

VANCOUVER RIOTS MEAN EXCLUSION

Help to Solve Problem in United States.

JAPAN TO LIMIT EMIGRATION

Must Make Concessions to Please British Ally.

TREAT AMERICA THE SAME

Restriction of Coolie Emigration to Both United States and Canada Only Settlement—Negotiations With Great Britain Begun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—That a stringent exclusion treaty between America and Japan is measurably nearer realization than the most optimistic administration official could have believed 48 hours ago, is the judgment of the members of the diplomatic corps. This long-sought object is expected to be attained, perhaps, as an indirect result of the mobbing of the Japanese at Vancouver, B. C., last Saturday night. Officials here deplore what they view as an unfortunate and unwarranted infraction of the treaty rights of the Japanese, but they do not fail to perceive at once the important bearing that this incident will probably have upon the negotiations between the State Department and the Japanese Ambassador, looking to the drafting of a treaty that shall limit the incoming of Japanese coolies instead of allowing the subject to be dealt with in the present loose fashion by what amount to semi-official undertakings on the part of the Japanese government to withhold passports to coolies coming directly to the United States.

Restriction is Sole Solution.

The belief that a treaty is now within sight is based on the conviction of officials that the Japanese government will now be brought face to face with the fact that, as it cannot discriminate between Great Britain and America in the matter of demands for fair treatment for its subjects, and must by this time be convinced that the problem presented is really a radical one, the only solution will lie in the formal recognition by Japan of the right to restrict coolie immigration not only in America, but in British Columbia, Australia and other British colonies. To take any other view, it is pointed out here, would mean a breach of the alliance with Great Britain, of which the Japanese have been so proud, and which they regard as so necessary to the development of their ambitious schemes for the exploitation of the East. For, though the British government may, and doubtless will, apologize for the Vancouver affair and even pay an indemnity, a repetition of the incident is believed to be almost certain, unless the British government yields to the demands of the British Columbians in the matter of restriction of Japanese immigration.

Negotiations Already Begun.

As a matter of fact, negotiations are already afoot between the British and the Japanese government to regulate the influx of coolie labor into the British colonies. The Vancouver incident, it is believed here, will hasten the negotiations to a conclusion and, if Japan enters into treaty relations of that kind with Great Britain, it cannot be far off from doing so with America, so that there is, after all, a prospect that Secretary Root and Ambassador Aoki will soon again be in conference on this subject.

SETTLED IN CIVIL COURTS

Japanese Consul Thinks Riots Will Cause No International Row.

SEATTLE, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—In the opinion of Japanese Consul S. Hiramatsu, the anti-Japanese riots at Vancouver are not apt to assume international significance. The Consul returned to Seattle last evening from Vancouver and today described his personal share in the rioting as follows: "Commissioner K. Ishii, Acting Consul Matsubara, of San Francisco, and myself were met at Blaine by Consul Morikawa, of Vancouver, on Saturday evening. At the time the Consul left Vancouver, 9 P. M., there was no sign of rioting. The four of us reached Vancouver at 11:30 P. M. and the rioting was then at its height. The mob made in all five rounds of the Japanese and Chinese quarters, and as the four of us drove up in our carriage the crowd was making its fourth round. "We drove directly through the crowd, which made way for us and offered no violence whatever. I observed the actions of the crowd closely, and perceived that their activities were confined to the smashing of windows. No persons were attacked, and but one Japanese, so far as I could learn, was hurt at all. He was struck on the lip by a flying rock, by accident.

Furthermore, the stoning was being done by not more than 20 boys and young men. The rest of the crowd, which numbered several thousands, was made up of onlookers who followed the boys from one street to another, but took no part in the demonstration. "There was no call for any action on my part and I cannot say with certainty just what Consul Morikawa decided upon, though I am of the opinion that he wired

the facts both to Tokio and to the Consul-General at Ottawa. Because of the irresponsibility of the rioters, I hardly think that the matter will assume any political significance, though the damage done was far greater and the crowds much larger than in San Francisco. The owners of damaged property may put in claims therefor, but that is a matter that will be settled by the civil courts."

MAY BE OUTBREAK TONIGHT

Arrival of Japanese on Montague Likely to Provoke Riot.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 10.—(Special.)—If the steamship Montague, due in Vancouver tomorrow with a shipload of Japanese laborers, attempts to land her men, there is serious danger of an outbreak of rioting. Though Vancouver is quiet now, the situation has not improved, for the Japanese have purchased every available firearm in both Vancouver and New Westminster. The Vancouver authorities, becoming alarmed over the sale of weapons to the Japanese, for-



Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Pastor of New Free Synagogue in New York City.

