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## FAITH NOT KEPT

### So Mr. Simon Says About Roosevelt.

### BROKE PLEDGE, HE SAYS

### Promised to Name G. A. Steel Instead of A. S. Dresser.

### FOR OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE

### The ex-Senator Makes a Caustic Arrangement of the President and Exhibits Two Highly Interesting Letters.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROMISE.

I shall take things a little into my own hands. Senator Mitchell still insists upon his objection to Mr. Steel, but I have told him I shall override him on this point. \* \* \* Within three or four weeks I shall send in Steel's name.—President Roosevelt to Senator Simon, February 17, 1902.

Ex-United States Senator Joseph Simon says that he is not at all surprised that President Roosevelt had appointed A. S. Dresser as Register of the Land Office at Oregon City. Not that Senator Simon is pleased with the President's action, for, on the contrary, he casts an unequivocal charge of broken promises—"piecruet promise"—was the expression that Mr. Simon used—at the occupant of the White House.

Moreover, as is the part of wisdom when charging a person of high degree with questionable conduct, the lately retired Senator from Oregon produces documentary proof of his assertions, and asks in tones whose politeness does not conceal their sarcasm that Mr. Roosevelt take his stand beside Mr. Dresser as a man whose word is a matter of convenience. "Yes, I saw it," said Senator Simon yesterday. "I saw the article first in the Oregonian's Washington correspondent which appears in this morning's paper, in which it is stated that the President will name Mr. Dresser for Register of the Land Office at Oregon City. I am not at all surprised at this."

"It has been stated publicly in the press," said the reporter, "and more than once by yourself, that the President had written you a letter stating that he would appoint George A. Steel. Did you re-lease?"

"Wait a moment," interrupted Mr. Simon. "This is a matter in which I have taken a great deal of interest. It is one in which I am perhaps a little too tenacious, but let me explain the history of the affair."

"The main objection to Dresser grows out of the fact that during the Spring of 1900, in order to secure a nomination for the Legislature which could only be had from Senator Corbett's friends, he voluntarily pledged himself to support Senator Corbett for the Senate, both verbally to Senator Corbett's friends and in writing, and after securing such nomination and subsequently the election he deliberately repudiated his pledges and at no time supported Mr. Corbett."

"The Oregonian, under date of February 21, 1901, referring to Dresser's ideas of personal honor and comparing him with Mr. Corbett, said among other things:

As Mr. Corbett has lived and toiled, saved, counseled and generously bestowed here one year, so he was when Mr. Dresser sought to identify himself with him; so he is today. As Mr. Dresser was when he came to Portland with professions of friendship and loyalty of his lip, so he is today. That is, Mr. Dresser was a sneak then, and he is a sneak now. Such men come and go."

Did Mr. Dresser keep his promise? "It does not seem to me that the President thinks any less of Mr. Dresser on this account. The Washington correspondent of the Oregonian states that neither Secretary Hitchcock nor Commissioner Richards is favorably impressed with a man who refuses to stand by his pledge, but does not intimate that the President gives this matter any concern."

"The truth is that Dresser's course is in no wise different to the President's course in the Land Office appointment."

"The President repeatedly promised me that he would appoint George A. Steel Register of the Oregon City Land Office, and under date of February 17, 1902, he renewed the promise in a letter over his own signature. He has not complied with his promise to make the Steel appointment with his promise to support Senator Corbett."

"I have the unfulfilled promises of both President Roosevelt and of Dresser. Dresser admits that he promised me that he would support Corbett, and the President admits that he promised me that he would appoint Steel. If Dresser is open to censure, then certainly the President may also be criticised."

Senator Simon apparently had little respect for the divinity that doth hedge about a President. Calm and deliberate, he spoke of the alleged delinquencies of the Chief Executive with as much of sarcasm as he might be expected to use in exposing the petty graft of a ward heeler.

"The dispatches from Washington state," said the reporter, "that the President considers the promise he made you a year ago no longer binding upon him, as since that time you have made no effort to have Steel or any person appointed to the Registership."

