an agreement with Senator Simon on one or the other of the candidates, which resulted in a failure, the former joined with Representative Tongue in making a strong recommendation today. Senator Mitchell says: "But for the fact that Postmaster Crossman rushed into print to discuss the question of his reappointment, and of alleged antagonism against him, which has led to a disagreeable controversy among the patrons of the office, he would undoubtedly have received my recommendation for reappointment. Since Crossman rushed into print I have received scores of letters, most of them marked 'confidential,' from leading business men, as well as politicians, who had heretofore indorsed Crossman, urging and pleading with me to withhold my recommendation of him for the reasons stated." There will of course be no action taken on the recommendation until the meeting of the Senate after the holidays, and it may possibly be delayed until after that. The fact that Senator Simon retires from the Senate next March, while his colleague remains, naturally renders less potent any indorsement he may make. Simon is known to have been hostile to Crossman and not favorably inclined towards Bancroft. From his bearing it is apparent that he would not join in any recommendation that might be made by Senator Mitchell. Simon has sought for recognition entirely on his own account, but in the case of the Postmaster from Portland, the home of both Senators, he would be expected to cooperate with Senator Mitchell. Instead of that, he has declined to take any action. What he may do when he returns is a matter of conjecture. If so disposed, he has it within his power to hold up the confirmation of Bancroft. If he should be nominated by the President, but if he should do so a recess appointment could be made immediately following the adjournment of the Senate on March 4, and Bancroft would at once take charge of the office. Senator Simon is very much aggrieved over the recent recognition that has been given him in the matter of appointments, and makes no effort to hide his feelings. Representative Moody concluded to take no hand in the Portland appointment. He said it was an appointment belonging to the two Senators, and he did not care to become involved, especially as his vote was not needed at this time to swing a majority of the delegation for any one man. Officials of the Postoffice Department refrain from saying anything against Mr. Crossman's administration of the Portland office, but refer to it as "satisfactory" and there are no charges on file. One official who inspected the Portland office last Summer, however, is far from pleased with its conduct. He says he found laxity of management that is not justifiable, and while no gross incompetency exists, there is room for considerable improvement. The department also disapproves of the apparently unjustifiable way in which Postmaster Crossman subjected one of his clerks,

Miss Anna C. Smith, to unpleasant notoriety through the press several months ago. Crossman imposed a fine of \$10 on Miss Smith for some alleged insolence upon her part to a patron of the office. He then reported the case to the department, and the whole matter was placed in the hands of Chief Inspector Flint, of San Francisco, for investigation and report. Flint reported that while he believed Miss Smith ought to have been reprimanded he thought the Postmaster was prejudiced in his action, and accordingly reported in favor of reducing the fine to \$2.50. The department sent for Senator Mitchell and asked his opinion as to what he thought ought to be done. The Senator said he had known Miss Smith for many years, and had always understood she was a competent and worthy clerk, and while he did not know personally anything about her offense he thought she had suffered enough, as her name had been dragged before the public in Portland in the newspaper, he believed unwarrantably, and he thought the whole fine ought to be remitted, which has been ordered."

NO SURPRISE TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Bancroft's Appointment Expected Since Last June.

The recommendation of Senator Mitchell and Congressman Tongue that Mr. Bancroft did not surprise the Republican leaders of the city. It was no secret among prominent members of the party said, generally understood that he was to have been appointed soon after the election last June, but through some cause or another the recommendation was not made by the Oregon delegation. A petition in his behalf was sent to Washington, and was signed by 1287 voters of this city. In the list of names were those of some of the largest employers of labor in the Northwest. Among them were the names of some Republicans who had signed a petition for the reappointment of Postmaster Crossman, not knowing at the time that Mr. Bancroft was a candidate for the office. These Republicans, who had written to Senator Mitchell in behalf of Mr. Crossman, recalled their letters when they learned that Mr. Bancroft was in the race. When asked about the matter last night Mr. Bancroft said that as he had received the indorsement of such a large number of voters, he never had any doubt as to the favorable recommendation by the Oregon delegation. If it should be pointed out that if the appointment should be confirmed, he will retire from the railroad business and will devote all his time and energy to the conduct of the office. Further than this Mr. Bancroft had nothing to say. Mr. Bancroft was born in Licking County, Ohio, and is 52 years old. He has been an employer of men since he passed the age of 17, and he has been a resident of Portland for years. He came here directly from San Francisco, where he had been in the employ of his cousin, Hubert Howe Bancroft, the historian of the Pacific States, and two years after his arrival he entered the service of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, the predecessor of the Southern Pacific in Oregon, and is now local freight agent of the line. He has always been prominent in Republican club circles, and he represented Multnomah County in the State Senate at the sessions of 1893 and 1896.

IT WAS ALL NEWSPAPER TALK.