JAPAN TRUSTS JOHN BULL

ISHII TREATS RIOT WITH DIPLOMATIC TACT.

Says Relations With Great Britain Too Close to Be Severed by Incident at Vancouver.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 10.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Vancouver, B. C., says: "That Japan does not intend to make an international affair of the Japanese riots which have occurred in Vancouver became known tonight, when, in an interview, K. Ishii, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, stated: "I have received cable dispatches from the Japanese government at Tokio to the effect that Japan will not make an international incident of the riots of the past few days. The relations between Japan and Great Britain are too close and too friendly to be destroyed by this incident. Of course the resident Japanese of Vancouver will demand payment for damages, but as far as the government of Japan is concerned there will be no official representation. "Ishii leaves tomorrow for Ottawa and is of the belief that further rioting in Vancouver will not occur. The situation is being handled diplomatically. "The Chinese and Japanese strike, which went into effect this morning, was called off this afternoon and the Chinese and Japanese will go back to work tomorrow morning. In contrast with this, the white labor unions are debating tonight whether to call a general strike tomorrow morning in all places where both white labor and Orientals are employed. "Vancouver and all other cities of British Columbia are facing what may become the greatest strike in the history of Western Canada."

DEMONSTRATION IN SEATTLE

Exclusion League Will Repeat Vancouver Incident on Larger Scale.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 10.—(Special.)—The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League is planning to repeat the demonstration made at Vancouver last Saturday, in Seattle. A big delegation of Canadians will be brought here to take part in a monster demonstration, declared to be even greater in size than the one that wrecked the Oriental quarters in Vancouver. Local officials of the Exclusion League say that they will not permit any violence, but that their local demonstration will be even more remarkable than the one in Canada.

ORIENTALS READY TO FIGHT

Called Into City and Armed to Guard Their Houses.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 10.—The Chinese and Japanese quarters of Vancouver are practically in a state of siege. Hundreds of revolvers and guns were sold to Orientals until the police prohibited the sale of firearms to any one. Every Chinese merchant goes about with an armed bodyguard and beside the entrance to every Chinese store stands a Mongolian with a Winchester rifle. "All the Chinese cooks, millmen, laborers and all the Japanese working in the city and in the country within a radius of 15 miles from Vancouver, have been summoned to the Oriental quarter and are filling all the houses. Besides the firearms, knives, stones, bottles and bricks are in stock, ready to repel the attack of a mob at any future occasion."

SAND AND ASHES FALL FROM SKY

Volcanic Eruption at Dutch Harbor.

PANIC AMONG THE VILLAGERS

Earth Felt to Quiver, Then Heavy Detonations Heard.

DAY IS TURNED TO NIGHT

Disturbance Believed to Be Due to Activity of Mount Makushin. Decks of Revenue Cutter Rush Are Buried in the Debris.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Volcanic eruptions accompanied by terrific electric storms and slight seismic disturbances, on September 1 threw the whites and natives of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, into a state of terror for several hours, while tons of gray-black sand and ashes well upon the land, as far as the eye could reach. A difference of opinion prevails among the islanders as to which volcano was in eruption. Some of the inhabitants of Dutch Harbor are of the opinion that the eruption was from Mount Makushin, situated some 20 miles to the south-west. Others believe it was from one of the volcanoes on Unalaska Island, still further to the southwest.

Flee From Homes in Terror.

The first word of the eruption reached Seattle from Dutch Harbor today on the steamship Victoria. When the hull of ashes descended upon Dutch Harbor the inhabitants fled from their homes in terror. Many of the natives ran through the village streets screaming that the world was about to come to an end. The first intimation of the eruption came shortly after 4 o'clock when a slight quivering of the earth was followed by heavy detonations. Shortly afterward heavy black clouds were seen far to the southward, and it was thought at first that merely an electric storm was approaching. Gradually the black pall crept up over the surrounding mountains, and then people were first mystified, then terrorized to discover tiny particles of sand falling about the houses and upon the streets.

By 5 o'clock the village was in darkness. Some of the more optimistic screamed up enough courage to light the house-lamps, only to join the congregation which had collected about the streets, where they remained until driven under cover by the downfall of ashes.

Sand Covers Cutter's Deck.

Caught right under the brow of Mount Makushin, the United States

revenue cutter Rush, Captain D. A. Alsworth, which was returning from the Pribilof Islands, was buried above decks with the sand and ashes. The vessel was anchored off Cape Makushin at 4:30, where the men were allowed to fish for cod for fresh food. The vessel ran under the lee of Cape Makushin and dropped her keel anchor. Within a few moments a great cloud,inky black, belched forth from the mountains, spreading over the sea for miles. Although but a brief time before broad daylight reigned over the sea, it was necessary to turn on the electric lights aboard the vessel in order to see properly.

