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OBJECTS TO MISSION

Bailey Wants No Embassy Sent to Coronation.

LIVELY DEBATE IN SENATE

Contends That No Ambassador Should Be Sent When This Country Is Not Honored at an Inauguration.

A lively debate occurred in the Senate yesterday upon an amendment to the Army appropriation bill offered by Bailey, providing that no part of the appropriations made by the measure should be used in defraying the expenses of the special embassy to the coronation of King Edward VIII of England. Bailey contended that the United States should not send a special ambassador to the coronation of England's King or to the coronation of any ruler, when the country thus honored did not extend a like courtesy to the United States on the inauguration of a President. After considerable discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the bill passed. Subsequently Bailey offered a resolution, which will be considered later, covering the point made in his amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—When the Senate convened today Perkins reported the fortifications appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up Monday next.

Proctor reported the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, and gave notice that he would call up the measure Tuesday for consideration.

A bill for the sale of sites for industrial plants in Indian Territory was passed. In connection with the bill, Bailey regretted that it vested authority in the Secretary of the Interior, "for," said he, "if there is an officer of the Government who does not know anything about Indian Territory, it is the Secretary of the Interior."

Fairbanks offered a bill, for which he requested immediate consideration. It was for the benefit of the people of the French West Indies, and authorized the President of the United States to cause to be purchased provisions, clothing, medicines and other necessaries, as he shall deem advisable and tender the same in the name of the Government of the United States to the Government of France for the relief of citizens who have suffered by the late earthquake in the islands of the French West Indies. The bill appropriates $100,000 for the purpose, and authorizes the Secretary of War to use the necessary steamships belonging to the United States to carry its purpose into effect.

In the course of a brief statement in support of the measure, Fairbanks said: "We are shocked by the intelligence which comes to us of a great destruction of life and property in the island of Martinique and of the probable loss of both life and property in adjacent islands. In all history there seems to have been but one disaster of similar character which was equal to it. It would seem from the reports which have come to us that it is exceeded only by the destruction of Pompeii. It is indeed to be hoped that later and more authentic reports may not justify the present estimate of the tremendous loss of life. That there is immediate necessity that aid should be extended to the survivors there can be no doubt. Let the United States lead in the act of caring for the stricken. She and her people never have failed yet to be moved by the cry of distress which has come up from other lands. Let us extend our sympathy for our unfortunate fellowmen and send with it from our abundant stores the means necessary to succor those upon whom has fallen a sudden and overwhelming calamity. I believe in tendering our sympathy and assistance; we shall but interpret the wishes and purposes of humane, genrous American people."

The bill was passed without further comment.

A resolution offered by Harris, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the sale of Indian lands in Kansas was adopted.

Proctor offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to how many barbette carriages have been manufactured since July 1, 1893, and another as to disappearing gun carriages. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution offered yesterday by Patterson, calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission for information as to safety appliances in use on various named railroads, was adopted.

Consideration then was begun of the Army appropriation bill, the measure being read first for the consideration of committee amendments.

Bailey's Protest.

During the reading of the bill, Bailey offered an amendment, providing that no part of the appropriations made by this bill shall be regarded as the payment of the expenses of a special embassy in attending the coronation of any hereditary King or potentate.

Lodge called attention to the fact that a special embassy of the United States attended the coronation of the Czar of Russia.

"If," said Bailey, "we are to send a special embassy to the coronation of this monarch in Great Britain we must hereafter send an embassy to the coronation of every monarch or else give affront to the nation concerned. If it be true that we have sent embassies to the coronation of European rulers, I ask if special embassies ever have been sent to the inauguration of the President of the United States? Are they entitled at our hands to what they do not give us? What I protest against," continued Bailey, "is this: That the greatest Republic in the world shall perform for a monarchy what monarchies do not perform for us."

He said that, of course, if representatives of this Government were to be sent to a coronation, they ought not to pay their own expenses. If such an embassy were sent it ought to be confirmed by the Senate.

It was pointed out by Lodge that the power of the President to send a special agent was established thoroughly by practice. It was clear that he had such authority. The President had appointed a special ambassador to the coronation of the King of Spain. There had been other cases of the appointment of similar representatives of the Government. According to the proposed amendment, the retired Army officer sent on this embassy would be deprived simply of his retired pay and mileage. This would be a needless affront to the officer and to Great Britain.

Bailey said it was not intended by the amendment to punish the Army officer to be sent on the proposed embassy.

Money protested against the sending of a special embassy to the coronation of any King or potentate, not approving of having a representative of the United States cool his heels in the corridors of any monarch.