Justice Department Satisfied With Marshal Matthews.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash., Dec. 23.—Reports that danger of offensive partisanship have been filed against United States Marshal Matthews led to an inquiry today at the Department of Justice by an Oregonian representative as to the status of the matter. The most positive statement was given out that no charge of any kind whatever had been filed against the Oregon United States Marshal, and the department seemed to consider the newspaper report regarding it of the most trifling consequence. It is said here by persons who are well informed as to the doings and sayings of the Oregon delegation, and as to the information about the alleged Portland postmaster controversy that has been placed before them, that no one except Postmaster Crossman has ever declared that Mr. Matthews at any time tried to interfere in the naming of his successor; and it is not believed by the delegation that there is any evidence extant that he took any part whatever in the matter. None of the delegation, so far as now known, intends to take it up unless it should happen that Senator Simon should heretofore decide to do something. It is said here that Mr. Matthews' only action was his declination to indorse Crossman. He did not indorse anybody.

SITE FOR THE MONUMENT.

Congress Alone Has Power to Grant Permission to City.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—(Special.)—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor today informed Senator Mitchell that there is no authority in the act of Congress for the city of Portland to place within the limits of the postoffice grounds at Portland, as requested by the monument committee. The Secretary called attention to the action of the City of Charlotte, N. C., in securing special legislation from Congress for authority to use a portion of the Government property for the site of the monument. A week ago Judge Nevitt wrote to Judge Phillips and begged the privilege of going home for Christmas. He promised Judge Phillips that he would not hold court in St. Clair County, but would return after the holidays.

OUT OF JAIL FOR CHRISTMAS

Reclatrant Missouri Judge Goes Home for Holidays.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—Judge Thomas Nevitt, of St. Clair County, Missouri, who has been in jail in Marysville for failing to obey a mandate of the United States Court, was released today by Judge Phillips so he could spend his Christmas with his family. After the holidays he will return to Marysville and jail. Judge Nevitt is the presiding Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County. He has been in jail ever since he was elected. For many years the Judges of that court have refused to vote money to pay railroad bonds for which a judgment was obtained in the Federal Court, and Judge Phillips has kept them in jail. A week ago Judge Nevitt wrote to Judge Phillips and begged the privilege of going home for Christmas. He promised Judge Phillips that he would not hold court in St. Clair County, but would return after the holidays.

TWO TRUST COMPANIES TO COMBINE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The directors of the Atlantic Trust Company today accepted the terms of the Consolidated Trust Company for the absorption of the Atlantic company. It is understood that holders of Atlantic stock will receive one share of Metropolitan for each two shares of their own stock.

OF TWO OPINIONS

Cabinet Not Agreed on Venezuelan Case.

SHALL ROOSEVELT ACCEPT?

Protests Against His Doing So Are Pouring In.

IS AWAITING THE INVITATION

He Prefers to Let The Hague Tribunal Arbitrate, but Would Avoid Dangerous Delay by Undertaking the Task Himself.

The Cabinet is considering the question whether President Roosevelt should arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute. Protests from Senators, Representatives and others are arriving in Washington against his acceptance. Personally, the President favors letting the Hague tribunal arbitrate, but some of his advisers point out that great delay would result, and that it would be dangerous, while he could decide more promptly. Venezuela relies on the Calvo doctrine as a defense against the case, but Don M. Dickinson says this doctrine has been ignored in former similar disputes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Cabinet spent more than two hours today in the discussion of the Venezuelan question with reference to the request of the powers that President Roosevelt act as arbitrator. All the members were present except Secretary Moody, who is out of the city. Secretary Root was first to arrive at the executive offices. He entered the office shortly after 10 o'clock. The President denied himself to all callers and remained in consultation with the Secretary of War until the arrival of the other members. Secretary Hay brought to the meeting practically nothing new relating to the situation. No response has been received to the President's original suggestion to the powers that they consent to the reference of the Venezuelan controversy to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal, and no formal request had been received for the President to act as arbitrator. That such a request will be received formally and officially is now practically assured. It is known that the President and all the members of his Cabinet at first preferred that the question should be referred to The Hague tribunal. It is known that the President's plan, if he determines to arbitrate, contemplates the appointment of a board of arbitration. He would not confide this important undertaking to any one man, nor does he feel able himself to spare the vast amount of time necessary for an examination in detail of each of the many claims that would be presented against Venezuela. Necessarily the President's own arbitration board would include some members of a high order of legal talent as well as others thoroughly versed in the practice of international law. It is said the crucial point before the arbitration board is the famous "Calvo doctrine." This doctrine, which was laid down by the greatest of Latin-American international lawyers, and for very many years has been regarded as beyond question by all of the Latin-American republics, denies the right of any nation to intervene diplomatically in behalf of one of its subjects where the courts of the country are open to his application for

justice. Thus Venezuela had asserted that all of these claimants, British, German, Italian and French, might have gone before the Venezuelan courts, and, if their causes had been just and sincere, as decided by the courts, the government would have paid the judgments.

