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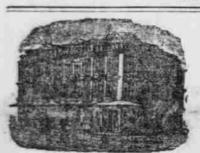
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National Grange Elects Officers.

ROCHCESTER, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The National Grange today elected officers as follows: Aaron Jones, of Indiana, Na-tional Worthy Master; J. N. Newcomb, Steward; Treasurer, Eva Golden, Colo., Steward: Treasurer, Eva 8. McDowell, Rome, N. Y.; Secretary, C. M. Freeman, Washington, D. C.; Gate-keeper, B. O. Patterson, Conn.; Ceres, Mrs. Gilver Wiler, Magnolla, Ill.; Pomona, Mrs. E. M. Derby, Delaware; Flora, Mrs. Raine, Monticello, Mo.; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Laura Rapp, California; Members of the Executive Committee, O. J. Bell, O. J. Hardwick, Vermoni. Bell, O. J. Hardwick, Vermont. The convention adopted a resolution indorsing woman suffrage.

Cause of Activity of Italy.

ROME, Nov. 18.-The departure from New Orleans of the Duke of Abruszi on the Italian cruiser Liguria, bound for Santo Domingo, while being caused by the Dominican revolution, is connected also with the trouble between Santo Domingo and Italy concerning the indem-nity due to Italian residents. About three months ago, Oreste Savini, the Italian Consul-General at Havana, went to Santo Domingo and made an agreement with the Diminican government under the

Panama's Minister and Hay Make Terms.

CANAL TERMS ARE LIBERAL

No Time Will Be Lost in Ratifying Them.

NO DISPUTE ON ANY POINT

President Roosevelt Will Not Send the Document to the Senate Until Present Work Is Out of Way.

POINTS OF THE TREATY.

Pollowing are the concessions Panams will make to the United States;

jurisdiction over the canal strip is

May fortify the line and terminals and may police it with troops. Terminal cities of Panama and Color pass completely under United States

Money consideration is the same, bu Panama, instead of Colombia, is to receive the \$10,000,000. Canal is to be neutral, and open to all nations on even terms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Hay and M. Philippe-Buna-Varilla, the Minister of Panama, at 6 o'clock this evening. signed the Huy-Buna-Varilla treaty, pro viding for the construction of the Panama canal by the United States. The ceremony occurred in Secretary Hay's study The Panama Minister arrived at Mr. Hay's house promptly at 6 o'clock, having made an appointment with the Secretary for a conference at that hour. He was sur-prised to find that the Secretary had before him the treaty engrossed in duplicate. The Secretary informed M. Buna-Varilla that he was ready to sign the treaty. The Minister read the document carefully, and then he and Secretary Hay attached their signatures to it.

Exchange Hearty Congratulations. Hearty congratulations were exchanged. ind it was agreed that the news of the signing of the treaty should be kept from public for the present. President M. Buna-Varilla sent a confidential ca-

treaty had been signed, No time will be lost by Panama in rati fying the new treaty. Whether the ratification will be made by the government at Panama, or whether the commission which arrived here tonight will be cabled power to ratify it, has not yet been determined. The exchange of ratifications will occur in Washington,

The Secretary and Minister refused to comment on the ceremony. The only official admission that can be had is that the matters of the terms of the treaty are practically settled. The treaty in its text cannot be made public at this moment for two reasons: First-Because of the unwritten law

which obliges the State Department to swalt the pleasure of the Senate in this matter of publicity. Second-Because the President has not

yet determined when the convention shall be submitted to the Senate for ratification His present purpose is to withhold it until there is reasonable assurance that its consideration will not obstruct any of the legislation for which the present special session of Congress has been called. Substance of the Treaty.

Although the treaty has not been made

public, the Associated Press is enabled to give the substance of the document. It onsists of between 22 and 25 articles, but the main points of the convention are contained in the first six articles.

The keynote of the treaty is the pro vision in one of the very first articles by which Panama cedes to the United States whatever land or lands in the Republic of Panama, this Government shall find desirable in connection with the building or the operation and maintenance of the canal. In addition, the treaty gives to the United States abundant sovereignty over the canal strip, which, it is understood, comprises between eight and ten miles on each side of the canal. Within this zone, the power of the United States is as absolute as if the zone were part and parcel of this country. -

In general, it may be said that while the new treaty contains many of the provisions of the rejected Hay-Herran treaty, it is not based on that convention, but follows not only the spirit, but the letter of the Spooner act. Thus, instead of the lease for a fixed period of the canal strip, this new treaty provides for a perpetual grant of the right of way to the United States, and instead of a complicated provision for courts of fixed composition, half American and half Colombian, to administer justice over the canal strip, the new treaty permits this Government to exercise the most complete jurisdiction thereon.

Can Fortify Terminals.

Permission also is given the United States to fortify the line and the terminals, and it may police it with troops. That portion of the treaty dwelling with the fortification of the terminals is rather general, but sufficiently explicit not to be misunderstood

The Cities of Panama and Colon retain terms of which the indemnity was to be pald. The Dominican government, howpaid. The Dominican government, how-ever, has failed to fulfill the agreement. tain public order and sanitary conditions

the satisfaction of the United States, Failure to do this gives the United States, ecording to the treaty, the right to force strict compliance with the wishes of this Government in this direction, and the United States can even use force to compel obedience to its rules as to public order and public health in these cities. The money consideration is the same in the new treaty as in the Hay-Herran convention, with the exception that the \$10,bia. The treaty further provides that the

canal is to be neutral and open to all na-

tions on even terms. Two-thirds of the treaty concerns details of administration, which, while not necessary to the efficacy of the convention, will, it is believed, commend the new treaty to many members of the Senate who have picked flaws in the defunct Hay.

Secretary Hay had a conference with the Panama Minister late last night, and the general terms of the treaty, were agreed

Help Him Decide on Form of Treaty. Secretary Hay was at first somewhat un decided as to whether the treaty should be an amended form of the Hay-Herran convention or an entirely new paper. This point was decided at a luncheon at the Secretary's house today, at which were present Secretary Root, Attorney-General Knox and a number of leading Senators, Their unanimous opinion was that an entirely new treaty would be the more favorably received by the Senate.

After lunch, a slight change in the original draft of the treaty was made. Secretary Hay went to the State Department at 4 o'clock, and after the convention had been engrossed and the necessary arrangements completed for signing it he returned to his residence with the treaty in duplicate, there to await the arrival of the

The contention of the Washington Govrnment that the capital of the new republic be not located in either Panama or Colon was not pressed by Secretary Hay when he found that the Panama government was earnestly opposed to it, and the treaty makes no such provision. This, however, is not regarded by the Secretary as a vital point, in view of the extensive rights which the United States has throughout the canal strip, and its especially wide jurisdiction at the terminal cities. This is the only point in the negotiations which caused the expression of a difference of opinion.

Commissioners Reach C pital. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.-The Panama sioners, Frederick Boyd and Dr. M. Amador, arrived here shortly before midnight from New York. They were met by M. Bunau-Varilla, the Panama Minister, who explained to them the pro-visions of the new canal treaty signed tonight. The commissioners expressed their satisfaction with the convention.

LONDON IS ASTONISHED.

Belief Is General That Colombia Will Bow to the inevitable.

LONDON, Nov. 19 .- Astonishment was caused here by the signing of a Panama canal treaty in Washington. Such a speedy conclusion of the treaty was unthe morning papers appear without even the bare announcement of the event. sevelt was advised of the signing, and garded as a foregone conclusion, ution, however. there is not a single expression of doubt blegram to his government stating the as to the ratification of the treaty by (Concluded on Page 7.)

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Roosevelt Will Speak for '05 Exposition.

MENTION IN HIS MESSAGE

Congress Will Be Urged to Give \$2,125,000.

LEADERS A LITTLE OFFISH

Senator Mitchell is Asked Not to Make a Request for Indorsement, but Cannot Be Swayed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washday told Senator Mitchell he would be injured by the enforcement of the treaty glad in his forthcoming message to Congreas to commend the bills now pending in \$2.125,000 for the Lewis and Clark Exposi- will react to the detriment of a promising

Senator Mitchell called at the White letter of the delegation asking the President to make mention of the Exposition in his message. He said, however, he would be obliged to do so over a protest from a certain quarter, which he would not name, but which is supposed to be the Republican leaders of the House,

Senator Mitchell thanked the President for the indorsement which he will make and assured him favorable mention in his message would do much to lighten the burden of the Oregon delegation, and at the same time be very gratifying to the people of Oregon, who are expecting a liberal appropriation.

SAYS HE CAN CLEAR HIMSELF.

Attorney Grigsby, of Alaska, Confers With Department of Justice. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

ington, Nov. 18.-District Attorney Grigsby, of the Nome district, Alaska, had a conference with officials of the Department of Justice today concerning charges lodged against him, and subsequently investigated by special agents of the department. While he confidently asserts he will readily clear himself, the findings expected. The news of the signing of the treaty came too late to cause an extensive newspaper comment, and several of a case against him than the original of special agents are not in Grigsby's charge that he was absent from his post of duty without authority.

It is alleged in the charges against him that his relations with certain business interests were such as to make it improper for him to continue to hold office, derelict in the prosecution of certain cases that were brought under his jurisdiction,

While it is not known what the decision of the Attorney-General will be, it is believed that Grigsby will be relieved. He halls from South Dakota and has the backing of the delegation from that state. who will probably intercede in his behalf when his case goes to the President.

ASSIGNMENT FOR MITCHELL

Oregon Senator Is to Go on the Committee on Judiciary.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 18-It is reported today that Senator Mitchell, in addition to the committeeships he now holds, will be assigned place on interoceanic canals, which will

consider the new Panama treaty. He will also remain on the committee on Pacific Islands, that will consider his Hawalian report and pending bills, as well as the committee on postoffices.

LISTEN TO VOICE OF PEOPLE. Washington Men For the Cuban Bill,

Against Own Judgment. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, Nov. 18.-In response to a number of inquiries from his constituents as to his attitude toward the Cuban bill, now pending in the House, Representative Jones today issued the following state

this measure. I opposed it at the last session of Congress, and the objections to the bill are even stronger today than at that time. However, the Republicans of Washington in their convention last year adopted this provision in their platform We indorse the foreign and domestic policy of President Roosevelt, and instruct our delega-tion in Congress to support the same.

"This provision was put in directly in view of the Cuban matter. The people ndorsed it by a big majority, and I feel compelled, as the representative of the people, to express the wish of the people not my own personal opinion and judgment, and vote for the motion."

It is known, by the way, that every member of the Washington delegation takes the same position as Mr. Jone toward the Cubañ reciprocity treaty, and the pending bill putting it in force. They are convinced that the importance of the beet-sugar industry of their state is such as to justify them in opposing the reciprocity proposition. They maintain that ington, Nov. 18.-President Roosevelt to- the beet-sugar industry generally will be and believe this Government is not called upon to extend to Cuba any concession on Congress calling for an appropriation of its sugar, especially when such concession home industry, but recently established in their own and other states. However, House this morning to present the joint in view of the expressed will of the Republicans of the state the delegation will vote solid for the pending legislation, although under protest.

MAY MAKE SMOOT AN ISSUE. Democratic Senators, as a Rule, Are Against the Utahan.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 18.-Democrats of the Senate are, as a rule, lining up against Senator Smoot. It is not clear yet that the protests against the Utah Senator will be made a party question on that side of the Chamber, but such a result is not altogether improbable, as the case may become more serious than it has generally been regarded.

There are a few Republican Senators who are inclined to view the charges as worthy of the most careful investigation.

FORBIDS CATHOLICS TO GO. Priest Places School of Miss Helen M. Gould Under a Ban.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 18 .- Rev. T. J. Early, rector of the Catholic Church at Irvington, has forbidden the children of Catholic parents in his parish to attend the sewing school which, for years, has been maintained by Miss Helen M. Gould. About 300 children attend the

Father Early's first objection was made when some of the Catholic children at-tended a luncheon given by Miss Gould and it is also alleged that he has been on Friday. At this luncheon, meat was served and the Catholic children partook of it, unmindful of the day. As soon as Father Early learned of this, he put the school under a ban. Since then, there has been some correspondence between

the priest and Miss Gould.

Another thing the priest objected to was that a hymn was sung at the opening of the affair. In her reply to that complaint Miss Gould told him it has been her wish to have the daily sessions of the class opened by readings from the Scriptures, but out of deference to the Roman Catholic children she had refrained from having this done. In the future, her original wish would be car-

The sewing school has been in existence since Miss Gould was a young girl, when she taught sewing to the daugh-ters of the men employed upon her mitteeships he now holds, will be assigned to the committee on judiciary, retaining his chairmanship of coast defenses and his making of shirtwaists, suits and simple

Jury Returns Verdict of Not Guilty.

ORDERED BY THE JUDGE "Personally, I am strongly opposed to

No Evidence to Show Any Illegal Act.

SIGNAL VICTORY FOR DEFENSE

Mr. Moody Receives Congratulations and Expresses Satisfaction at Uncovering of Malice of Personal Enemies,

MALCOLM A. MOODY EXONER-ATED.

