

Morning Oregonian.

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ADDICKS IS OUT

Withdraws From Fight in Delaware.

IN INTEREST OF HIS PARTY

Condition Is That Republicans Nominate in Caucus.

DRAMATIC SCENE AT DOVER

Caucus Is Called for Tonight to End Deadlock Which Has Lasted Since 1895—Governor Huns or Stanley May Be Named.

J. Edward Addicks yesterday withdrew as a candidate for United States Senator from Delaware, in order to leave the way open for a reunion of the factions.

The condition is that all the Republican members of the Legislature shall go into caucus and select two candidates for the two vacant seats by majority vote.

A caucus has been called for 8 o'clock this evening. The Union (Addicks) Republicans will probably support either Governor Huns or Secretary of State Stanley.

This caucus will end a deadlock which has continued for eight years.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 5.—The sudden announcement this afternoon that J. Edward Addicks has withdrawn from the candidacy for United States Senator, which he has urged so persistently since 1895, created an immense sensation. The belief is general that the refusal of the United States Senate to confirm United States District Attorney William M. Byrne had the effect of bringing about Mr. Addicks' withdrawal. The Union Republican choice for Senator in place of Addicks will probably be Governor Huns or Secretary of State Stanley, State Senator Allen, the Addicks leader, having repeatedly declared that he would not accept the Senatehip.

Mr. Addicks arrived here from Wilmington about 1 o'clock, going to the Capitol. He was ushered into the parlor of the State House, where all of the 21 Republican members of the Legislature were assembled to meet him, together with Secretary of State Stanley and Insurance Commissioner Marshall. The Assemblymen received Mr. Addicks with cheers, and he appeared deeply moved by the heartiness of the greeting. Immediately after Mr. Addicks arrived, Governor John Huns, who is called the peacemaker in Delaware politics, entered the parlor.

After the doors had closed those outside heard frequent bursts of applause and the rumor became general about the Capitol that Mr. Addicks was about to withdraw from the most remarkable political contest in the history of this country, a contest which has deadlocked three sessions of the Legislature and split the Republican party into factions. This rumor was confirmed soon after 2 o'clock, when the caucus adjourned.

Address of Addicks.

Mr. Addicks' address to the caucus was as follows:

"To the Republican Members of the General Assembly: My advent in Delaware politics more than 14 years ago was preceded by Republican defeat and disaster dating practically from the birth of the party itself. Whatever accidental advantage was held in those long years was due alone to some outbreak of factionalism in the ranks of our opponents and not to any inherent strength or confidence on the part of the Republicans themselves. Since 1892 this state has been uniformly Republican. Owing, however, to the bitterness and strife which has arisen within our own ranks, we have failed in securing all those advantages that justly have belonged to a party with such a continuous and brilliant record of overwhelming success.

"The cause assigned for this condition of strife has been universally proclaimed to be my candidacy to the Senate of the United States. It has been stated continuously everywhere that, with this obstacle to party unity removed, conflicting elements will coalesce and the party, harmonious and strong, having abandoned its unlawful and insurrectionary methods, would, thus reunited, enter upon a course of lawful procedure in self-government and undertake successfully those weighty responsibilities which the government of this state imposes upon it. Influenced by this consideration and the obligations which the Republicans of this state owe to the National organization and to the administration at Washington, trying no plea for myself, recalling no claims for any part I myself may have borne for years in bringing victory out of a past replete with defeat, influenced by the strong desire to see Delaware become a strong Republican state and therefore a prosperous, progressive commonwealth, trusting confidently to the rare loyalty of friends, indifferent to the clamor of enemies, I have determined to remove the only reason assigned for the continuance of party dissension.

Condition Is Attached.

"I herewith declare publicly my withdrawal as a candidate before this Legislature for the office of Senator from this state in the Senate of the United States.

"The withdrawal of my candidacy is conditioned upon the holding of a Republican caucus to be participated in by all

of the Republican members of the General Assembly and the selection of two candidates for the Senate of the United States by majority rule in the said caucus."