The ex-Senator smiled a smile that conveyed a superior knowledge.

"Well," said he, "in view of the repeated

interviews I had with the President on this subject, and the earnest and continuous effort I made to induce the President to fulfill his promise, this statement is refreshing. My friends in Oregon, who know of the cordial relations between Mr. Steel and myself, and who are aware of the determined efforts put forth by me to secure for Mr. Steel such recognition as I felt that he justly deserves at the hands of the Administration, must smile when they read this statement.

"I also wish to add in this connection that the statement made in the Washington correspondence as coming from the President, that since I have retired from the Senate I must not expect to dictate matters of Federal patronage in Oregon, is entirely gratuitous."

"I have not, since the expiration of my term, nor for some time prior thereto, made the slightest effort to control matters of Federal patronage."

"I have long since learned that I had nothing to expect from the President, and that his promises—at least those made to me—were, like pleasure, made to be broken. Indeed, ever since Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency I have occupied a unique position in the Senate."

"I was the only Republican Senator whose recommendations for office had been uniformly and contemptuously ignored by the President; and the only Senator, with the exception of Senator Smoot, against whose re-election to the Senate any President has ever deemed it proper to lend aid, directly or indirectly."

All His Promises Broken.

"It is true that I received fair promises—even specific promises; yet not a single promise has been redeemed by the President."

"On the contrary, many of my bitterest foes have, against my earnest protest, been appointed to office, and in some instances as a reward for efforts made to prevent my return to the Senate."

It is well understood that the opposition of the President to Senator Smoot's election to the Senate was because of his relations to the Mormon Church, but why the President has been so tardy in my return to the Senate is not at all clear to me. I do not wish to believe that the entertains the view that one of my religious faith has no place in the Senate of the United States, yet I cannot otherwise account for the treatment accorded me.

The reporter asked Mr. Simon if he would furnish for publication the letter written by the President, in which he promised to appoint Mr. Steel, and the answer was nothing.

"Will you, will you?" he answered. "As the President has made the matter public, I can see no reason why I should keep the letter confidential. And, moreover," said Mr. Simon, "I will furnish you with another letter from the President on the same subject, received by me a few days ago. Here is the first:

The President's Pledge.

White House, Washington, Feb. 17, 1902.—My Dear Senator Simon: I shall take things a little into my own hands. Senator Mitchell still insists upon his objection to Mr. Steel, but I have told him I shall override him on this point, and that I shall send in Steel's name as soon as I can. I think (Bible) should go in first. As you know I signed his commission some time ago, and have been thinking it up ever since. I think clear that his name should go in at some little interval before Steel's; but within three or four weeks I shall send in Steel's name. I do hope the next appointments you two can get together. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. Joseph Simon, United States Senate.

"It seems pretty much to the point," said the reporter.

Then he changed to the present tense. "It seems so to me," he corrected. "Here is the letter which I received a few days since," and the reporter read:

Roosevelt's Explanation.

White House, Washington, March 10, 1903.—My Dear Senator: On February 17, 1902, I wrote you that, after Bible had been appointed, I intended to appoint Steel. Bible's appointment was held up many months, and for some reasons, which I do not now recollect, the Interior Department never sent me the name of Steel to send in. Yesterday I brought the matter up with the two Senators, expressing my intention to send in Mr. Steel's name. They both, however, pronounced against it, and have sent me a letter stating that, though they have a high regard for Mr. Steel, and would like to see him appointed to some position, they cannot consent to his receiving the appointment which I had designed to give him. Inasmuch as the two Senators unite in opposing the nomination, I very much regret to say that it is, of course, he useless to send it in. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. Joseph Simon, Portland, Or.

"The letter of March 10, 1903," said Mr. Simon, "contains two very peculiar statements. One is to the effect that because the Interior Department did not bring the Steel appointment to the President's attention the name was not sent to the Senate; and the other that because the two Oregon Senators protest against Steel's appointment, it would be useless to send the name in, notwithstanding the fact that the President intended to or contemplated making the appointment."

