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WRIGHT IN JAIL

Lordly London Promoter of Big Schemes

IS ARRESTED IN NEW YORK

Came Across From Paris Under an Assumed Name.

WAS ACCOMPANIED BY WOMAN

Prisoner Expresses Surprise at the Arrest—Says He Was on Way to Examine Properties in British Columbia and California.

NEW YORK, March 15.—J. Whittaker Wright, the London promoter, who is accused of being concerned in colossal frauds in connection with the organization of various financial corporations, was arrested here on the arrival of the French liner La Lorraine from Havre. The arrest was made by two Central Office detectives at the request of the London police.

Wright was taken to police headquarters and later to the Tombs Police Court, where he was arraigned before a Magistrate and turned over to the United States authorities. He was then taken to the Ludlow-Street Jail. With Wright on the steamship was a tall, good-looking young woman, who said she was the niece of the prisoner. Her name on the passenger list was Miss F. Browne.

Wright, when told that he was under arrest, showed no evidence of excitement and said that he was a friend of King Edward. His principal concern was to avoid publicity, and he asked that his arrest be kept from the newspapers.

Wright and his companion were entered on the original passenger list as M. Andron and Miss Andron.

That Wright did not expect to be arrested is shown by the fact that after the steamship left Havre he told the purser that a mistake had been made in making the tickets out in the name of Andron. His name accordingly was changed and appeared on the additional list as J. W. Wright and that of the woman as Miss F. Browne.

Wright is thus described in the cable message from the London police:

“Absconder charged on warrant with fraud to a large amount. Whittaker Wright, manager of London & Globe Finance Corporation, of this city. Aged 50 years; height 5 feet 10 inches; complexion florid; hair and mustache dark; large head, small eyes, receding forehead; weight about 250 pounds; wears gold-rimmed glasses with gold chain attached. Speaks with a slight American accent. Please arrest if possible and wire Commissioner of Police, London.”

The description given out by the London police did not fit the man as to details. It was a good general description, however. Mr. Wright and the young woman occupied one of the finest deck suites on a deck in his cabin when found by the detectives. When addressed by name he at once admitted his identity, and on being told he was under arrest at the request of the London police, said:

“That was a business transaction. I understood that the matter was all settled in Parliament. This is a surprise to me. I am willing to go with you. All I want to get away from here with as little noise as possible. Don't let the newspapers know anything about this.”

They went on deck with the woman and told her of Wright's arrest. With an officer on each side of him he was escorted down the gangway. Wright was taken to court, where the detectives explained the arrest in a few words. Two United States marshals appeared with a warrant for Wright's arrest, charging him with being a fugitive from justice. Wright was not called upon to say anything, and in a few minutes he was formally turned over to the custody of the marshals, who took him to the Ludlow-Street Jail.

Miss Browne, who was left on the pier, remained looking after the baggage. She is rather tall, slender, dressed in dark blue and wearing a rather broad brimmed crown hat draped with a flimsy light blue veil. She declined to make any statement beyond that she had come over to visit friends. After her baggage had been examined she left in a cab, instructing the driver to go to an uptown hotel.

Nothing was known on La Lorraine as to the identity of the pair. They were seen by friends and Wright appeared in public but little.

La Lorraine left Havre about 5 P. M. on March 7. Wright and his companion came to Havre at once to their rooms. During the trip across Miss Browne did not leave her room until the vessel was one day from port, when she appeared on deck. Wright spent most of his time in his suite.

Source of the Trouble.
The financial crash of the companies floated by Whittaker Wright came in December, 1900. There were 11 of these, including the parent company, entitled the London & Globe Finance Corporation, with a total capitalization of \$66,675,000. Wright was the managing director.