The objection to this view is that no account is taken of miscarriage of justice. But so determined are the South American countries to adhere to this doctrine that some of them have gone to extraordinary lengths in their resistance to diplomatic efforts of foreign governments to secure justice for their subjects. A notable case is that of Salvador. Recently a United States corporation obtained, after arbitration, a judgment against the government of Salvador. The verdict was received with intense indignation in Salvador, and so intense was the anti-foreign feeling excited that a law has been passed within the last few weeks making it a criminal offense, and one to be heavily punished, for any Salvadorian to give evidence before a court in behalf of a foreigner claiming damages against the Salvadorian government. This doctrine will be on trial before the arbitration committee, and because of its vast importance, if President Roosevelt appoints a board, he will see that the members are men of high ability.

Cabinet is Divided.

It is known now that some members of the Cabinet are opposed to referring the matter to The Hague tribunal for these reasons: In the first place, they have no desire to submit the Monroe Doctrine to the arbitration of any non-American tribunal, not even excepting the august and eminently fair tribunal of The Hague. Not that the fairness of The Hague arbitration court is questioned, but as most of them represent European and monarchical interests, it is realized that their training may be regarded as unsympathetic where they are required to deal with such an essentially American subject as the Monroe Doctrine. It is true that, on the face of the matter, the arbitration proposal contains nothing that indicates that this doctrine is to be attacked, but so complex and numerous are the questions which will come before the arbitration that it is apprehended here that the famous doctrine scarcely can be kept from consideration. Another reason that animates these Cabinet officers in this inclination toward acceptance is their conviction that an inordinate length of time would be consumed if the issue is taken before The Hague tribunal. The machinery is sufficient, but ponderous, and difficult to put in motion. First, there must be arranged a basis of arbitration; then arbitrators must be selected by the parties to the case, and these in turn must choose an umpire or umpires, and while all this is going on, the blockade would continue, with its ever-present danger of active war and bloodshed, that might render void all attempts at arbitration. On the other hand, if the President undertakes the same, he can get rid of all red tape and start the work of arbitration within a few days.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the President to decline the invitations to act as arbitrator. This pressure comes from the newspapers, from public men and from Senators and Representatives in Washington. Senator Cullom called at the State Department today with a bundle of telegrams, all entering protests against the embarkation of the President upon this arbitration scheme.

CALVO DOCTRINE NOT GOOD.

Dickinson Says He Ignored It in Salvadoran Arbitration.

DETROIT, Dec. 23.—Ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, of this city, was one of the arbitration commission appointed to decide the Salvador case referred to in a Washington dispatch on the Venezuelan situation tonight; in fact, Mr. Dickinson's opinion on the points of international law involved in the Salvador case probably had the greatest weight in the decision referred to. When Mr. Dickinson was shown the Washington dispatch, he said: "Calvo was a native of either Venezuela or Brazil and he laid down the doctrine that foreign nations have no right to interfere in behalf of their subjects in obtaining justice. This doctrine, either through diplomatic arrangements or other agreement, was adopted by all the Latin-American countries of South and Central America."

"In our decision of the Salvador case, Sir Henry Strong and myself refused to

(Concluded on Second Page.)

FOUND AT GENEVA

Erring Princess Has a Male Companion.

IS A HANDSOME FRENCHMAN

Her Brother, the Archduke, and a Woman With Them.

SHE WILL OBTAIN A DIVORCE

Princess Condemns Prince as Drunken Beast—Her Brother Renounces His Title and Adopts New Name.—Has Had Many Escapes.

The search for the Crown Princess of Saxony has ended in her discovery in a hotel at Geneva, Switzerland, in company with Professor Giron, a handsome young Frenchman, who was her children's tutor. She was accompanied in her flight by her brother, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand of Austria, and the two were joined at Munich by Giron and a beautiful Viennese woman, who is with the Archduke at Geneva. The Saxon royal family accepts the separation as irrevocable, and expects the Princess to obtain a divorce, according to her frequently declared intention. She has expressed her longing for her husband. The Archduke, who has been in many scandals, has written to Emperor Francis Joseph, renouncing his rank and title, and has adopted a new name. The injury received by the Crown Princess in the Tyrol is said to have been due to a fall with the Archduke instead of to accident.

GENEVA, Dec. 23.—The Crown Princess of Saxony is here under the name of Fraulein von Oden. Her brother, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, and Professor Giron are at the same hotel. The Archduke has assumed the name of De Buriano. The party is living quietly and proposes to spend Christmas here.

GONE WITH HANDSOME MAN.

Giron is a Young Frenchman of Striking Personality.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—A dispatch from Dresden to the Lokal Anzeiger confirms previous advices from Geneva to the effect that the Crown Princess of Saxony is in Geneva with Professor Giron. He is described as 24 years of age and "a striking personality, with large bright eyes." The court of the fugitive Princess has been dissolved.

DIVORCE WILL BE SEQUEL.

Princess Louises Her Husband and Calls Him Beast.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Dec. 23.—King George and Crown Prince Frederick know where Crown Princess Louise has sought refuge, but they have decided upon this arbitration scheme.

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CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY.



WHO ELOPED WITH HER CHILDREN'S TUTOR.