The notice of the joint caucus was as follows:

"Following upon the withdrawal of Mr. Addicks from the office of Senator of the United States, you are hereby called to participate in a Republican caucus to be held at 8 o'clock P. M. February 5, in the hall of the House of Representatives, for the selection of two candidates for the office of Senator in the Senate of the United States. If this date should be inconvenient, we designate 10 o'clock A. M. February 6, 1903, for holding the caucus."

Even Now Trouble Is Not Over.

The caucus requested by the Union Republicans did not take place tonight. A majority of the members of the Legislature left for their homes without informing the Addicks adherents as to whether they would participate in a caucus tomorrow.

A number of the regular leaders met in Wilmington tonight and much opposition to the proposed coalition was expressed. The claim was made that Addicks' withdrawal as a candidate for United States Senator was for the purpose of electing two of his supporters. It is understood that the regulars, or a number of them, will refuse to enter the caucus because of these circumstances.

The Democratic caucus met at the Capitol Hotel to talk over the situation under the new developments, and several propositions were submitted to act quickly and defeat the Addicks move. The meeting took no definite action, the members being disposed to await tomorrow morning's developments.

The withdrawal of Addicks leaves the Senate in a peculiar situation. If the regular Republicans do not accept the proposition of the 21 Union Republicans for a general Republican caucus, then Addicks again becomes a candidate. If they do accept it, it is believed they will have no chance to name a Senator from their own faction, for the reason that the Addicks Republicans will force the unit rule, claiming the right of the majority to select the caucus nominees. Meantime the Democrats, eager to defeat Addicks, may induce the regulars to accept the proposition to support two men selected by the regulars.

WILL OCCUPY ACRE.

Brail Sends Military and Naval Expedition to Rebel Republic.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 5.—The Brazilian government has decided on the military occupation of Acre. Diplomatic relations with Bolivia, however, are not interrupted. Brazil decided to act in the Acre question because of the fact that Bolivia proposes to continue negotiations while at the same time marching upon Acre. The Brazilian government has ordered General Callabao, with troops stationed in the northern region, to start immediately for Acre.

Story of Taqui Fakar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Several days ago a press dispatch from the City of Mexico announced that an American named Carroll had been killed by Yaqui Indians near San Marcial. At the request of Senator Perkins of California, in which state Carroll's father, the man lived, the State Department telegraphed to Ambassador Clayton for information.

The following reply came from the Ambassador:

"Chihuahua, Mexico, Feb. 5.—The Consul agent at Guaymas telegraphs the following: 'Alleged killing of Carroll not authenticated here. A party of Americans just in from San Marcial and surrounding country know nothing. Authorities here not advised.' Am awaiting reports through other channels."

"CLAYTON."

To Remove Socialist Headquarters.

OMAHA, Feb. 5.—Samuel Lovell, secretary pro tem of the National Committee of the Socialist party, arrived in the city today to direct the removal of the headquarters of that party from St. Louis.

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TWO LITTLE MICE

Result of Senatorial Mountain's Labor.

WITH GREAT TRUST ISSUE

Least That Could Be Done to Avoid Extra Session.

FATE OF LITTLEFIELD'S BILL

Elkins Bill and Nelson's Amendment to Commerce Bill Have Satisfied Radicals—Now It Remains to Strangle the Littlefield Bill.

The Senate leaders have carried out their programme of passing as mild a trust measure as possible this session. They passed the Elkins bill and the Nelson amendment to the Commerce Department bill. Those members of both parties who professed to favor radical legislation acquiesced.

The House bill was too extreme for them, and they are now laying plans to smother the Littlefield bill when it comes up from the House.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—The men who control legislation in the United States Senate being primarily the steering committee of that body, were determined at first not to have any trust legislation. The insistence of President Roosevelt that there should be legislation on this subject brought from these leaders a declaration that a mild trust measure would probably be passed. The criticism which followed the presentation of the Hoar bill soon made it apparent that a measure of that kind could not be passed, and at once the ingenuity of the leaders went to work to find a method to prevent any bill which might be enacted from going to the Judiciary committee, over which Senator Hoar presides. It became apparent that the Littlefield bill, providing for publicity and the control of trusts to some extent through the Interstate Commerce clause of the constitution, would go to the Senate Judiciary committee when it passed the House.