Officers of the Rush surmised that a volcanic eruption had taken place, but could give no definite information as to the exact location, owing to the fact that it was impossible to penetrate the gloom. A suffocating odor of sulphur fumes indicated that the vessel was not far from the source of the volcano, and it was this fact which led many aboard her to believe that the disturbance came from Mount Makushin. This theory was borne out by officers of the cutter Perry, which arrived in Dutch Harbor one day after the Rush. By officers aboard that vessel it was stated that smoke could be seen issuing from Makushin when the Perry was approaching the entrance to Dutch Harbor.

Mount Akutan Also Active.

At Unalaska it is believed that the volcano is Mount Makushin. All over that village is evidence of the disturbance. The docks and wharves, houses and all vegetation are completely covered with gray ash. N. Grey, manager of the Alaska Commercial Company, states that he at once thought it was Mount Makushin in eruption, but stated that it was impossible to tell definitely from Unalaska. From officers of the Rush it was also learned that Mount Akutan, situated on the north side of Unalaska Pass, was also in eruption. Flames and smoke could be seen issuing from that peak as the vessel came into the harbor. On Tuesday morning, September 2, smoke was also seen by those aboard the Perry when nearing Unalaska. As the Rush ranged within sight of Akutan huge clouds of steam and smoke rose in the air. No great discharge of ashes was discernible at that time. From the cutter Rush it was learned that a fierce gale preceded the eruption, which was followed by what appeared to be lightning and thunder. Officers of the craft state, however, that the supposed lightning and thunder may have been the eruption of the mountain, insofar as they could tell.

Damage is Not Serious.

As brief as it was fierce, the gale which had whipped the sea into foam suddenly died down. This period was succeeded by another gale of wind which died down suddenly like the former one, but a gentle breeze blew from landward.

Residents of Dutch Harbor and Unalaska state that the present eruption was by far the worst ever experienced since white people first invaded the land, or so far as has been recorded. Old Russians say that for years Makushin has been smoking, but that no serious disturbance has occurred. Had the fall of ashes not ceased, it was planned to abandon the two villages. Other than extreme fright on the part of the inhabitants, no serious damage was sustained by either town.

Ford's Trial Begins Thursday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—The trial of Terey Ford, chief counsel for the United Railroads, will begin on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

EVANS' SHIPS TO VISIT PORTLAND

Navy Department Finds Ample Water.

LEFT TO ADMIRAL'S DECISION

Will Get Strong Hint From Roosevelt to Come.

PROTESTS HAVE EFFECT

Naval Officials Learn That Columbia Is Deep Enough to Float the Big Battleships—Their Figures Are Not Up-to-Date.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The battleship fleet, or part of it, will visit Portland during its stay on the Pacific Coast, if Admiral Evans, commanding the fleet, believes it is safe and advisable to send the ships up the Columbia. If some officials of the Navy Department could have their way, none of the battleships would go to Portland, but since President Roosevelt has taken an interest in the demands of Portland, the Navy Department has changed its attitude and will now withdraw all objection to the trip, leaving the matter entirely in the hands of Admiral Evans, that is, provided the President does not go so far as specifically to order the ships to Portland.

Senator Bourne wrote to the President a few days ago asking him to see that Portland was properly recognized while the battleship fleet is on the Pacific Coast. He pointed out that there is adequate depth of channel, both on the bar and in the river, dwell upon the advantages of sending the ships into a fresh water harbor and expressed the opinion that the fleet could go to Portland without incurring the slightest risk.

The President promptly communicated with the Navy Department and it was today decided by the Department that a visit to Portland could be made if Admiral Evans deemed it advisable after reaching the Coast. The Department takes the position that it should not issue arbitrary orders governing the movement of this fleet, save as to the main objective points. It is said by naval authorities that the depth of water on the bar and in the Columbia river varies with the seasons and it is impossible for them to tell at this time what depth will be found at the time the fleet reaches the Pacific Coast. Therefore they suggest the advisability of allowing Admiral Evans to use his discretion, and, if he believe the battleships can be safely sent to Portland, to send such of them as he deems wise, allowing them to stay for such length of time as he may decide is proper.

