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Orders in Regard to Postoffice Frauds.

### MACHEN POINT OF ATTACK

Accused of Giving Out Advance Information.

LOAN FROM POSTAL EMPLOYES

Beavers Accused of Promoting Legislation for Postal Clerks Union-Investigation Turns to Several More Bureaus.

Postal Officials Under Fire.

George W. Beavers, of New York, termer Superintendent of Salaries and

A. W. Machen, of Ohio, Superintendtendent of Division of Free Delivery.

James E. White, of Hillnois, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service. James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney-

General, who recently resigned,

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 14.—The investigation of affairs in the Postoffice Department is likely to continue for some time, as the induct was quite satisfactory, except for the duct was quite satisfactory, except for the insecurity of the emplacements of the sixis filed; to determine whether or not the officials arraigned are guilty. While the attacks just now center on A. W. Machen, Superintendent of Free Delivery, several bureaus of the department are under investigation, including not only the sal aries and allowance division, from which Beavers resigned, but the Rallway Mail Service, Law Office and other Postmaster-General Payne will probably have nothing more to say until the investigations are concluded beyond his matement of yesterday. It is charged by a number of business firms that Mr. Machen furnished advance information to ortain manufacturers of rural mail boxes and rural mail wagons which enabled them to enter the field ahead of their empetitors and procure contracts in ad-

rance of the establishment of routes. Loan From an Appointee.

Another ugly charge brought up against Machen is to the effect that several years ago he accepted a loan of money in con sideration of an appointment in the postal service. It was alleged that a woman applied to him for a position and some time later some friends of Machen calls on the woman and secured for Maches the loan of \$300. The woman subsequently was appointed to a position in the rural ervice and after serving elsewhere finally ecame a clerk in the department here. After several endeavors she secured, it is said, repayment of the loan. Machen says he recalls the case, but brands the story as false.

Public men familiar with conditions here have been saying that Machen's resignation or transfer is necessary for the good of the service and for reasonable discipline, if for no other motive. Machen however, is firmly holding his ground and making vigorous denial of all charges affecting his official or personal record. He has repeatedly declared that he will not resign.

Man to Succeed Typer.

The disclosures of improper conduct in the local division of the department nave created a vacancy in the office of Assistdivision of the department have ant Attorney-General, which will doubtessibe filled very soon. The position pays \$4500 a year, and is regarded as a good stepping-stone to higher political preferment. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, had a long conference today with Mr. Payne and urged the appoint ment of one of his constituents. Payne nnounced tonight that there would be no changes, pending the close of the inves-The Postmaster-General will also have

the appointment of a permanent superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances, a position that pays \$4000 a The subordinates in the department have already put forward John D. King for that position and, because h is from Wisconsin, his appointment is confidently predicted. But King's close association in the past with officials now under fire will provoke very stout opposi-

New Charge Against Beavers.

Additional charges have been filed at the department against Beavers, recently superintendent of the salaries and allowances, alleging that he was the agent of the Postal Clerks' Union in getting legislation from Congress for increasing the salaries of its members.

The inspectors are numerous at the de partment, and their reports have necessituted an addition to the usual sten graphic force of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General's office. Inspector Fosnes, ex-Director-General of Posts of Cuba, and one of Mr. Bristow's chief assistants in conducting the inquiry, was engaged today in the investigation of the Free Delivery Bureau. Inspector Thorpe, of New York, who has just returned to that city, is working on a detail here, and is believed to be looking into the charges affecting the recent readjutment of salaries and allowances for postal clerks in New York City.

AILES WILL BE A BANKER.

President Regrets Loss of Assistant Secretary of Treasury. WASHINGTON, April 14.-Milton Alles.

sever his connection with the department temorrow to accept the vice-presidency of the Riggs National Bank of Washing-ton. Following is President Roosevelt's letter accepting his resignation: "White House, Washington, March II, 1902.—My Dear Mr. Alles; I shall be away when your resignation comes in, and I

iso.—My Dear Mr. Alles: I shall be away when your resignation comes in, and I shall ask you to consider this letter as accepting it in advance. I trust I need not assure you of the very great regret I feel at your going. Of course, I understand that you cannot, in justice to yourself, refuse such an offer as has been made you, but both the Secretary and myself feel your going as a personal loss to us as well as to the service."

REPAIRS TO THE NEW MAINE. No Structural Weakness, but Sup-

ports of Turrets Are Weak. WASHINGTON, April 14—At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Bowies, the chief constructor, has prepared the following statement of the nature of the repairs to be made to the Maine:

Maine:

"The officers who have examined the turrets of the Maine have found that the damage consists largely in the loosening up and breaking of fastenings and rivets, and is in no respect due to general structural weakness of the stip. The supports under the roller are of the usual construction, being built up of plates and angles. Since the date of the design of the Maine, however, the use of smokeless powder Since the date of the design of the Maine, however, the use of smokeless powder with high pressure guns has been adopted, and the recoils allowed have been shortened. Both of these improvements, while desirable of themselves, have greatly increased the strain on the supporting structure, which in actual test of firing has proved inadequate.

"Were it not for the great weight of the revolving part of the turret, amounting to over 400 tons, the fitting of the additional stiffening in the supports, which has been decided to be necessary, would not be very elaborate work, but owing to

not be very elaborate work, but owing to the great superincumbent weight which must be supported and the inaccessibility of the parts, it is anticipated that the re-pairs will take some time. The deforma-

pairs will take some time. The deforma-tions of the deck in the vicinity of cer-tain six-inch guns, due to the same gen-eral cause, are much less important, and can be easily remedied.

"The chief constructor considers that no blame can be attached to be contractors for the Maine, as there we no evidence whatever of defective workmanship."

Captain Eugene H. Luetz, commanding the Maine, arrived here today and report-ed the condition of his ship, as shown by her Caribbean cruise.

"There is no structural weakness in the

### BALDWIN CALLED TO ACCOUNT. General Accused of Disparaging Fili-

pine and Negro Soldiers. pine and Negro Soldiers.

WAShaNGTON, April 15—The War Department has taken official cognizance of the reported statements of General Frank D. Baldwin, commander of the Department of the Colorado, in disparagement of the Filipinos and negroes as soldiers, and Secretary Root today directed that a formal inquiry be addressed to General Baldwin, asking whether or not he had been correctly quoted, ending a reply, no action will be taken of the department. General Baldwin is fresh from the Philipino General Baldwin is fresh from the Philip-pines, and has just assumed command of the Department of the Colorado.

The alleged remarks which he is alleged to have made are to the effect that one of his reasons for liking the Filipino as a soldier was the same that gave him a preference for the negro in the same capacity, that in a fight he was not worried about his safety, as it did not make any difference whether he got killed or not.

## Jubilee Gift Is Ten Volumes of Mes-

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14.—President Roosevelt has sent to Cardinal Gibbons, and His Eminence has forwarded by special messenger to Pope Leo XIII, a gift to be presented to the Holy Father on the celebration of his jubilee. The gift con-sists of ten handsomely bound volumes, containing all the messages and official documents of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Roosevelt. The gift was entrusted by Cardinal Gibbons to a clergyman, who sailed from New York for Naples today on the Liruria. Autograph letters from the Presi-lent and Cardinal Gibbons to His Hollness accompanied the gift.

Tried to Secure Prisoners' Release. WASHINGTON, April 14.-The diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Great Britain, which will appear in the forthcoming volume of "For-eign Relations," show that the United States was very active in its efforts to secure the release of the Americans taken prisoners of war by the British troops in South Africa during the Boer war. Notes passed with great frequency between Secretary Hay and Ambassador Choate and between Mr. Choate and the British For-eign Office in behalf of the prisoners.

ore Bonds to Be Refunded.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The Treasury Department today received \$3,489,100 in 2 and 4 per cent bonds for exchange into 2 per cent consols, making a total received under the Secretary's recent refunding offer of \$27,113.400. The Treasury officials regard the outlook for the refunding of a very large amount of bonds under this offer as extremely encouraging.

Palma Consults the Senators. HAVANA, April 14.—President Palma has summoned a conference of Adminis-

tration Senators, at which he will explain the United States' proposition for a new permanent treaty, and will ask the lead-ers their opinions before proceeding there-with. It is possible that the naval-station ment may be recalled from the Senate and incorporated with added pro-visions in the permanent treaty.

this city, has decided to accept the direc-torship of the United States Census Bu-reau, the position recently offered him by

North Will Run the Census

BOSTON, April 14 .- S. N. D. North, of

President Roosevelt. Bishop Tuttle Loses Legacy. NEW YORK. April 14.—Justice Blanck-ard in the Supreme Court today handed down a decision that the \$20,000 legacy left by the late Charlotte A. Mount to Bishop Daniel Tuttie, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Utah, for the purpose of crect-ing a church within the boundary of his ing a church within the boundary of his Episcopal jurisdiction, is void and cannot be sustained. By the decision the \$35,600 must be divided in accordance with the distribution of the residuary estate, as provided in the will.

To Operate on Miss Armour Again, NEW YORK, April 14.-Dr. Adolph Lor-nz, who, during his last visit to the

President of Manufacturers Speaks Out.

### CALLS THEM TYRANNOUS

Rejoices in Defeat of Labor Bills in Congress.

ASSOCIATION CHEERS HIM

Labor Unions Accused of Crime to Maintain Power, Tending Toward Socialism-Proposed Measures to Combat Them.

ion at the convention of the

New Orleans. President D. M. Parry sounded the

beynote with an assault on labor mions in his opening address. The same sentiments ran through the ous resolutions which were of-

C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., proposed a joint organization of em-

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.- The first day's session of the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers ended without any definite indication as to whether the organization will adopt as its own policy an aggressive hostility to union labor methods as outlined by President D. M. Parry in his annual report. Mr. Parry's attitude on the labor question was the chief point of interest for the delegates, and, it is declared, was the cause for the largest delegate representation in the history of the assotion. When Mr. Parry was introduced at the morning session he received a remark-able ovation, 600 delegates rising and cheering film vigorously and repeatedly. His report was immediately referred to

the committees.

At numerous times during the day, in resolutions and speeches, the matter of trades unionism came to the surface, but at no time was there a test vote on which the attitude of the convention was shown. The frequent outbursts of enthusiasm, however, showed intense feeling on the part of the members of the association, and there was every indication that the session tomorrow afternoon, when the report of the resolution committee will be submitted, will prove a live one. the committees. tted, will prove a live one.

After calling attention to the marked growth of the National Association of members on its roll, Mr. Parry immediate ly took up the question of the battle be tween the manufacturers and organized labor in connection with the eight-hour and anti-conspiracy bills, which were defeated at the last session of Congress. Referring to this contest, Mr. Parry said; "By its determined opposition to the assuage of the eight-hour and the antinjunction bilie this association performed what to my mind was a great public serv-

les, the full significance of which is, per-laps, not realized even by many who were foremost in condemning those measures. The mere defeating of these two bills does not tell the story. What was done that was much more important and far-reaching was to give an opportune check to socialistic impulse. It is impossible to hide our eyes to the fact that a large mass of the people, forgetful of the liber-ties and blessings they now enjoy, are with restless ardor striving to force the nation to what must eventually mean industrial disaster, if not anarchy and des

"Organized labor, an army presumably 2,000,000 strong, feeling its strength and exultant over many victories it had won, oncluded last Winter that the time was ripe to make Congress engraft upon the statute books of the nation its sprigs of socialism, legalizing those denials of in-dividual rights which it has heretofore ught to enjoin by force. It drew up and fathered the eight-hour and anti-injunc-tion bills, the former of which could well have been entitled 'An act to repeal the bill of rights guaranteeing the freedom of the individual, and the latter should have been termed 'A bill to legalize strikes

"The introduction in Congress of such neasures as these and the support they received there and from the press and public can only be regarded as ominous manifestations of the deep-seated power of an organization which in late years has had such an insidious growth that we find it dominating to a dangerous degree the whole social, political and govern-mental systems of the nation. Who can take note of the hundreds of strikes of the last year, of the many acts of aggression and ruthless violation of principles heretofore held dear by the American people. of the subservient and apologetic tone of of the subservient and appropriet one of many newspapers and public men towards those things, and also of the all too preva-lent antagonism toward capital without being impressed with the gravity of the situation? If organized labor had succeeded in getting its two bills enacted into law more measures of a similar char-acter would have followed close upon the heels, and we should have found socialiam stealing upon us at a rapid rate.
"It is well that those who would revo-lutionize the social order, should at the

very inception of their national programme with organized resistance, and it was fortunate that there was in associa-tion strong enough to checkmate the in-fluence of organized labor this last Winter, and that at a time when in the full enz, who, during his last visit to the United States, performed a number of bloodless surgical operations, arrived here today on the ateamer Lakin from Genoa. He goes to Chicago to remove the cast from the hip of Lollta Armour, daughter of J. Ogden Armour, upon whom he operated when he made his visit to America.

ganized labor as at present conducted, the people, I firmly believe, will place their stamp of disapproval upon it, and it will dwindle in power faster than it grew. Perhaps a new form of unioniem will take its place—a beneficent unionism—for the right of the workmen to organize within the spirit of the Federal Constitution is not to be disputed. The employers of this country have no quarrel with the men that work for them considered as individuals. The weifare of those who told in our factories calls for our most earnest consideration. But what we must protest against is the unwarrantable usurpation of rights and the disastrous industrial policy which characterizes them in their present associated capacity.