"As to the claim now made of the failure of the Interior Department to act, I will only add to what I have already said, that the President on many occasions told me that the reason he did not make the appointment was because of the vigorous protests and opposition of Senator Mitchell thereto, and the alleged action, or failure to act, of the Interior Department is an evolution of recent times and events hardly worth while considering."

"As to the refusal of the President to make the appointment because the two Oregon Senators now protest against it, I will say a word or two."

"The President admitted that he promised to make the appointment and that he told the Oregon Senators that he intended doing so. There does not seem to be any question about the capability of Mr. Steel, nor has he been called against his integrity. The two Senators say that they have a high regard for him and wish to see him appointed to some position."

No Question for the Senate.

"Now, as the Senate is not in session and will not be until next December, what was there in the way of the President making the appointment?"

"And again, why should the President concern himself with the matter of confirmation? If he was sincere in respect to his intention to make the appointment, why did he not do so and leave the matter of confirmation to the Senate?"

"Especially," said Mr. Simon with noticeable irony, "as the Oregon Senators express so high a regard for Mr. Steel."

"Is there not a tinge of duplicity in all this? I submit the whole matter to the candid judgment of an intelligent public."

## TAKES FIRM HOLD

### Senator Ankeny Makes His Power Felt.

### HE LEADS HIS DELEGATION

### Works in Harmony With Foster and Jones.

### BUT CUSHMAN GOES IT ALONE

### How Trouble Over Ritzville Postmastership Was Settled—Contest at Vancouver—Castle Rock in Dispute.

#### Senator Ankeny is now the recognized leader of the Washington delegation in Congress. Senator Foster shows a disposition to defer to his colleague, and Representative Jones likewise apparently wishes to work in harmony. Representative Cushman, however, has his own ideas about Federal appointments and other things.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 29.—Senator Ankeny came to the front as the leader of the Washington delegation with greater rapidity than even his friends expected. The two weeks of the special session of the Senate had not expired before it was apparent to close observers that the man from Walla Walla had taken a firm hold on the reins, and was driving pretty much his own way. During the past two years the delegation has been badly disjointed. Senator Foster and Representative Jones worked together part of the time, but not always. Representative Cushman has always been an independent, and now continues in that capacity, while Senator Turner, being a member of the minority party, was not consulted in matters of patronage. Now, however, order begins to come out of chaos. Senator Foster was the first to recognize the strong hand of Ankeny, and was quick to get in line. He has given his O. K. to whatever Ankeny has done, and on all occasions has exhibited a willingness to cooperate with the new Senator. Foster has never proven a leader. He lacks the qualities of a leader among men, but he has already shown himself a willing follower, and such he will no doubt continue throughout the two remaining years of his term. Judging by his past record, Representative Jones will maintain his independence, but it happens that, in general, he and Senator Ankeny will agree. This situation brings about the practical formation of a triple alliance, a majority

of the delegation, which will no doubt prove strong and dominating under the steady control of Ankeny.

#### No Large Plums Remaining.

In the stormy days of the first session of the 57th Congress the delegation managed to dispose of practically all of the more important Federal appointments in Washington. But little now remains, aside from one or two small offices and Presidential postmasterships, but the contest over those stray plums promises to be quite as interesting as the more pretentious fight of a year ago. There were indications for a time of a contest between Senator Ankeny and Representative Jones over the postmastership at Ritzville. Before the last Congress adjourned the President, on recommendation of Jones, nominated John F. Irbey for postmaster at that place. Ankeny arrived in Washington before the nomination was confirmed. Irbey was personally objectionable to him, but he had no authority to hold up the nomination. Senator Foster, however, rose to the occasion, and at Ankeny's request held up the nomination, and it failed of confirmation when Congress adjourned March 4. The President, however, sent back the name when the Senate convened in extra session, and it was then within Senator Ankeny's power to act individually. He was sick on March 5 and did not get out for ten days. He requested that no action be taken until he could be sworn in and take the matter personally in charge. This was done. In the meantime Senator Ankeny discovered that the application and indorsements of his candidate, W. K. Kennedy, had not arrived in Washington until after the President had the second time nominated Irbey, so, out of regard for Representative Jones, he finally consented to Irbey's confirmation. Not that he hated Irbey the less, but that he respected Jones the more. He and Jones are friendly, and he did not wish to engender any ill-feeling over a postoffice of such small size and importance.

