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PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1903.

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BUILDING FALLS ON THEM

Three Workmen Killed, Four Injured by Collapse of Archway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—While workmen were tearing down an old tannery plant here today, the archway in the lower part of the building collapsed and buried a number of workmen. The following laborers were killed:
Frank Peilage.
Joseph Schonika.
William Young.
The injured:
John Snyder, skull fractured.
Charles Hagel, both legs crushed, forehead crushed.
Fred Parker, skull wound.
Ambrose Mohr, leg broken.

His Death Was Accidental.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—The coroner this afternoon rendered a verdict of accidental death in the case of William Paul, the leading baritone of the Castle Square Opera Company, who lost his life yesterday in a fall from a sixth-story window of the Southern Hotel.

Mining Man Killed in Snow Slide.

DENVER, Feb. 6.—A special to the News from Ouray, Colo., says Louis Leslie, a prominent mining man of the San Juan country, was caught in a snow slide near Ouray today, and is supposed to have perished. A large force is searching for his body.

Took the Wrong Alcohol.

COLUMBIA, Ind., Feb. 6.—Through a mistake Charles Fitzgibbon and his wife are dead at their home in this city. Fitzgibbon took home a quart of what he thought was alcohol, but which later proved to be wood alcohol. Both drank it.

PRETENDER IS FOR SALE

Prisoner in Hands of Tribesmen, Who Will Sell Him to Sultan.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Tangier says the pretender is a prisoner in the hands of the Riata tribesmen, who have offered to sell him to the Sultan. El Menebbi, the Moorish Minister of War, is now negotiating with the Riata tribes and it is believed that the pretender will be brought to Fez.

PRETENDER HAS ESCAPED.

Bu Hamara Free to Make More Trouble in Morocco.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The correspondent of the Morning Leader, at Tangier, telegraphs that the escape of the pretender, Bu Hamara, is confirmed. It is announced, says the correspondent, that the American missionaries will start for Fez today (Friday). Some apprehension exists regarding their safety.

Spain Has Voice in Morocco.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—At a Cabinet Council, presided over by the King, Premier Silveira announced that the anarchist schemes in connection with the strike at Barcelona had failed. The Premier confirmed the success of the Sultan of Morocco, which, he said, would contribute to the maintenance of the status quo. He added that all the powers recognized Spain's right to have a voice in any intervention in Moroccan affairs.

Stockgrowers Meeting Delayed.

DENVER, Feb. 6.—The annual meeting of the American Cattlegrowers' Association, scheduled to be held in Denver during the first week of March, has been postponed indefinitely. It will be held later in the year.

ROAD AT DALLES

Government Favorable to Project.

WOULD ASSIST THE CANAL

State Enterprise an Aid to Dalles-Celilo Work.

RECOMMENDED BY ENGINEERS

Might Have Been Built by Government but for Opposition to Government-Owned Railroads—Will Be Formally Approved.

Government engineers look with favor on the state project to build a portage railroad around the Dalles from Celilo. The project has been recommended by them, and is expected to aid them in building the canal.

There is no enthusiasm for the Alaska boundary treaty at the State Department, and its ratification this session is not expected.

Representative Moody is urging Senator Mitchell's amendment to the Indian bill providing for the purchase of Klamath land at a cost of \$500,000.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 6.—Engineers in this city are not willing finally to commit themselves on the proposal of the State of Oregon to construct a portage railroad from Celilo around the Dalles rapids, on the Columbia River, until they are fully advised as to the details of the plan proposed. The Government would have supervision over such a proposition only in so far as the right of way to be occupied by the portage road would lie upon land that has been acquired by the Government under the old beat railway project, and where the state would seek to acquire wharfage rights in the river at each end of the proposed road. These matters would come under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers.

It is stated at the department that, so far as is known, there is no particular reason why a portage road should in any way encroach upon or interfere with the Government work to be undertaken under the canal project, as there is much more land now owned by the Government between the Dalles and Celilo than will ever be used for canal purposes. On the contrary, it is pointed out that two engineering boards and a number of individual engineering officers have in the past recommended the construction of a Government portage road at this point, and in view of this past attitude, it is said there is little or no likelihood that the engineers would throw any obstacles in the way of a portage road to be built and maintained by the state. In view of the opposition in Congress to the Government ownership and control of railroads, it has never been possible to secure the sanction of that body for a Government portage road, although many members believe that such a road would meet the demand and serve to force the desired reduction in railroad rates to the seaboard.