The Senate leaders did not want the Littlefield bill or a more radical measure to come before the Senate, and as a consequence the Elkins bill was formulated, reported by the Interstate Commerce committee and pushed. Likewise the Nelson amendment was prepared and authorized to be made a part of the Department of Commerce bill in the Bureau of Corporations, and has been agreed to, so far as the Senate is concerned, and will no doubt be adopted when the conference report on the department bill is presented.

While no statement has been made that it is the intention to sidetrack the Littlefield bill, yet the inference seems to be that this will be done. In fact, those who opposed any trust legislation at this session think they have gone far enough. Probably an effort will be made to bring the Littlefield bill out when it reaches the Senate, but if the other trust legislation is enacted into law by that time, it will be argued that there is no need of taking up the Littlefield in the present Congress.

In all that has been done so far, both as regards the Elkins bill and the Nelson amendment to the Department of Commerce bill, the Democrats and Republicans who were supposed to favor radical legislation have acquiesced. The unanimous report on the Elkins bill from

the committee on Interstate Commerce and its passage without a single objection or attempt to offer a single amendment seemed to commit both parties to it. Only a few conservative Senators opposed the Nelson amendment in the committee on Commerce.

The House committee on Interstate Commerce has not yet decided to take up the Elkins bill. If it does not, then there will be pressure to consider the Littlefield bill in the Senate. Whether the Republican leaders who oppose some of the features of that measure can prevent action on the Littlefield bill remains to be seen. It can be delayed with a view of having the House pass the Elkins bill, and that is possibly the course that will be taken. Men like Aldrich, Elkins, Hanna and other Eastern Senators declared frankly at the beginning of the session that no radical legislation could be passed, and the manner in which the Elkins bill and the Nelson amendment to the Department of Commerce bill have been pushed indicates that trust legislation in the Senate has been brought about by the knowledge that anything more severe could not be passed in the short session of Congress, and consequently a mutual understanding was reached upon the two measures, the Elkins bill and Nelson amendment.

PUTS LIFE IN THE DEBATE.

Mormonism Varies Monotony of Daily Papabulum on Statehood.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—The injection of the Mormon question into the statehood debate in the Senate today served to liven up the discussion and tends to show that it may be necessary after all to amend the statehood bill in some particulars. Any amendment, of course, will furnish ground for attack and will be to the detriment of the bill, and if in the end it should be decided to not amend the bill in this manner, it is, of course, possible that the compromise now so generally talked of may be effected.

The opponents of statehood would rather welcome an amended bill, and if they are successful in getting it will find it comparatively easy to bring about the ultimate defeat of the entire proposition, easier perhaps than if a compromise bill were presented for two new states.

Colville Free Homes Law Signed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—Representative Jones today laid before the President, who signed it, his bill extending the free homes law to settlers on the north half of the Colville Indian reservation.

Sensor Dubois today introduced a bill referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the Colville Indians for lands relinquished by them to the Government.

Only the Oregon Moody Left.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—The death today of Representative J. M. Moody, of North Carolina, leaves but one Moody in the House to round out the session—Moody of Oregon. The session opened with three Moodys, but he of Massachusetts some months ago entered the President's Cabinet.

Pension for Indian War Veteran.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—Representative Moody today secured a pension for Riley Drake, of the Dalles, under the Indian war veteran act of last session. Drake served in Captain Cornelius' company during the Yakima war.

REVIVE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

Liberte Insists on Story but Deputy Objects to Political Upstart.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Liberte today reasserts, in spite of contradictions, that an organized effort will be made to resuscitate the Dreyfus affair. It repeats that the document which is expected to throw a new light on the subject is now in possession of the Minister of War, under the special care of Colonel Faurec and declares that M. Clemenceau and others have been made acquainted with the contents of the document.

M. Grosjean, a Deputy, who was interviewed on the subject by the Liberte, says:

"If such new evidence exists, it should be presented to the courts, instead of being injected as a political maneuver before the Chamber."