Hoar said he sympathized with the statement that the United States should not pay a tribute to any nation which that nation did not pay to us. That argument, he thought, was unanswerable. But in this instance, the special embassy had been appointed, and if any obstacle now were laid in the way of it that action could be considered as an affront.

Spooner, while he felt that the President had no authority to send an Ambassador to any foreign country without the consent of the Senate, thought it would be a mistake to adopt the proposed amendment.

A vote was taken on the amendment, which resulted 15 to 26—less than a quorum. Bailey then withdrew the amendment and the bill was passed.

Bailey then offered the following resolution:

"That it is contrary to the policy of the United States to accredit to any foreign government any Ambassador, Minister, or other diplomatic officer or agent, to especially represent the United States at the coronation of any hereditary Prince or potentate.

"That no power exists in the President of the United States to appoint any Ambassador, Minister or other diplomatic officer or agent and accredit him as the representative of the United States to any foreign government, except by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as prescribed in section 2, article 1, of the Constitution of the United States."

The resolution went over under the rules.

Lodge asked unanimous consent that, beginning next Wednesday, the Senate meet at 11 o'clock A. M. to consider the Philippine government bill, which had been laid before the Senate at 2 o'clock. Rawlins objected.

Lodge then gave notice that Tuesday next he would move that the Senate meet at 11 o'clock Wednesday and thereafter until the Philippine bill was disposed of. After passing a few pension bills the Senate went into executive session at 3 o'clock, and a few minutes later adjourned.

Democratic Philippine Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—As a result of numerous conferences between Democratic Senators and Representatives, it is expected that a measure on the political status of the Philippine Islands will be agreed upon by the minority in both houses and adopted in each house as a Democratic substitute for the Philippine civil Government bill. It is said the joint Philippine bill will combine the main features of the Democratic bills in the Senate and House, providing for ultimate independence of the islands. The new measure has not yet been drafted, however, so that its details cannot be given.

President of School of Mines.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 10.—The board of regents of the New Mexico School of Mines has elected Charles R. Keyes, of Des Moines, Ia., president of the institution to succeed F. A. Jones.

HOLD UP CANAL BILL

Democrats Are Now Blocking Legislation.

PANAMA IS GAINING GROUND

Hoar Bill Is Certain of Defeat Because It Is Regarded as a Move for Postponement—Committee Meets This Week.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Senator Mitchell, Senator Morgan and Senator Harris, all members of the Isthmian Canal committee, were conferring today regarding the possibilities of getting the canal bill considered. The Democratic members of the committee go to Senator Mitchell because he is the one active Republican on the committee who favors the Hepburn bill as it has passed the House and was reported to the Senate. Of course, with the Philippine bill as a party measure holding right of way, it is absolutely impossible to get anything considered except appropriation bills, and they do not occasion debate, which the canal bill will do. The committee will hold meetings next week to consider the bill which Senator Hoar introduced a few days ago; but the friends of Nicaragua have already determined to vote against and report it adversely, because they regard it as simply a postponement of the canal and believe that the only way to obtain a canal is to stick to the Nicaragua bill. It is feared that opposition to the canal is making some headway. An attorney of the Panama Canal Company has been here almost constantly and has been working vigorously in an effort to secure the adoption of the Spooner amendment or the Hoar bill or anything else that will tend to delay or prevent action upon the canal bill.

The Democrats who are insisting upon a long-drawn-out debate on the Philippine bill are injuring the chances of the Nicaragua bill, but it is rather strange that among the most active in keeping the debate going in the Senate and in insisting that no agreement shall be made for taking a vote on the Philippine bill are several from the mountain states, which are said to be opposed to any canal. It is the Democratic party that is now standing in the way of canal legislation.

No Attempt to Hold Frye's Name Up.

Owing to the death of the son of Senator McMillan, of Michigan, who is chairman of the sub-committee to investigate the case of Ide, nothing will be done until the latter part of next week. The nomination of Frye for United States Attorney will probably be considered in the committee on judiciary Monday. If ex-Senator John L. Wilson has any idea of having the nomination held up he has not communicated it to members of the committee up to the present time, but he may do so before the committee meets

Mail Service Is Increased.

Representative Moody has secured an order from the Postoffice Department increasing the mail service from Baker City to Carson, via Halfway, Pine, Richmond and Newberg, to six times a week, under a contract with C. W. Slade, of Baker City. The contract runs for four years from July 1.

IN THE HOUSE.