Few millionaires lived in the same princely style as did Wright. In Park Lane, London, he had a miniature palace, in the drawing-room of which was a copy of the famous Cabinet de Roi de Louis XV. It took three years to complete, and cost many thousands of pounds. At Godalming he owned a country seat, in beautifying which 600 workmen were engaged. It contains costly fountains and statues brought from Italy. Wright's stables alone cost a small fortune. They have upholstered and leathered saddles and polished gun metal fittings, while valuable paintings and bas reliefs adorned the stables. His private yacht was fitted up with similar luxuries, and at one time he was credited with the patent of a yacht to race Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock.

One of the victims of the crash was the

late Marquis of Dufferin, previously Governor-General of Canada and British Ambassador at Paris. He consulted Wright as chairman of the London & Globe Company, and had 25,000 shares in the different companies.

With Lord Dufferin on the board of directors was Lieutenant-General Gough, Calhoun, who was Colonel of the Fifth Dragon Guard, and Edward William Pelham-Clinton, master of the late Queen's household and son of the fifth Duke of Newcastle. When the crash came Lord Dufferin was severely censured for his connection with the Wright companies, but in a frank speech to the stockholders of the London & Globe Corporation, he declared his position, and won the sympathy of the country. His results at one time large, was believed to have been swallowed up in these companies.

Americans Also Lost.
Much American money was lost in the failure of the Wright companies. There was a great outcry against the directors of the authorities in not prosecuting Whittaker Wright and his fellow-directors of the London & Globe Company, and in January last a petition was circulated on the London Stock Exchange signed by many influential men, demanding the prosecution of Wright, as it was considered that the credit of the city and of the London Stock Exchange demanded a thorough investigation. A fund of \$250,000 was raised to initiate the proceedings against Wright. Arnold White, the author, at a meeting, said the reason the prosecution was not undertaken by the government was that the directors of the London & Globe Company were the King and members of the royal family. He added that he understood a royal Duke had invested his money in the concern, and he believed that certain hangers-on at court were sheltering themselves behind members of the royal family. He added that he understood a royal Duke had invested his money in the concern, and he believed that certain hangers-on at court were sheltering themselves behind members of the royal family.

On March 10 action was taken against Wright. Justice Buckley, in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice, made an order directing the liquidator of the London & Globe Finance Corporation, Ltd., to prosecute on a criminal charge Whittaker Wright and utilize the assets of the London & Globe to pay the costs of the prosecution. The following day a warrant for Wright's arrest was issued. When the police officer went to his home, he was informed that Wright had gone to the Continent on account of his health. The same afternoon the Irish Nationalist Swift McNeill asked the Home Secretary in the House of Commons what steps were being taken to prevent Wright's escaping from justice, and later the Home Secretary announced that the government intended to bring Wright to justice.

Cannot Express His Amusement.
Mr. Wright, in the course of a long conversation with a reporter of the Herald, said:

“I cannot express to you my amusement at my arrest. It is an outrage and those who are responsible for it will be made to suffer to the full extent of the law. The entire charge against me is technical. I am innocent of fraud as no one would ever think of making it.”

“If I had believed it possible that such a charge would be made I would not, of course, have left home, but after having devoted the last two years in Australia, where I have interests of various kinds, it is now more than two years since the Globe Company failed. There was a public inquiry more than a year ago, after which it was decided that my hands were clean of any crime or intent to do anything, and nothing but errors of judgment could be advanced against either myself or the other directors of the company.”

“The men associated with me were above suspicion. Among the directors, besides myself as managing director, were the late Lord Dufferin, former Governor-General of Canada, Lord Loch, former High Commissioner in South Africa; Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, General Somerset-Calthorpe and Robert E. Lemman.”

“They would have nothing to do with a company that was not free of taint of suspicion as their own names, and there was no reason for them to be ashamed of their connection with me. They had a great deal of money, as we all did, but that is risk that one has to take in such business affairs. They, as well as myself, are as innocent of fraud as are the other prosecutors of the crown.”