Outside of the Liberte, the newspapers are not giving serious attention to the story, which is regarded as only another manifestation of the old bitterness.

New Provision for Mailing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The postoffice appropriation bill passed today by the House contains an important provision that has not attracted much attention. It provides that hereafter postoffices shall accept for transmission in the mails, in quantities of not less than 200, identical pieces of third or fourth-class matter without postage stamps affixed provided that the postage is fully prepaid. This action was recommended strongly by Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden in the interest of economy to the Government and to the business public.

Roosevelt's Reception to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave their annual reception in honor of Congress today. Over 1500 guests were present, including the members of the Cabinet and their ladies, members of the Supreme Court, the Senate, the Admirals of the Navy, Army and Navy officers and representatives of official and resident society. Mrs. Roosevelt was attended in a white silk gown. She was somewhat fatigued and at 10 o'clock retired from the line of the receiving party.

To Reinstatement Cadet Pendleton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate committee on military affairs today authorized a favorable report on the bill to reinstate Alex G. Pendleton as cadet at the Military Academy at West Point. Pendleton, who was appointed from Arizona, was dismissed for being intoxicated in the line of duty. It is claimed in his behalf that his offense did not properly come under the head of hazing.

Senate Will Stand Pat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate committee on Commerce today by unanimous vote instructed its conferees on the Department of Commerce bill to stand by the Senate on the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to resist the efforts of the House conferees to have the commission placed under the direction of the head of the proposed new department.

To Open Much Indian Land.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The House committee on Indian affairs today authorized a favorable report on the bill to open to settlement 365,000 acres of land in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservations in Oklahoma Territory.

EAST SUSPICIOUS

Strong Feeling Against Germany.

HER MOTIVES ARE DOUBTED

Army and Navy Officers Say She Is Our Next Enemy.

CABINET OFFICERS AFFECTED

German Interference in Venezuela Attributed to Desire to Test Limit of American Endurance in Encroaching Monroe Doctrine.

There is a feeling of hostility to Germany in the East, which has been aggravated by her action in the Venezuelan affair.

It prevails among Army and Navy officers, and Cabinet officers have voiced it among themselves, though publicly denying that it exists.

There is a suspicion that Emperor William desires to see how far the United States will insist on the Monroe doctrine, and that he seeks a coaling station in Venezuela, in defiance of that doctrine.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—There is an unmistakable feeling in the East, and particularly in Washington, antagonistic to Germany, a feeling that has been somewhat intensified by the attitude of Germany in the Venezuelan incident. Nowhere is this sentiment so strong as at the War and Navy departments, where army and naval officers are free to declare in private conversation that the next war of the United States will be with Germany. On this point they are agreed. In these two departments there has been much ill-feeling towards Germany as a direct outgrowth of the action of the German admiral at Manila and the subsequent attitude of Von Waldersee in China.

Without exception, all members of the administration, when consulted, deny the existence of any antagonism towards Germany, and they only discredit reports to that effect. Yet it is known that among themselves and in private discussions more than one member of the Cabinet has not only admitted the prevalence of this sentiment, but given indication that he himself shares it to some degree.

In New York the anti-German sentiment grows largely out of unsatisfactory trade relations with that country, the port of New York getting the bulk of German trade. In Congressional circles here there is a feeling of distrust of Germany in the Venezuelan negotiations. There is a general suspicion that Emperor William is looking for something more than a mere presentation of the German claims, and to some extent this distrust has spread in other directions.

Summed up, there is undeniably a feeling towards Germany that is not entertained towards any other foreign power, a feeling that is very generally experienced but seldom openly acknowledged. In some quarters it is believed Germany at this time seeks only to see how far the United States will go in insisting upon observance of the Monroe Doctrine. Elsewhere it is suspected that Germany is desirous of obtaining a coaling station in Venezuela in defiance of the Monroe Doctrine. It is felt that there is something menacing behind the demand for a payment of German claims.

MAN WHO HAS BROKEN THE DELAWARE SENATORIAL DEADLOCK AFTER CONTINUING IT FOR EIGHT YEARS.



J. EDWARD ADDICKS, OF DELAWARE.