Tributes Paid to the Memories of Polk and Kyle.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The House today transacted some minor business, including the passage of a resolution to print 5000 copies of the Jefferson Bible, and then laid aside public business to pay tribute to the memories of the late Representative Rufus K. Polk, of Pennsylvania, and the late Senator J. H. Kyle, of South Dakota. Underwood objected to the consideration of the Senate resolution for the relief of victims of the West Indian disaster, because no official report had been made to Congress.

The Proceedings.

Some minor business was transacted by unanimous consent during the early portion of the session. Bills were passed as follows: To make Port Arthur, Tex., a subport of entry and delivery in the customs district of Galveston; to amend the act to grant the Clearwater Valley Railroad Company a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian lands in Idaho; to amend the internal revenue laws so as to place storekeepers and gaugers on the same footing as regards salary; to grant an American register to the bark Homeward Bound.

The Fairbanks bill, appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the citizens of the French West Indies, was presented to the House. Underwood (Dem. Ala.) expressed the opinion that there was no occasion for a "legislative spasm." He said the reports might be exaggerated, and thought some official report should be had before any legislative action was taken. It would do no harm to wait until Monday.

A bill was passed to print 5000 copies of Jefferson's life of Jesus of Nazareth, sometimes known as "Jefferson's Bible."

Public business was then laid aside and the remainder of the day was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Polk, of Pennsylvania, and the late Senator Kyle, of South Dakota. At 3:25 P. M., as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

Renominated for Congress.

KANSAS CITY, May 10.—William C. Cowherd was renominated today by the Democratic Congressional convention of the Fifth District.

VOTERS' BIG RALLY

Judge Williams is Given Enthusiastic Greeting.

W. J. FURNISH WILDLY CHEERED

Voters Manifest in No Uncertain Way Their Approval of the Republican Candidates—The Speeches Arouse Great Enthusiasm.

Judge George H. Williams was the central figure in another wildly enthusiastic Republican rally last evening, and the citizens of Portland again gave expression in no uncertain manner of their confidence in him and their desire for his election to the office of Mayor. With no less enthusiasm and with almost as great a demonstration, W. J. Furnish, the Republican nominee for Governor, was greeted on his first appearance before a Portland audience. Cheer after cheer rent the air as Judge Williams closed an address in which he displayed all the energy, the vigor of thought, the keen knowledge of human nature and grasp of public affairs which have characterized his speeches during the half century of his work in Oregon. With long continued applause and shouts of approval "the next Governor of Oregon" was received when introduced to the assembled citizens. W. D. Fenton, a sound-money Democrat, who left his party when the issues of 1896 made it necessary for him to abandon either principle or party, was called for by hundreds of people, who would not be quiet until he responded, and when he reluctantly appeared at the front of the rostrum he was given an ovation which was a testimonial not only of personal regard, but also of approval for the stand he had taken in politics. His appeal to the people of Oregon not to take one back step in its policy of expansion, but to give their unquestionable indorsement to the present Administration, was received with renewed cheering and applause.

The occasion was a Republican rally held in Burkhard Hall, under the auspices of the East Side Republican club. The speakers were: George H. Williams, C. W. Fulton, W. J. Furnish, W. D. Fenton and J. H. Ackerman. The meeting was presided over by A. T. Lewis. The large Hall was already filled when the speakers arrived at 8 o'clock, and a few moments later when the meeting was called to order not only was every seat filled, but the aisles were filled and crowds stood in the doorways and ante-rooms. When the meeting adjourned, over two hours later, the doorways were still crowded with people who had come to hear the Republican nominees and to give that much evidence of their loyal support.

Each of the speakers was introduced in a few appropriate remarks from the chairman. Judge Williams spoke nearly an hour, and when he suggested that he must give way to others, cries of "Go on" were heard on every hand.

Judge Williams' Speech.

In the course of his address he said, among other things:

"I have just returned from Eastern Oregon, where I spent two days arguing cases before the Supreme Court and another day trying a case before the Circuit Court, and if I were a young man I might say that I am fatigued (laughter), but as I am an old man I will say nothing of the kind. My Democratic friends would find in that another evidence of my fast declining strength which unfits me for the office of Mayor (laughter).

"I have read the speeches of my Democratic opponents in the hope of learning what reason they have to urge why they believe the Republican party should be defeated, but I have been unable to find any. They evidently do not expect to give any reason, except that they must defeat the Republican candidates so that the only honest and efficient candidates may be elected.

"They claim to be followers of Thomas Jefferson, but forget that Jefferson was an expansionist, and that it was he who added all this Western country to the territory of the United States.

"Expansion then was supposed to add to the glory and honor of the Nation, but now our Democratic friends would have it go by the name of imperialism. The Democrats may say what they please about imperialism, but the fact remains that the Republican Administration has never fired a shot or struck a blow except in the interests of liberty and enlightenment.