When it was first decided to send the fleet to the Pacific, the Navy Depart-

ment did not intend to send any of the battleships to Portland. Some officials held the opinion that there was not sufficient depth of water on the bar or in the channel; others who believed there was an adequate channel held that it would be dangerous to send such heavy vessels to Portland, arguing that battleships are not as readily piloted as lighter craft. They furthermore thought it would be risky to send those expensive ships across the bar. But when their attitude became known, protests piled up in the Department from all members of the Congressional delegation and from Portland commercial bodies and figures showing the channel depth absolutely refuted the charge that there was not sufficient water to guarantee the safety of the fleet. These figures did not agree with some figures in the Department, because the Navy returns were not up to date. Now that it has been demonstrated that there is adequate channel depth and since the President has shown his interest in Portland, the Department has no further objection to sending battleships up the Columbia, provided Admiral Evans is willing to assume the responsibility.

The only possible objection to sending the ships to Portland would be lack of water, and it has been demonstrated that



Claus Spreckels, 80 Years Old, Sugar King, Who Testified About Operations of Sugar Trust.

there is no ground for such objection. If the Navy Department had been satisfied on this point, it would have so stated to the President and would have officially recommended against sending the battleships to Portland. Its action, of course, leaves the whole question open until the fleet reaches the Pacific, but before he sails Admiral Evans will have a conference with the President, and it is to be presumed he will receive an intimation that he should send at least part of his fleet to Portland, unless there should be a change of conditions which would make the trip inadvisable. In all probability the President will endorse the new attitude of the Navy Department and leave the matter in the hands of Admiral Evans, but, if he adopts this course, it is equally probable he will let the commanding officer understand that Portland shall not be overlooked.

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NEW STYLE KISS OF SPIRITUALIST

Mrs. Vanderbilt Defines It to the Jury.

ONLY ON CHEEK, NEVER ON LIPS

Always Given to Those Who Have Seen Light.

DIFFERENT FROM OTHERS

Lady Bishop, of Spiritualist Cult Blushingly Tells of Engagement to Millionaire—What Woman Saw Through Keyhole.

KISSES CLASSIFIED. The pinch kiss—Childhood's innocent, but germ-bearing caress. The amateur kiss—Boisterous, clumsy and futile, sometimes falling on the nose or the hair—Rudyard Kipling's definition. The affinity kiss—Soulful, lingering, moist and often surreptitious. Has been likened to watering a horse—see the life of Ferdinand Pinney Earle. The Netherlands kiss—Requires from two to four minutes to pass a given point; sometimes continued in another chapter; invariably silent. The spiritualist kiss—As interpreted in Brooklyn—Planted upon the cheek at parting; purely ethereal in character; an awful hit with Bright Eyes—From the favorite prescription of Mrs. Pepper-Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—The spiritualist kiss is applied on the human cheek at parting. It is not akin to any other kiss such as the pinch kiss, the Netherlands kiss, which is lingering, the amateur kiss, which is clumsy and noisy, or even the affinity kiss, which is soulful.

This definition is given by a no less eminent authority than Mrs. Mary Ann Scamnell Pepper-Vanderbilt, the high-priestess of all properly conducted Long Island spas. She told about the spiritualist kisses soon after she took the stand today at the Kings County Court House, where a sheriff's jury and a lunacy commission are inquiring into the state of mind of her elderly husband, Edward Ward Vanderbilt, upon the application of his daughter, Miss Minerva Vanderbilt, who would like to stop her father from transferring such large amounts of property to his bride.

Mr. Griffing started in by asking her to retail the history of her engagement to Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt sat up in his chair and smiled reassuringly at his wife as she began.

He Was So Persistent.

"It started about a year and a half ago," said Mrs. Pepper-Vanderbilt. "I said to him: "My dear friend! I have had one experience in the matrimonial line and that is enough." "But he was persistent, so persistent, he reopened the subject. I began to soften. I told him that, if I married again, it would interfere with my work among the spirits and perhaps cause me to break off my contract to deliver lectures. He then said to me: "Dearie, when we are married, you can go on with your work and do anything you like."