The engineering board that is now considering the Harts project, it is understood, is giving no thought whatever to the portage road project, and, in fact, is devoting its entire attention to devising a cheap, yet satisfactory, canal project that will afford a permanent open river that will prevent a permanent canal project. It is admitted by engineer officers that a portage road paralleling the river would prove of very great assistance to the engineers in the construction of the canal, and on this account the state's proposition will appeal more strongly to the department when it is presented in detail.

Representative Moody, who has taken a deep interest in this work, has called on state officials for details, particularly as to right of way desired for the proposed portage road. When this is had, he believes the approval of the department can readily be had, even though it may be necessary to make some alterations in order to meet their demands.

ARE WARY OF ADDICKS.

Regular Delaware Republicans Think He Is Trying a Trick.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 6.—The sudden withdrawal of Addicks from the Senatorial fight in Delaware has aroused considerable suspicion among the regular wing of the Republican party of that state, and his opponents are not willing to rush ahead and grasp this apparent opportunity of electing a Republican Senator. They are suspicious of an Addicks trick and seem to believe that it means that two of Addicks' henchmen, who have been as bad as he, would be chosen if his offer were accepted. If there is a caucus, it seems certain that two Addicks men will be named.

FATE OF ALASKA TREATY.

State Department Not Anxious to Have It Ratified.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 6.—It is doubtful whether there will be any time in the present session of Congress to consider the Alaska treaty. Although it has been stated that some opposition has been engendered to prevent its ratification, this is denied by those in a position to judge.

The fact is, the State Department is

not very anxious to have the treaty ratified, and there is more than likely a desire in the department that the present modus shall continue indefinitely and undisturbed by any treaty which would tend to settle the boundary dispute. It was thought at the time the modus was negotiated that it would practically settle the Alaska boundary line. It is not believed that anything would come out of the present treaty anyway, as a disagreement in the tribunal would prevent anything from being accomplished, and no one believes that either the Canadians or the Americans would be willing to give up any of the disputed territory.

The treaty will go over into the next Congress, where it may be considered, although the impotency of its provisions does not give very much encouragement for adopting it. It might be ratified, just as if anything could be done for the purpose of bringing out all the facts that will mean the indefinite continuance of the deadlock. "Canada," it says, will lose the chance of obtaining a free port in the Klondike district, and most violent friction must arise if gold should be discovered in the territory under dispute.

British Papers Worried.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The news that the opposition of the Northwestern Senators will probably prevent the passage of the Alaska boundary treaty is regarded here as very disconcerting, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The Daily Chronicle considers that the failure of the treaty will mean the indefinite continuance of the deadlock. "Canada," it says, will lose the chance of obtaining a free port in the Klondike district, and most violent friction must arise if gold should be discovered in the territory under dispute.

TO BUY KLAMATH LANDS.

Moody Asks Senate Committee to Adopt Mitchell's Amendment.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 6.—Representative Moody today appeared before the Senate Indian committee and urged the adoption of Senator Mitchell's proposed amendments to the Indian bill, laying particular stress on the proposition to incorporate in the bill a provision for the ratification of the treaty with the Klamath Indians looking to the relinquishment to the Government of a part of their lands, for which they are to be paid something over \$500,000. Owing to the continued illness of Senator Mitchell, it has devolved upon Mr. Moody to look after this and all other Oregon legislation.

May Have Three in One Day.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 6.—The Iowa delegation has so far been unable to arrange a date for holding eulogies on Representative Rumpke, of that state, hence no date has been fixed for eulogies on Representative Tongue of Oregon. It is now probable that Representative Moody, of North Carolina, will be eulogized with the other two, and that the date will be fixed for Sunday, February 22.

Mates' Lieutenant Escapes.

WILLEMSTAD, Feb. 6.—General Luciano Mendosa, the First Lieutenant of the rebel force on this island today, General Mendosa left the Venezuelan port of Tucacas after the serious defeat sustained on January 3 by the rebels which resulted in the government forces regaining possession of the port, which has been in the hands of the rebels for four months.

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GO TO THE HAGUE

Bowen and Allies Have No Alternative.

ROOSEVELT WOULD NOT ACT

Question of Prior Payment Remains to Decide.

PROTOCOLS WILL BE SIGNED

At Last the Venezuelan Agony Is Near an End and Bowen Has Gained a Diplomatic Victory—How He Made Herbert Angry.

Minister Bowen has won a diplomatic victory in securing the reference to The Hague tribunal of the question of preferential payment of the allies' claims against Venezuela.

President Roosevelt promptly declined the invitation of the British Ambassador to arbitrate the question, as that would have been taking it out of Mr. Bowen's hands.