"I am opposed to the election of Chamberlain to the office of Governor, not on personal grounds, but because he represents the principles and policies of the Democratic party.

"The issue in this campaign has been made up on National questions by the platforms of the two parties, the one declaring for retention of the Philippines and the other in favor of independence. Since this issue has been made by the platforms, there are more than state questions involved."

He Praises Furnish.

Judge Williams praised the course of President Roosevelt in making a war upon trusts, and brought forth a round of hearty applause in a plea to the voters to give the President the aid of an indorsement at the June election. In the question of a choice for a state executive, he said that he has not found a single man who would not admit that the Republican candidate for Governor is an honest and capable man, of executive ability and in every way fitted to fill that office, but it is urged against him that six years ago he was a Democrat.

"I say that a man who left the Democratic party because he was in favor of sound money—left his party because he could no longer support its policies—deserves the highest praise for that change. (Applause.)

"I say that if any Republican believes that the Filipinos should be given their independence, he should not be censured if he votes the Democratic ticket, and if any Democrat believes in retention of the islands he should not be censured if he votes the Republican ticket.

"I am a personal friend of Mr. Chamberlain, and he is my personal friend, but I cannot support him because of that. He stands as the representative of Democratic principles and policies. I ask the Republicans of Multnomah County not to be carried away by the plea to vote for a Democrat for Governor because he is a clever fellow. Just as sure as Chamberlain is elected, every Democratic newspaper in the country will announce, under flaming headlines, that Oregon has rejected the policies of the Republican party."

Plea for Initiative and Referendum.

Judge Williams made a plea for a full vote for the initiative and referendum amendment, in behalf of which he has been working, believing that the amendment will prove a safeguard against corrupt and injudicious legislation. He said that he understood that an effort is being made to array the laboring men against him. He recounted his own personal experiences in working with his hands to earn every dollar that was spent in his own education.

"Though I do not like to talk to you about myself, let me say that I have been a servant with servants and have sat upon the right hand of the President of the United States (cheers), and I considered myself just as good when I worked for twelve and one-half cents a day as when I occupied a seat in the President's Cabinet." (Renewed cheering.)

A True Friend of Labor.

To show that his friendly feeling for the laborer had existed when he was not a candidate for office and never expected to be a candidate, he read the following extract from a lecture delivered nearly a year ago before the school teachers at Newport:

"I am not afraid of the agitation now going on between capital and labor. Unhappy outbreaks and attendant losses may occur, for liberty and justice are scarred by such incidents. Combinations of capital justify combinations of labor, and if the wage-earners of our country will avoid lawlessness and depend upon their united strength and influence, they will succeed in securing a just compensation for their labors and deserve the support of all those people whose God is not the almighty dollar."

C. W. Fulton's Tribute.

C. W. Fulton addressed the audience upon both National and state issues, handling all subjects in his usual able style. Speaking of Judge Williams, he said:

"Talk about his being old! Show me the man who can come upon this platform and make the address, perfect in logic, forceful in delivery and polished in language, that Judge Williams has delivered tonight. If that address is the product of age, I would to God I were as old as Judge Williams."

Furnish Wildly Cheered.

When the chairman called upon "the next Governor of Oregon," W. J. Furnish, the audience went wild with enthusiasm, and continued the deafening applause while Mr. Furnish stood at the front of the rostrum waiting for quiet.

Mr. Furnish said that it was now after 10 o'clock, and he would not attempt to make a speech, for that and two other reasons—first, the people would not care to listen to him after hearing the able and eloquent addresses of the gentlemen who had preceded him; second, he had just returned from a 10 days' campaign in Southern Oregon, and, being a young man, is somewhat fatigued. A light ripple of laughter greeted this deft tribute to Judge Williams, and then as the audience grasped its full import, they broke into applause which increased in vigor as it continued and finally ended in cheers.

Mr. Furnish made a brief impromptu address, pledging himself to give the State of Oregon a clean, honest, business-like administration.

Speech of W. D. Fenton.

In response to persistent calls, Hon. W. D. Fenton appeared before the audience and spoke for a few moments upon the issues. He expressed regret that it is the misfortune of the Democratic party to be always fighting against the patriotic sentiment of the people, and said that if the people of Oregon really kno wthe moral effect of the June election there is no doubt as to what they will do —

SHOO!

LET OREGON PONDER

Vote in June Will Be for Weal or Woe.

SIBLEY DEFINES THE ISSUES

Hopes Republicans Throughout the Land Will Again Be Able to Say "God Bless Oregon" When Returns Begin to Roll In.