"Organized labor knows but one law, and that is the law of physical force—the

"Organized labor knows but one law, and that is the law of physical force—the law of the Huns and Vandals, the law of the savage. All its purposes are accomplished either by actual force or by the threat of force. It does not place its reliance in reason and justice, but in strikes, boycotts and coercion. It is, in all essential features, a mob power knowing no master except its own will and is continually condemning or defying the constitution. master except its own will and is contin-ually condemning or defying the consti-tuted authorities. The stronger it grows the greater a menace it becomes to the continuance of free government, in which all the people have a voice. It is, in fact, a despotism springing into being in the midst of liberty-loving people.

"In setting itself up as a power inde-pendent of the power of the state it does not regard itself as bound to observe the lith amendment of the constitution of the

14th amendment of the constitution of the United States, which declares that no state shall attempt to abridge the privileges or right of life, liberty and property of any citizen.

Crimes Due to Strikes.

"It has not hesitated to resort to vio-lence and the destruction of property to compel the acceptance of its demands. Its history is stained with blood and ruin. mistory is stathed with blood and ruin. Many a man whose only fault was that he stood upon his rights has been made to suffer outrage, and even death, and many an employer has been brought face to face with financial ruin. These wrongs cry unto heaven, and yet an unaroused public sentiment too often permits them to go unheeded and unpunished.

"It now demands of the public and of Congress the privilege to violate the laws forbidding violence and property destruc-tion that it may continue to maintain its

on that it may continue to maintain its power through terrorism.

"It extends its tactics of coercion and intimidation over all classes, dictating to the press and to the politicians, and strangling independence of thought and American manhood.

"It denies to those outside its cooler the "It denies to those outside its ranks the

individual right to dispose of their labor as they see fit—a right that is one of the most sacred and fundamental of American liberty.
"It holds a bludgeon over the head of the employer, laying down the terms upon which he shall be permitted to do business. It says to him that he must deal direct with the union; that while he shall

pay the men who work in his factory they shall be beholden more to the union than to him for their positions; that he cannot employ or discharge men without the in-

dorsement and consent of the union; and that he must pay them the wage fixed by the union without regard to their individu-al worth or the economic ability of the Arraignment of Unions. "It denies to the individual the right of being his own judge as to the length of time he shall work, and as to how much he shall do within the time prescribed. It takes no account of the varying degree of natural aptitude and powers of endur-

(Concluded on Page 7.)

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER. National Affairs.

of Postoffice scandal widening. Page 1. President Roosevelt in Yellowstone Park.

ermany asked to explain treatment of mis sionaries. Page 10. Domestic. President of Manufacturers' Association de-nounces labor unions. Page 1. Stock-jobbing by Steel Trust officials. Page 2

Evidence of Italian vendetta in New York Porto Rico grand jury investigates smuggling in Navy. Page 2. Ireat strikes threaten Chicago and New York.

Rumored plans to save the merger. Page 2.

Tornado kills ten people in Alabama. Page L Politics. Deal between Foster and Hamilton about Ser Hanna on Presidential outlook. Page 2.

Grover Cleveland on the race problem. Page 3. Foreign. Europe postpones tariff war on United States.

Combes demands inquiry into boodle scandal Sonilla triumphant in Honduras. Page 10. Sports.

cores of Pacific Coast League: Oakland Z. Portland 0; Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 6 Seattle 2, Sacramento 1. Page 6. cores of Pacific National League: Spokane 3, Portland 2; Los Angeles 4, Helena 3; Seattle 3, Tacoma 2; San Francisco 3, Butte 0,

Bench show opens today. Page 6. Shamrock III wins race without trying. Page 6
Pacific Coast. Foster is a cumdidate to succeed himself.

Salmon fishing season opens. Page 4. Acts of illegal fishermen. Page 4. Bids on school land bring rich returns. Page 4. Telegraphic connection with Alaska so pleted. Page 4. Chase of McKinney, the outlaw. Page 5.