“In making the trip I also took my health into consideration, thinking a journey of several months would restore me and in this country of years ago I have been worrying a great deal over my affairs and have done a great deal of hard work in my efforts to assist in clearing up the tangled condition of the company. I am glad to say that I have been broken down, but I regret that it will not be possible for me to continue my trip mainly on this account.”

TRIED TO AVOID TRAILING.

British Detectives Got Clew Barely in Time to Serve.

LONDON, March 15.—Only yesterday the London police officials cabled the New York police that Whittaker Wright and his companion were on the French liner La Lorraine under the name of Andron. Wright's wife and family are still in England and so far as the police have ascertained none of his relatives have left the country. Whittaker Wright left London about February 21 and went direct to Paris, where he stayed about four days before proceeding to Havre to embark on La Lorraine.

This procedure apparently was successful, for it was only yesterday that the detectives got a clew to his movements through the bank notes he had cashed, after they had been vainly watching for days the principal British ports. This clew was easily followed up owing to Wright's marked personal appearance.

The young woman joined him at Havre on the evening of his sailing. It is said that she has a large sum of money in her possession.

Wright's wife is living in comparative seclusion near Godalming. When seen this evening she reiterated her belief that it was on the way to Egypt for the sake of his health, the doctors having declared that a rest was imperative. His own desire, she said, had been to do something for the unfortunate shareholders and the worry told severely on his health. He had remarked that if there ever was any trouble he must recover his strength to enable him fearlessly to meet the

(Concluded on Second Page.)

TROOPS GO HOME

Colorado Strike Is Partially Settled.

PEACE NOW AT TWO MILLS

Employees of Standard Refuse to Make Concession.

WILL NOW STOP ORE SUPPLY

Two Mills to Start Within Thirty Days on Eight-Hour Basis—Question of Wages to Be Settled Later—Notice From Standard.

DENVER, March 15.—A partial settlement has been effected in the millmen's strike at Colorado City, which has been on for nearly a month, and on account of which the state troops were ordered out. One of the features of the settlement was an agreement that the troops will be withdrawn at once. Only two of the three mills affected have accepted the terms of settlement—the Portland and Telluride mills. The employees of the Standard mill refused to make any concessions whatsoever, and the strike will be continued there.

The managers of the Telluride and the Portland mills agree that eight hours shall constitute a day's work except in the sampling works, where the men are to work ten hours; there is to be no discrimination against union men, but the mill managers retain the right to employ nonunion men, at any time, if they choose to do so. At the same time the union men are given the right to use all fair means to bring nonunion men into the union. The employees of the Telluride mill are to return to work in 20 days and those of the Portland in 30 days. The question of wages is to be taken up by representatives of the millowners and the union within 30 days.

The conference, attended by Governor James H. Peabody, representatives of the Western Federation of Miners and the millowners, was held in the Governor's room at the State Capitol. It was called to order at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 8 o'clock a recess was taken. On leaving the room at this time the Standard people announced their withdrawal from the conference, but they stated that they would prepare their side of the case and submit it to the Governor in writing later.

With the exception of the Standard men the members of the conference resumed the session in the Governor's room a half hour later and continued together until 3 o'clock this morning, when it was announced that an understanding had been effected between the Portland and Telluride managers and the strikers' representatives. At 11 o'clock this morning the strikers refused to concede a point, and the conference broke up without having come to an agreement.

The strikers refused to concede a point, and the conference broke up without having come to an agreement. The strikers refused to concede a point, and the conference broke up without having come to an agreement.

\$3 FOR NINE HOURS' WORK.
Demand of San Francisco Street-Car Men Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The Street-Car Men's Union at an early hour today demanded a 9-hour day and a 3-cent increase of its executive committee that a demand be made on the United Railroads on Monday morning for an increase of pay to \$3 a day of nine hours or less, and other conditions, and that unless they ceased their shipments the miners employed would be called out.

President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, left for Cripple Creek tonight. Before going he said that the purpose of his trip was to prevent, if possible, any further shipment of ore to the Standard mill. He said that five of the Standard mill's existing differences between the union and the United Railroads, in the event of failure to reach an agreement in this city, it is understood that the differences will be arbitrated by the owners of the United Railroads and the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Men at Detroit.

NOTICE FROM THE STANDARD.
Seeks to Place Responsibility on the Governor.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 15.—The United States Reduction & Refining Company sent to Governor Peabody this evening the following telegram:

“To His Excellency, Governor James H. Peabody—We desire to express to you our grateful appreciation for your prompt action in sending troops to protect persons and property in Colorado City. As the strike is still on, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the troops, we wish to assure you that we shall co-operate with the law officers of this county in resolutely protecting our employees and prop-

erty and allowing the responsibility for any unfortunate consequences to fall on the shoulders of those whose duty it is to maintain peace and good order.”

President Moyer talked over the telephone from Denver with officers of the Millmen's Association, and at a meeting tonight the situation was discussed and the action of President Moyer was concurred in. The striking workmen of the Portland mill were instructed to put in their applications tomorrow. D. C. Copley, of the executive committee, said:

“I will go to Cripple Creek tomorrow with other officers of the federation to meet the committee having in charge affairs at Cripple Creek. I see no way out of the difficulty with the Standard other than cutting off their ore supply. The millowners are given until 4 o'clock tomorrow evening by the seven days' truce, and after that our future course will be decided upon.”

TRAINMEN TO GO ON STRIKE.
Result of Referendum Vote on Chicago & Alton.

CHICAGO, March 15.—By a referendum vote the trainmen of the Chicago & Alton have decided to go on strike unless their demand for an increase in wages is agreed to by the officials of the road. The vote will be counted at St. Louis next Tuesday, and unless a settlement has been reached in the meantime it is said a strike will be declared at once. The demands of the Alton men, presented several months ago, are the same as those of the trainmen employed by the Wabash system.

Rhode Island Spinners to Strike.
PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 15.—The Rhode Island Spinners' Association, at its branch in Woonsocket today, decided to call a strike tomorrow in the four mills of the Manville Company, at Woonsocket and Manville, R. I. The spinners ask for an increase of 10 per cent. The company employs 6000 hands.

Textile Workers Get No Advance.
LOWELL, Mass., March 15.—The Lowell Textile Council for a 10 per cent increase in wages of the 30,000 cotton operatives of the city has been refused. Another conference will be sought by the employees.

MAN SHEDS HIS SKIN.
Oregon Citizen Attracts Much Attention in Indiana.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 15.—(Special.)—S. O. Buskirk, of Wood River, Ore., who is now in Indiana, is attracting much attention, both from curious people and from the medical profession. Mr. Buskirk is called a snake man. He sheds his skin each year just like reptiles. He was treated by many physicians, but as yet none has been able to give him any treatment that would be of permanent service. At this time he is shedding his skin. He says it is unusual for him to shed at this time of the year, July or August is usually the time when his skin begins to peel off. Physicians say his disease is very rare, and they cannot prescribe accurately for it. Mr. Buskirk said that until recently he was under the care of Dr. Stone, of Omaha, and several other prominent physicians of the West.

20 DAYS COMING ACROSS
Boston Company's Ship Pleiades Arrives at Tacoma.

TACOMA, March 15.—The Boston Tow Boat Company's steamer Pleiades, from Tacoma, arrived today from China and Japan. She brings a cargo large in bulk, but light in weight and including 15,000 rolls of matting, 2000 bags of rice and a large amount of miscellaneous merchandise in small lots. The Pleiades was 20 days crossing from Yokohama, and reports fair weather, with the exception of one week, during which she had almost continuous head winds and a heavy sea.

She sighted nothing this voyage, with the exception of a red-funnel steamer which hoisted her house flag, but whose identity could not be ascertained.