EXTRACTS FROM SIBLEY'S LETTER ON OREGON-ELECTION.

Can the Oregon farmers, whose pitiable condition touched my heart when I was last in your state, so soon forget the costly error they made when they left the Republican party?

The contrast between our land today and six years ago is too striking to permit any hankering for a return.

With the development of our far Eastern policy, Oregon wheat will have undisputed control of those great markets.

Republican policies have caused lamentations to be turned into songs of rejoicing.

Instead of selling bonds to Shylocks, the United States is now paying off the debts of the last Democratic Administration.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Representative Tongue recently requested Representative Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, to go to Oregon and participate in the campaign. Like most other members of Congress, of whom similar requests have been made, Mr. Sibley found it impossible to leave Washington before the adjournment of Congress, but gave Mr. Tongue a very full letter, pointing out the urgent necessity for a sweeping Republican victory in Oregon this June. His letter follows:

"House of Representatives, Washington, May 3.—Hon. Thomas H. Tongue, House of Representatives.—My Dear Congressman: I am in receipt of your kind favor of the 1st inst., inviting me to go to Oregon. I appreciate the honor you do me in making this request, but regret that my duties will confine me here during the closing hours of the present session. Nothing could afford me more pleasure than to again meet and greet the good friends in Oregon whom I learned to love when speaking in that state at a time when the iron was felt in the very souls of men, in every hamlet, and in almost every home in that state. Truly, the ways of Providence are inscrutable. What seemed to be disaster has been turned into victory. As a Republican, I left the party of my boyhood on the issue of bimetallism, and voted for Grover Cleveland because Democracy promised to restore the use of both metals as money. In Grover Cleveland and his followers we received the death blow of our money system, and in his free trade theories nearly the death blow of our economic and industrial system. I am thankful that I opposed Grover Cleveland's policy, and voted against his propositions to place American labor upon a par with European labor. I voted and stood for Bryan because he was the exponent of the money measure which was to bring back the era of good prices and wise opportunities for the profitable investment of labor and capital. With Democrats in control of the Executive Mansion and both Houses of Congress, men in my State of Pennsylvania were starving for corn. In Iowa they were freezing for lack of coal and burning corn for fuel. Both corn and coal were selling at the lowest price ever reached by those staples, but idle artisans and unrequited labor upon the farm lacked the ability to secure the money to exchange their wants each with the other.

McKinley Brings Prosperity.

"Under the wise policy of President McKinley, backed by a Republican Congress, enacting wise legislation, and an Executive with a statesmanlike grasp of the situation, the fountains of prosperity were opened. The sable curtains were drawn back and the glad sunshine of prosperity permitted to stream into the hearts and homes of all Americans. The world's increase of gold more than met the deficiency of silver as a money metal, and a wise protective policy brought back to the American farmer a remunerative market for his product, and has given to every artisan of America an opportunity to sell his services at the highest rate ever commanded in any market of the world. Curses have been turned into hallelujahs and lamentations into songs of rejoicings. We have lived to see this Nation the creditor of the world. Instead of selling bonds to Shylocks we are paying off the debts of the last Democratic Administration, and have been able in the last two years to buy more than $250,000,000 of bonds of the governments of Europe. We have just finished buying up about all the steamship lines of England and Germany. We are within 10 years destined to see our trade with the Orient excel fourfold our present trade with Europe.

"Have you seen the report of the hearings of Governor Taft before our committee on insular affairs? I wish every man on the Pacific Slope could read that report, and realize what the retention of the Philippines means to us. Not one who loves Oregon and glories in her future possibilities but must see our duty clear to go forward. Let us punish those individuals who abuse their power by cruelty, but uphold the hands of all whose mission it is to carry civic blessings and the truly American civilization, and extend our commerce to the markets of the far East. Oregon will, with the development of our Eastern policy, become the Pennsylvania of the Pacific slope. The wheat of Oregon will find its market, not in competition with that of the Dakotas in Europe or America, but will command the wider and better markets of the far East.

Hard Times Not Forgotten.

"Now, my dear Mr. Tongue, we who know you here and have so often counseled with you, and have appreciated the services you have rendered, not alone to your state, but your active interest in all that pertains for our National betterment, cannot for a moment doubt that the wisdom and patriotism of Oregon is equal to that of Pennsylvania or any other state in our sisterhood of states, and that the verdict she will render in June will be in trumpet tones that give forth no uncertain sound. The memory of the past is not, cannot be, already obliterated. We are all too recently out of the house of bondage. When in the wilderness the children of Israel hankered for

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