Smallpox scare dies away. Page 5

Making of Granges in old Yamhill. Page 4. Commercial and Marine. Big profit in beet sugar. Page 15. Henry Clews' Wall-street letter. Page 14. ur a heavy seller of July wheat. Page

Prices recover on New York stock market ferries shut out Northern apples at San Francisco. Page 15. Probable high-water stage in the Columbia this

Work on lighthouse tender Heather. Page 14 Maiden voyage of steamer Kalser Wilhelm II. Page 14.

Portland and Vicinity. George C. Brownell tells of his fidelity to Hernn Page 10. Many cargoes for South Africa. Page 14. Both sides gain a point in the strike. Page 16.

General passenger agents accept invitations come to Portland. Page 16. His fortune delayed, Nic Tommerschein Taxpayers' list will be swelled when new law goes into effect. Page 11.

Fruit prospects good. Page 12.

dicemen show great form in speed trials. Page 10.

Still a Candidate to Succeed Himself.

### DEAL WITH HAMILTON

One or Other Will Finally Get Out of Way.

IT'S ALL FRIENDLY, YOU KNOW

But Pierce County Will Still Try to Retain the Senatorship-The Tie-Up With Ankeny-Hopkins' Appointment.

> United States Senator Foster, of A deal has been made by which he

for control of Pierce County. Whichever of the two pulls out in the end will have to face the opposition of

mending appointments which were real ly made on the advice of his friends and by not getting the credit he de-

ex-Senator John L. Wilson, Foster has lost ground by re

served for legislation he secured.

TACOMA. April 16.-(Special.)-Whatever fight there is in Pierce County over the United States Senatorial nomination will be precipitated by the so-called Wilson faction of the Republican party. The opposition will get together on a candi-

date and there is no doubt that the uestion will be settled soon, Either Foster or Hamilton will get out of the way. The two are friends and have worked politics together. They are both equally anxious to win, but they will not make a fight against each other for control of the county. It will be decided between their friends which man is to be the candidate and then some one's

oom will have collapsed. This programme, while it has been hinted at and striven for during several weeks, was really agreed upon during the last seven days. It was felt that a fight factions of the anti-Wilson wing would simply result in aiding a Wilson-Cushman combination to control the next Legislative delegation, something that has been impossible heretofore. Even should the Wilson faction be defeated, it was believed a fight would result in sending a half-hearted delegation to Olympia, and that is not the way Pierce wants to do politics. Hamilton is a member of the State Senate, and if the decision of a conference between friends of the two Senatorial candidates goes against him he will head another Foster delegation and will again make Foster's fight. Since Hamilton has been in the habit of winning the fights he makes. Foster's friends have been elated over this pledge, though it was something they might have ex-

pected Hamilton to propose United States Senator Foster has not returned from Washington, but his prisecretary, Thomas Sammons, has been in the state for more than a week, Sammons is looking over the ground. The story, printed by The Oregonian a few weeks ago, to the effect that there was opposition in the anti-Wilson faction to Foster, has awakened his friends to the situation, and Sammons came West to investigate. He has been endeavoring to locate the cause of the deflection from Foster, and if possible to stem the tide. In any event he is preparing to have something to show Foster relative to the situation when the Senator returns from

Washington. In the meantime it is announced by Foster's friends that he is to be considered a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed himself. This position is taken since it is easier to withdraw from a race than it is to re-enter a contest,

Straightening Out the Kinks. Prior to the coming of Foster, his friends are endeavoring to straighten out ome of the complications that have arisen during the past four years. Among others they are attempting to shoulder the responsibility for whatever appointments have been made upon Foster's political advisors. It has been pointed out that each appointment has been made upon the recommendation of the leading politicians of the dominant Republican

faction in this state. Even the appointment of Hopkins for United States Marshal, which Washington politicians outside the inner circle of Foster's advisers have been inclined to believe was Foster's own choosing, is declared to have been advised and urged by the anti-Wilson or Foster-Ankeny leaders. This programme included, of ourse, the recommendation of Crocker for Collector of Customs and is really the political move from which have arisen all the complications that beset Foster at Washington. Out of this fight grew the bitter opposition of Cushman and Wilson's persistent fight over each of Foster's recommendations, for it was an attempt to shelve Clarence Ide, the intimate friend of both Cushman and Wil-

Now it is stated and even shown that before Foster made this move which has involved him so deeply he was urged to do so by the political advisers who have been criticising him since and who are now looking for another Senatorial candidate. Then Foster's friends go down the

line and show that, aside from those men (Concluded on Page 5.)