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TARIFF REVISION

Babcock to Press Campaign for It.

TO HELP THE REPUBLICANS

Senators, However, Think It Would Be Bad for Party.

LEADERS AFRAID OF AGITATION

They Wish Congress to Meet, Pass Appropriation Bills and Adjourn as Early as Possible—Matter of Accumulating Revenue.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. Washington March 15.—Representative Babcock, who has for two or three years passed been advocating radical changes in the tariff, especially in the iron and steel and other schedules that largely protect trust-made goods, has said that he will continue the campaign in favor of a tariff revision in the next Congress. For that reason he would be very glad to have an extra session. He thinks that there will be a revision, and that the Republican party will be benefited by it.

Republican leaders in the Senate, however, are just as much determined that there shall be no revision. “All who have seen President Roosevelt have strongly advised him against any action looking to getting Congress together in advance of the regular time.”

It is undoubtedly the plan of the Republican leaders to have Congress meet, pass the appropriation bills, and adjourn as early as possible, and leading members of the finance committee assure your correspondent that there shall be no tariff revision at the coming session of Congress. They say that to revise the tariff would mean Republican defeat, in addition to the allegation that business interests will be greatly disturbed. They take the position that any move in the direction of tariff revision will result, as it did in the campaign of 1890, when prices went soaring and the Republicans were almost wiped out in the House.

Those Republicans who think that there may be a necessity of reducing the revenues, such as Senator Aldrich, and men of his way of thinking, will undertake to cause such revision by raising the tariff rates and stopping importation, or by cutting down the internal revenue taxes. Already several Eastern papers have raised the alarm against any such programme, especially such as reducing the taxes on liquors and tobacco, saying that it would be very inadvisable for the Republicans to take that burden upon themselves.

The argument is made that to make moderate reductions of the customs duties would cause an increase in revenue instead of decreasing it. Some of the Republicans hope that when Congress assembles in December, the threatened danger of the surplus will be averted, or that it may be diverted by passing the Aldrich financial bill or some similar measure.

BATTLESHIP FOR IDAHO.
President Selects That Name as Compliment to Hebrons.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. Washington, March 15.—The selection of the name “Idaho” for one of the 13,000-ton battleships was made by direction of the President as a compliment to Senator Hebrons, the Republican Senator from that state. President Roosevelt had conferred with Senator Hebrons several times, and at once formed a very great liking for him. As soon as the naval bill was passed and the question of naming the battleships came up the President insisted that one should bear the name “Idaho,” and so directed Secretary Moody. Senator Hebrons preferred no such request as this, although he appreciated the courtesy. When he called on the President yesterday, he was told that the selection of “Idaho” was a compliment to him, and made for no other purpose.

Filmley to Be Reconsidered.
WASHINGTON, March 15.—The expectation is that the nomination of William Filmley to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States will come up again for consideration in the Senate tomorrow. Senator Aldrich, who made a request for reconsideration of the nomination after Mr. Filmley had been confirmed, was not ready to announce tonight whether he will press the motion for a reconsideration.

Mr. Filmley arrived in Washington tonight and had a conference with Senator Platt, of New York, who was also at the White House, to see the President in regard to the matter.

Consul Johnson to Be Retired.
WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Post will tomorrow say:
President Roosevelt, it is understood, had decided to name a successor to Henry A. Johnson, who since 1896 has been United States Consul at Venice, Italy.

At the time that the officers of the cruise or Chicago went ashore last summer and became involved with the Italian authorities, Mr. Johnson was criticized in some quarters for his action in the matter, but it is not known whether this has anything to do with his retirement.

President Coming Early in May.
SANTA FE, N. M., March 15.—Word was received today by Major W. H. H. Lewis, and it is understood also by Governor Otero, that President Roosevelt will be in Santa Fe on the morning of May 5, and in Albuquerque on the same afternoon, on his way to California. Extensive preparations have been started to make the President's reception a notable one.