#### The Conflict Over Vancouver.

The next appointment to present itself was at Vancouver, where the term of Postmaster Lloyd Dubois has expired. Dubois is said to have made a good record, and is a candidate for reappointment, basing his claim on his record and some strong indorsements he has filed. But it seems that other men are preferred for this office. Representative Cushman wants to see Dan Crowley elevated to the postmastership, but naturally Crowley is not acceptable to Ankeny. The Walla Walla man favors C. G. Shaw, who, like Crowley, bears indorsements from the patrons of the office. It is not to be expected that Senator Foster will favor Cushman's candidate. That is something he never does. Therefore, it is reckoned that Foster will lend his sympathy, if not his support, to Shaw.

A somewhat similar situation exists at Castle Rock, an office but recently raised to the Presidential class. When the term of the fourth-class postmaster expired, Representative Cushman wanted to appoint A. F. Kirby. He learned, however, that because of the approaching elevation of the office, a new appointment would then have to be made, so he had Kirby placed temporarily in charge, although not regularly appointed. Now that Castle Rock is among the Presidential ranks, Cushman is pressing Kirby for postmaster, and in his behalf has filed numerous signed petitions, which it is claimed represent a majority of the patrons of the office. The Ankeny element in Castle Rock contest this, and allege that Kirby's petitions are padded, containing, on the

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

## SCHLEY ON WAY

### Reaches Portland This Morning.

### OVATION AT GRANT'S PASS

### Greeted by the Entire Population of the City.

### ADMIRAL'S FELICITOUS SPEECH

### His First Visit to the Land of Strong Men, Fair Women and Beautiful Fields—Hundreds Grasped His Hand.

#### Admiral Schley and Mrs. Schley were given a warm welcome to the state at Grant's Pass.

The Mayor of the city introduced the visitors to an enthusiastic assembly, who had waited some time for the delayed train.

In a little speech the Admiral praised the state, which he visits for the first time.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., March 9.—(Special.)—A grand ovation was given Admiral and Mrs. Schley as they passed through Grant's Pass this evening on their way to Portland. Fully 2000 people were at the train, and it was amidst the shouts and cheers of these, the music of the city band and the enthusiasm of the multitude that the great hero found himself when he appeared on the rear platform of his Pullman.

Admiral and Mrs. Schley were introduced by Mayor Bashor, who had met the party at Ashland. As the Admiral and his wife stepped out in view a regular Southern Oregon cheer went up from the throng. After quiet had been restored the Admiral expressed his sincere thanks for the cordial reception shown him. He said this is the first time he has visited the great State of Oregon.

"As we journeyed northward from the Skikyou this afternoon," said he, "and entered farther into your state, I was not long in being most favorably taken with your strong men, your fair women and your beautiful fields. Oregon is certainly a great state, and its people likewise great and patriotic. I love Oregon as I love every other state in the Union, and I have reason to be more proud of my country at the present time than ever before."

The brief but sincere words of the Admiral were loudly cheered by the throng. The train, which was due here at 6 o'clock, was one hour late, but notwithstanding this, all awaited its arrival. Hundreds grasped the hand of the Admiral, and as the train rolled out three great cheers were given for the naval hero.