The protocols were received by the allies' Ministers at Washington, and will probably be signed today.

The first protocol will provide for the reference to The Hague court and the raising of the blockade. The second will provide for the method of collection and payment of the money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—President Roosevelt has declined the invitation of the allies powers to arbitrate the question as to whether they shall receive preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela over the other creditor nations. He reached this decision shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon, and instructed Secretary Hay to dispatch a note to the British Embassy at once advising the British Ambassador to that effect. The matter, therefore, now will be referred to The Hague. This will result in the immediate raising of the blockade.

The administration, it is stated in official circles, was unwilling to approve the effort of the British government to eliminate Minister Bowen from the negotiations, and, moreover, the President could not have accepted the invitation of the allies, even if he had been so disposed, without the consent of the other negotiator, Minister Bowen, and this the allies did not obtain or request in their note to the President. In tomorrow's conference the preliminary with reference to the signing of the protocol, referring matters to The Hague for arbitration, will be considered.

Immediately upon receipt of Secretary Hay's note, announcing the President's declination, the British Ambassador addressed a communication to Minister Bowen, stating that he was suffering from an attack of the grip and would be obliged if Mr. Bowen would call on him. The Venezuelan representative immediately went to the British Embassy, where the British Ambassador explained that he had been too ill to call for several days and announced the arrival of his protocol, which he was prepared to submit to Mr. Bowen for signature. Later the German Minister, Baron von Sternberg, called on Minister Bowen and announced the arrival of his protocol. Tomorrow's programme will include preliminary preparations for the signing of the protocols.

Two Protocols to Sign.

It developed tonight that two protocols

are to be signed by Mr. Bowen with the Italian Ambassador, Signor Mayor dea Planches, two with the British Ambassador, and two with the German Minister, Baron Speck von Sternberg. The first protocol in each case will provide for the reference of the allies' contention for preferential treatment to The Hague and the raising of the blockade simultaneously with the signing of this convention. It is doubtful whether the initial protocols between Minister Bowen and the three allies will contain the same conditions, though all the negotiators are working to this end. In these protocols the conditions precedent to the raising of the blockade will be clearly stated, namely, that 20 per cent of the customs receipts of the ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello are to be set aside by Venezuela for the satisfaction of her creditors, and that the question as to whether the allied powers shall receive preferential, or, as Great Britain terms it, "separate," treatment in the settlement, shall be decided at The Hague. These protocols will also provide that Venezuela shall pay down to each of the three allied powers £500 sterling as a partial cash payment. The difference between these protocols it is said, will concern certain details, the nature of which is not yet known even to Mr. Bowen. The German protocol will be submitted to him tomorrow by the German Minister for consideration. Afterward Mr. Bowen will go to the British Embassy, in view of the illness of the British Ambassador, and there will see the protocol drawn up by Lord Lansdowne. The Italian Ambassador, Signor Mayor dea Planches, will bring his protocol to Mr. Bowen tomorrow for consideration.

Having arranged for the signature of these first protocols, the negotiators will take up the second protocols, which are to cover the manner of adjudicating the claims of the various creditor powers and the means for the administration of the customs receipts. As announced yesterday, the claims of each claimant power are to be settled by a commission, to consist in each instance of a representative of a creditor government and a Venezuelan, and in case of a failure to agree, the King of Spain will appoint an arbiter. The plan agreed on for the collection of the payments provides that the Caracas government shall be entrusted with the administration of the receipts unless 30 days are allowed to elapse without the prompt payment to any one nation of its share, in which event the Belgian government is empowered to appoint agents to take charge of the customs house and administer the payments until the claims of all the nations are satisfied.

May Be Some Delay.

It was admitted tonight that some days may yet pass before either of the protocols can be signed, owing to minor differences, but negotiations are expected to move more swiftly than in the past.

In Administration and Diplomatic circles, the reference to The Hague is regarded as a victory for Minister Bowen, as Venezuela is thereby enabled to recover from the distressing effect of the blockade before starting upon the payment of her debts. The cumbersome machinery of The Hague, it is expected, will delay matters considerably, and the payment of creditor nations cannot begin until the important question of priority payment for the allies is decided. The findings of The Hague tribunal may not be handed down for some months. The tribunal also will decide the vital question to South American states as to whether blockades and bombardments entitle powers to preferential treatment at the hands of their debtors. Coming from The Hague, it will establish a precedent, while a decision on the point from President Roosevelt would have carried no such weight as decisive of a point of international law. The effect of an adverse finding by the President, therefore, could not have prevented the allied powers from repeating their blockade next month if they desired, whereas an adverse verdict from The Hague would add a new canon to the law of nations and stop such a course of procedure completely. It was to gain this principle, which necessarily vitally affects not only the future of Venezuela, but of the other republics of this continent, that Mr. Bowen stood out for arbitration by The Hague tribunal instead of by the President.

Shortly before midnight tonight, the German Minister, Baron von Sternberg, made a brief call on Mr. Bowen, with reference to the German protocol.

TO SEE HER BOYS

Crown Princess Abandons Her Lover.

HARD TERMS MADE TO HER

Must Go to Austria Unaccompanied by Giron.

SORROWFUL END OF ROMANCE

Refused Divorce, She Accepts Any Terms to See Her Children Again—Giron Leaves Her in a Torrent of Tears.

The romance of the Crown Princess of Saxony has come to an end. Refused a divorce by the Saxon court, she has accepted the terms offered by her family as the condition of being allowed to see her children. The first of these is separation from her lover, Giron, who has gone to Brussels, and now she goes to Salzburg to see her children, one of whom is ill.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—It is stated authoritatively that a meeting has been arranged between the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony and an authorized representative of her father on the express condition that she shall come to Austria unaccompanied by M. Giron. She will not be allowed to enter the house of her father, Ferdinand IV, nonregent Grand Duke of Tuscany, but the residence of her brother, Archduke Peter Ferdinand Algen, near Salzburg, is being prepared for her reception.

HER MOTHERLY HEART WON.

Means by Which Crown Princess Was Induced to Leave Giron.

GENEVA, Feb. 6.—The sudden end of the royal romance is said to be due to the refusal of the Saxon court, influenced by Emperor Francis Joseph, to consent to a divorce. It is reported that the Princess sought her father's pardon in order to get permission to see her children, but was refused everything unless she left M. Giron.

Her lawyer visited Dresden, but failed to get any concession beyond the offer of a small yearly allowance and the promise, if the Crown Princess gave up Giron and returned home, that no legal proceedings would be taken against her. The Princess, realizing at last her equivocal position, became ill and apparently was willing, if approached in a proper manner, to agree to any terms.

On the return of her lawyer from Dresden today, a prolonged interview between the parties took place, in the course of which the Princess, in a torrent of tears, cried:

"I must see my poor children again."

Her parting with Giron is said to have been very affecting.

ALL OFF WITH GIRON.

Princess Abandons the Professor for Her Children.

GENEVA, Feb. 6.—The legal adviser of the former Crown Princess of Saxony has made the following announcement: "M. Giron will leave Geneva for Brussels, where he will join his family. M. Giron has broken off all relations with the Princess in order not to impede the reunion of the Princess with her children."

SULTAN MAKING READY.

Will Move Quarter of Million Men Into Macedonia.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The correspondent of the Figaro at Philippopolis telegraphs that the Sultan has ordered the mobilization of 240,000 men and has requisitioned all the steamers of Idrel Masousch Company to transport these troops, who are to reinforce the Second and Third army corps at Adrianople, Salonika and along the Bulgarian frontier.

Commenting on this dispatch, the Figaro says this action on the part of the Sultan greatly complicates the situation in Macedonia. Diplomacy will have great difficulty in solving without accident this new phase of the Eastern question, which has exhausted all efforts for the last 200 years.

PREPARING FOR REVOLT.

Turkey May Use Steamers to Carry Troops to Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—The Turkish government has notified the Idrel Masousch Steamship Company to send in a return of the number of steamers available for use as transports in view of the possible dispatch of considerable bodies of troops from Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey, to the European provinces of Turkey in connection with the Macedonian revolutionary movement.

Dr. Curry Can't Recover.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 6.—Dr. J. M. L. Curry, former Minister to Spain and head of the Peabody Fund, passed a fairly good night. His physicians say there is no hope for his recovery. Hon. Richmond Pearson, recently appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Persia, Dr. Curry's brother-in-law, has arrived with Mrs. Curry.

Long Will Entirely Recover.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Ex-Secretary Long continues to improve and the hospital authorities said today they had good reason to expect a complete recovery.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell Ill.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell is ill at her hotel here. It is announced that she is suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

HE FORCES THE ALLIES TO TAKE THEIR CLAIM TO PRIORITY TO THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL



HERBERT B. BOWEN, U. S. MINISTER TO VENEZUELA AND AGENT FOR THAT REPUBLIC IN ARRANGING PEACE TERMS.