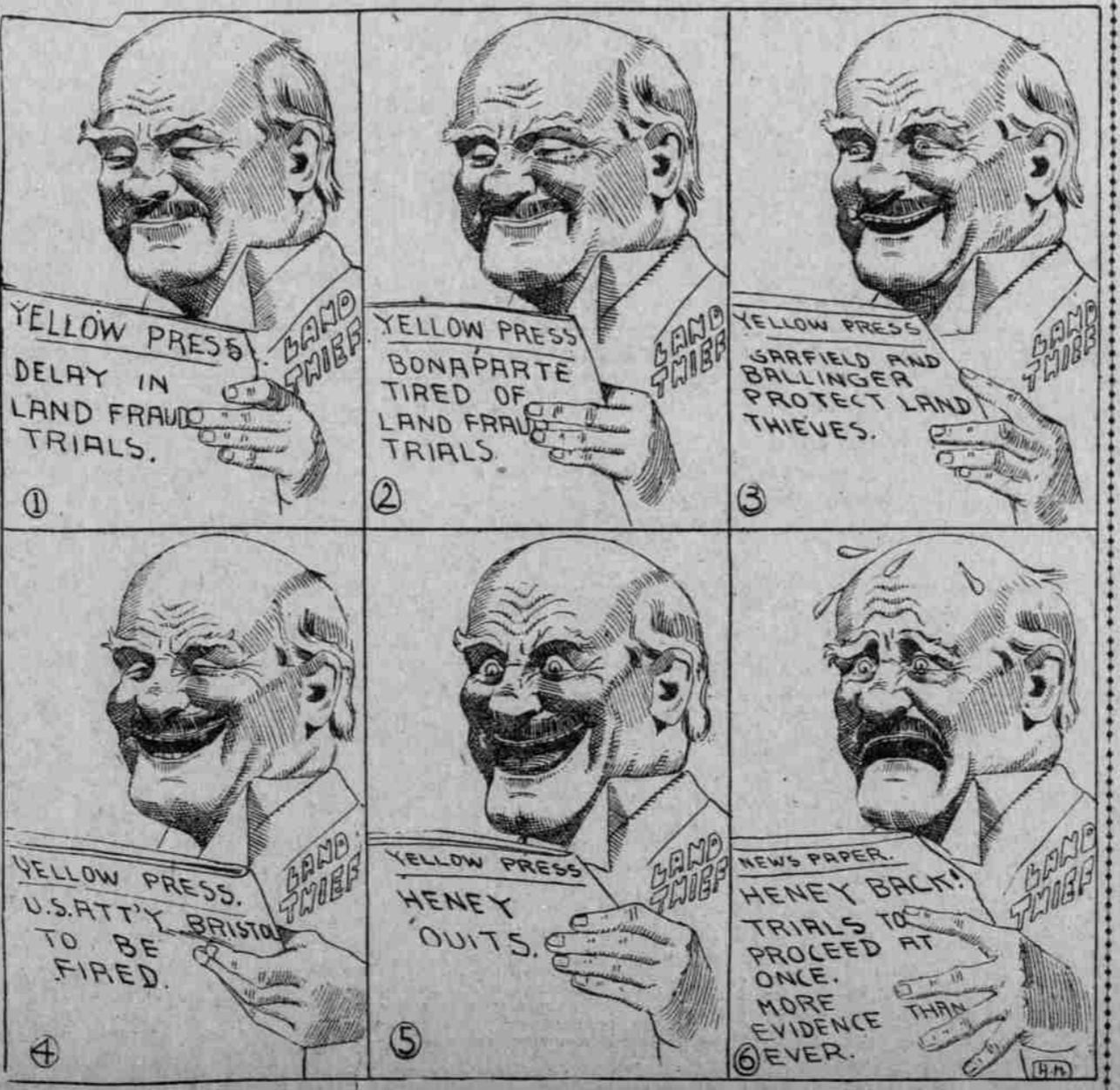
Accused of Promiscuous Kissing.

Mr. Griffing next led up to the story of the mysterious woman in blue, Miss Caroline Boynton Darnell, who testified that Mrs. Pepper was given to passing out kisses "sort of promiscuous." "It is not true that I went to the bedroom of my friend, Mr. Allen, in Providence one night and told him that the spirit of Dr. Winslow had been materialized," said the lady bishop. "Did you ever have any improper love affair with Mr. Allen?" pursued Mr. Griffing. "Never."

Purely Spiritualistic Kiss.

"Part of that may have been true," said Mrs. Pepper-Vanderbilt. "I probably kissed Mr. Allen. I have kissed Mr. Allen hundreds of times. But it was the kiss of spiritualism which I gave him. It is delivered upon the cheek at parting and it has no relation to any other kiss or any earthly significance. It is spiritualistic in character, purely." "How about the time when Miss Darnell says you kissed old Mr. Markwell, one of the elders of your church, at your home?" "That was also a kiss of the same character," explained Mrs. Pepper-Vanderbilt. "I have kissed Mr. Markwell many times probably, but never upon the lips. Among spiritualists such kisses are common. I always do it when parting with friends who have seen the light as I see it."

PICTORIAL STORY OF THE STORIES THAT WEREN'T TRUE, AND ONE STORY THAT IS TRUE.



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