THE JUDGE-In the whole case there is nothing tending to show an unlawful design on the part of the defendant in respect to any of the matters with which he stands charged. Will some one write out a verdict of acquittal immediately? THE VERDICT-We, the jurers in the

case of the United States vs. Malcoim A Moody, find the defendant not ION LEWIS. MR, MOODY-Of course, the notoriety of this baseless accusation has been mortifying to me, as it would be to any self-respecting man. I have never had any apprehension of the result when I could get my case in open court and meet the slanderers face face. The evidence disclosed what I predicted-that the charge was the result of malice of personal enemies, who used the woman as an instrument, themselves remaining under cover. I have uncovered them, and am satisfied.

Ex-Representative Malcolm A. Moody is acquitted and exonerated. Before the hearing of the case was completed, Judge hearing of the case was completed, Juliac Bellinger ordered that a verdict of ac-quittal be returned. After listening to a brief argument on the essential points in the action, the Judge expressed the con-viction that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Moody was guilty of any illegal act in the transaction through which he was alleged to have embezzled and opened a letter belonging to Mrs. Margaret L. Conroy. Without permitting the case to proceed any further, he took the matter in his own hands, commanded the verdict be prepared immediately, and ordered a jury to sign it for the jury.

referred a jury to sign it for the jury, Before ordering the case disposed of in this manner, the Judge took occasion to pick to pieces the chain of evidence that the prosecution had attempted to prove "by inference," and stated that no evi-dence had been brought out to show that there was any illegal design back of any act Mr. Moody had performed relative to the transaction involved.

Second Count Invalid.

The case received a severe blow yester-day morning when Judge Bellinger anced that upon further consideration he had decided that the second count of the indictment was erroneous and invalid. This count, he stated, charged two of-fenses that were not included under the statutes upon which the count was based, and as a result that count would have to be omitted. This left but one count, the first one,

charging that Mr. Moody took from the to Mrs. Conroy, with the intent to ob-struct her correspondence and to pry into er business secrets. The Judge held that the prosecution ould not use alleged acts and designs

arising subsequent to the act of taking the letter from the postoffice. To prove that it had been taken with the design alleged in the complaint. He held that all of the letters taken at the time the Conroy document was secured must have been taken with the same purpose in view, and that the evidence, instead of showing that they had been secured with the intent to obstruct correspondence, showed that they had been taken for the

No Evidence Letter Was Opened. It was also held by the Judge that the

evidence by which the prosecution sought to prove that Mr. Moody had opened any letter of Mrs. Conroy's and had taken a receipt from it was by inference, and such weak inference that it was not worthy of consideration as evidence. He also informed the District Attorney that his argument in support of a contention that subsequent acts established the design of prior acts was far-fetched, to say the least. The Judge pointed out that such an argument was but an effort to make the incentive of subsequent acts ex post facto in its effect upon prior acts.
It was for these reasons that an acquittal was ordered without delay and without giving the jury a chance to consider the

ed to many of those who had been follow-ing the testimony closely, and recognized the state of affairs. Possibly the majority did not expect it to end as it did, but there was apparently little doubt as to what the jury would have done, had the case been given to it. Signal Victory for Mr. Moody.

The result of the case was not unexpect-

The acquittal is a signal victory for Mr. Moody over those whose malice and per-sonal spite is alleged to have been at the bottom of the affairs leading up to the

When the case was called in court yesterday morning Judge Beilinger took occa-sion to reverse a decision made the day before, permitting the second count of the indictment to stand. This count accused the defendant with having taken "a letter from the postoffice," and with having taken "a letter that had been in the post-office." In his first decision the Judge held that the two clauses referred to one alleged crime. Yesterday he changed his decision and held that two crimes were charged, according to the construction of the court, and as a consequence that por-tion of the indictment was invalid. It was

(Concluded on Page II.)

IN COMMAND OF AMERICAN FORCES AT PANAMA

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REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY GLASS.

Rear-Admiral Henry Glass, now in command of the American forces at Panama has a distinguished record as a fighting sailor. He served throughout the Civil War in a brilliant manner, and during the Spanish War convoyed the first division of troops to Manila, and incidentally captured the Ladrone Islands. Admiral Glass, who was appointed to the Navy from Illinois in 1860, is a member of various milltary and naval orders, and received his appointment as Rear-Admiral in 1961. He was born in Kentucky, January 7 1844. A volume on marine international law was