#### SESSION IN NOVEMBER.

### Senators Say Earlier Date Will Interfere With Elections.

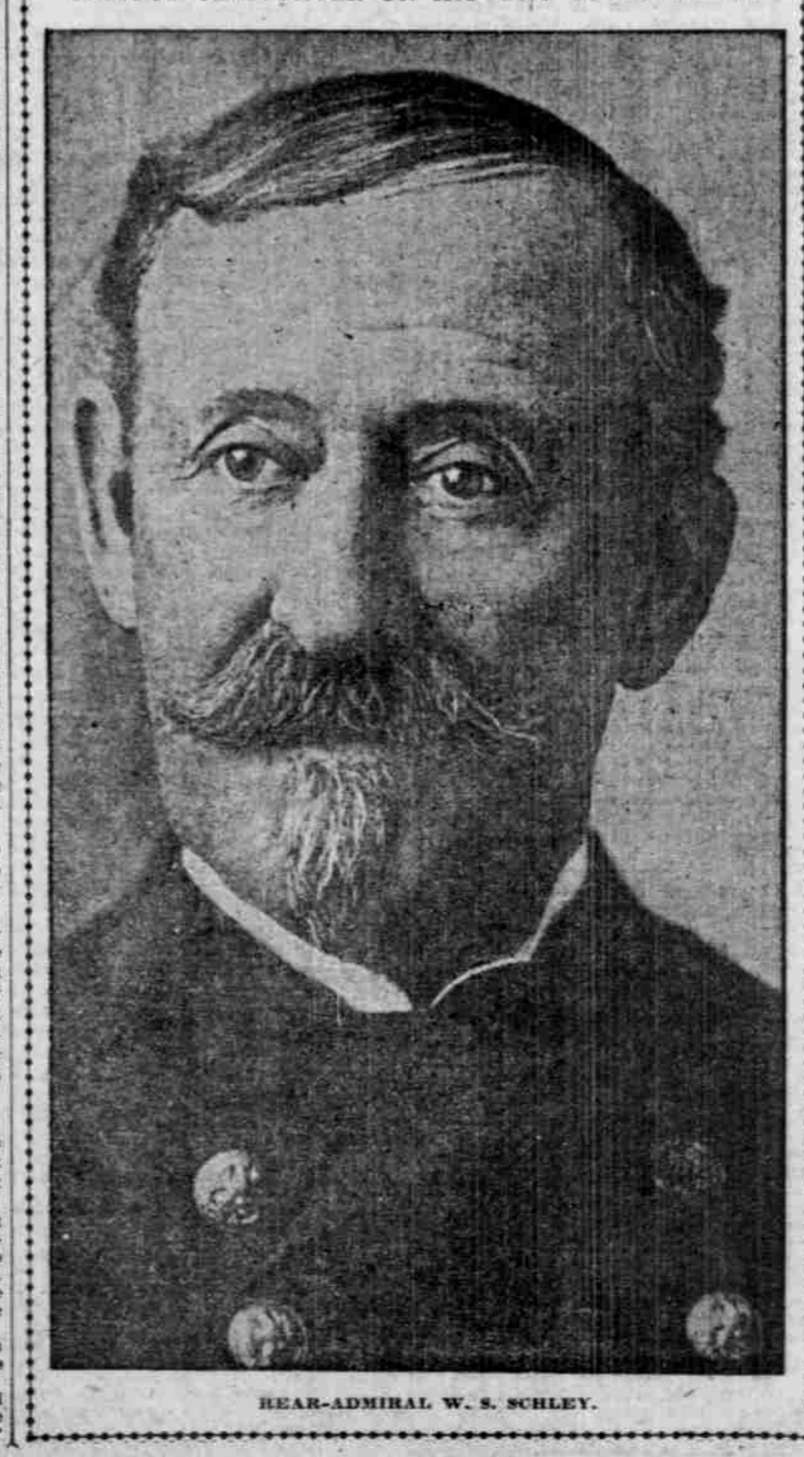
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 29.—If the advice of leading Republican Senators is followed, it is probable that Congress will be called in extra session November 3, a week after the Fall elections. Though the President is inclined to an early session in October, the objection to a session before the election is that it will interfere with the campaign, the allegation being made that many Senators and Republicans will be required for speeches in the states holding elections.

Of course, the President knows that this is not a valid argument, and while he will consult the wishes of his party friends in Congress as much as possible, he will be governed by what he thinks is the public interest.

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## FAMOUS SEAFIGHTER ON HIS WAY TO PORTLAND



HEAR-ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY.