

Tillamook

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PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900.

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FROM THE STRIKERS' SIDE
Review of the Trouble With the St. Louis Transit Company.
JUSTICE BROWN'S WISH.
Hopes to Write an Opinion on an Appeal From a Hawaiian Court.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—A statement of the position of the local street railway strikers, reviewing the strike since its inception, was given to the public this afternoon. In the closing paragraph the statement declares that in the opinion of the union a fair settlement of the strike cannot be obtained while Mr. Baumhoff remains in the position of general manager.

A member of the executive committee of the local union of Street Railway Employees, said that the day had been passed in investigating the statements made by Mr. Baumhoff regarding the names of men that he reported had gone to work for the Transit Company. It is now stated that not a single man has deserted the union and but one man of all the names reported by Mr. Baumhoff had gone to work and this man had quit work as soon as the strike was re-declared.

Cars were running on all the lines about as usual, but it is noticeable that the number of wagons and other vehicles carrying passengers has increased during the past two days. President Whitaker had this to say today:

"I know nothing of any statement having been made that the company would proceed to live up to the agreement by which the strike was settled. We have reinstated several men who submitted their applications after the settlement. The company shall continue to pursue the policy which it has always followed. It stands ready to take back any former employee who asks for a position and who is known to be a good man."

Adam H. Fuchs, one of the leading milliners here, today executed a chattel mortgage of trust for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities of the concern amount to about \$450,000, but the assets have not been inventoried. Mr. Fuchs said:

"The strike was the real cause of the filing of the deed of trust. The stopping of the street railway traffic so greatly diminished our trade that we felt it necessary to protect our creditors."

TO BREAK BAD NEWS

Li Hung Chang Again Ordered to Peking.

HOPES TO STAY THE POWERS' WRATH

Troops of the Allies at Tien Tsin Are Hard Pressed—Boxers Ravaging Manchuria.

LONDON, July 11, 3:30 A. M.—The Chinese situation again bears a most ominous aspect. Eighteen days ago, Sir Robert Hart dispatched his last message, declaring that the situation was desperate and since then no word has come from the Europeans in Peking.

According to the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, Li Hung Chang has received an imperial decree ordering his immediate departure for Peking, presumably to break the news of the Peking tragedy to the European powers and in his usual role of negotiator with Europe in difficult matters, to endeavor to act as mediator and avert the vengeance of the powers. All advice from Tien Tsin tend to confirm the reports of the perilous condition of the allied forces, and believe the optimistic Chinese rumors. Unless reinforcements speedily reach Tien Tsin, another disaster may be expected.

The Daily Mail's Tien Tsin correspondent, telegraphing July 5, says:

"The situation is about as bad as it can well be. I only trust that we shall not soon have to relieve ourselves. Our forward movement is being held back by 30,000 to 40,000 troops are wanted and there are now only 10,000 here. The foreign troops are working well together, but it is inconceivable that there is no supreme commander. In some quarters the feeling is 'let us rescue Peking and then clear out in favor of Russia.'"

Other Tien Tsin correspondents say that no advance is possible until September 1, and explanations are being given by the papers here for the tardy action of Japan in sending troops, since it is known that she was ready and willing to send them and Russia raised no objection to her doing so. It is hinted that the difficulty arose as to the manner in which Japan was to be recouped for her heavy outlay. Rumors are current that Japan demanded the cession of a Chinese port.

The Russian papers report that the Boxers are ravaging Manchuria, and have damaged 60 miles of the railway, threatening Tsin and Kirin, while Port Arthur and Newchwang are said to be beleaguered. Russia, therefore, has notified the powers of her intention to dispatch a large military force to Manchuria. It appears that Chinese censorship is suppressing all reference to this matter, and transpires that 600 regular troops have already arrived from Port Arthur and Amur to protect the Manchuria railway, and other troops are now on their way to Manchuria.

All kinds of stories come from Shanghai, which it is impossible to verify. It is stated that the Boxers have murdered the Chinese minister, the Chinese University and 60 members of his family and relatives. A confidential officer of General Yung Lu, disguised as a Boxer, is reported to have crept into Prince Tuan's tent while the Prince was sleeping with the intention of stabbing him. He was caught by the sentries, so the story goes, and decapitated on the spot. His head was sent, with Prince Tuan's compliments to Yung Lu as a warning to him to beware.

The French Consul at Shanghai has news that the Chinese prefect at Moukden himself murdered the Catholic bishop, Guillon. In his train, Boxers Bishop Guillon, Fathers Croiset, Corbet, Bourgeois and Villout and two Sisters of the French Mission and numerous native Christians were massacred.

From Canton comes a report of large desertions from the German Chinese regiment at Kiao Chou and of a fight between German troops and Boxers, many of the latter being killed. The German consul at Kiao Chou and Canton apprehension exists that these evidences of a widespread native rebellion indicate the necessity for immediate measures on the part of the powers.

It is stated that Germany intends to send to China 10,000 to 15,000 men well equipped with guns.

PRINCE TUAN'S EDICT.
Intended to Pave the Way for the Final Lifting of the Veil.

LONDON, July 11.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Express has received a long edict of Prince Tuan, dated June 28 and addressed to the Chinese Ambassador, which the Express declares is identical with the message from Emperor Kwang Hsu, mentioned by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail and with the Chinese edict published in Washington. The Express considers that the edict is a masterpiece of diplomacy, making no attempt to disguise the fact that the worst that could be anticipated has happened. The edict contained the following paragraphs:

"We, your people know no bounds. They could not be restrained. The task of guarding the legations, which before was difficult, was made more impossible."

Elsewhere, referring to the desire to protect the Legations still unharmed, it says: "If it is impossible for us to continue this protection, let us be represented to the powers that we must be held blameless for the anger of our people grows with the rising of each sun that sees more and yet more foreigners and soldiers come to our country and lay waste to it and slay our people."

revenge, beat the officers of the Tsin Tsin Tsin. The decree contained no mention of this, which he regarded as singular, if such a thing had occurred. To his mind, he thought, the original story, which, he said, like many others inimical to the Chinese Government, had originated at Shanghai and other places.

Minister Wu Tingfang has acted with characteristic energy with respect to the requests of the Washington citizens who desired it to become known that rewards would be paid for the rescue of Americans now in China. Among the Washingtonians who called on the Minister were Mrs. L. A. Crandall and Miss Carrie Harrison, who are especially fearful for the safety of their sons and daughter, who are now in China.

Minister Wu has addressed the following letter to these ladies:

"Chinese Legation, Friday, July 6.—Mrs. L. A. Crandall and Miss Harrison, Dear Madam: We have received your letter yesterday and asked me if I would make known in China an offer of reward from American friends for the rescue of your children. I have done so. I pointed out to you the impracticability of communicating the announcement effectively to those Chinese in Peking who may be able or dare to attempt a rescue."

"After your departure I thought over the matter more carefully, and as I am as anxious as any one else for the safety of your children, I have decided to leave no stone unturned in the effort to effect their rescue. I cabled yesterday to a high Chinese official in Shanghai, requesting him to make known by the best means possible to the Chinese in Peking and North China that a liberal reward is offered by the American people for Minister Conger and his suite and their delivery to a place of security. Yours truly, etc."

To the above the following reply was sent by Mrs. Crandall and Miss Harrison:

"Washington, July 10.—Mr. Wu Tingfang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Chinese Legation.—Sir: Your estimable letter of July 6 is received. We are deeply grateful for the telegrams you have thought proper to send to your people. We are sure that we may add that the entire people of our country join us in thanking you for your efforts. We are sure that the Chinese Government will give the universal approbation of our offer and your prompt action. Respectfully yours, etc."

Allies Defeated at Tien Tsin.
LONDON, July 11.—The Express this morning publishes a dispatch from Tien Tsin dated Friday last, via Che Foo, saying:

"General Ma has defeated the allied troops and recaptured the Chinese eastern arsenal, inflicting great loss on its defenders. The engagement lasted six hours and was fought with great determination. The allied forces were able eventually to utilize the guns of the fort, abutting on the city walls near Tai Tsao, where the allies were defeated. The Chinese engaged in the battle were equipped with heavy guns and cavalry. The Japanese commander sent an urgent appeal to hurry reinforcements, as the allies were in imminent danger of general defeat."

Empress Dowager's Edict.
NEW YORK, July 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says:

An edict of the Empress Dowager, promulgated June 29, has just been published in Shanghai. Her Majesty expresses sorrow that the capture of the Taku forts should have complicated matters, but orders that the Boxers be suppressed and the foreign Legations in Peking protected. The whole tone of the edict is to hold the foreigners blameless for the gravity of the crisis.

Manchus Fear New Chwang.
SHANGHAI, July 11.—The Governor of Port Arthur telegraphs that 40,000 Manchus troops were, July 7, within nine miles of New Chwang, and had destroyed the railway line between Port Arthur and New Chwang. The result of the encounter is not known. The foreign residents of New Chwang were escorted to board steamers by guards from the Russian garrison. It is said that the Manchus troops are marching in the direction of Jihoh.

From French Sources.
PARIS, July 11.—At a Cabinet Council today, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from Tokio confirming the news that Japan was sending 10,000 troops to Korea, a complete division of 10,000 men.

A dispatch from Che Foo, dated July 7, says the orphanage in Shan Tung has been pillaged.

In the Outskirts of Port Arthur.
TIENTSIN, Wednesday, July 4.—The late Chief of Police of Port Arthur, has arrived here. He reports that the Chinese have sacked and burned New Chwang. He further asserts that the Chinese are wrecking the Manchurian Railway and are also pillaging the unprotected outskirts of Port Arthur.

Good News From Earl Li.
PARIS, July 11.—The Chinese Minister here informed M. Delcasse that Li Hung Chang had cabled him from Canton, under yesterday's date, saying that he had just received a telegram from Peking assuring that the soldiers and rebels who surrounded the legations had gradually dispersed.

All Well at Tien Tsin.
LONDON, July 11.—A telegram via Shanghai from Rev. Moule, a missionary at Tien Tsin, says: "All well."

Dr. Brander, a missionary of Shanghai, telegraphs that the Irish Presbyterian missionaries are safe, but that three missions have been burned.

WANT BROAD POLICY

Plan Suggested for Opening Up of Central Oregon.

HAMMOND MAY BUILD THERE

Southern Pacific Promises to Co-operate in the Matter of Rates—Two Interesting Letters.

The great central area of Eastern Oregon is attracting the serious attention of railroad managers to a greater extent than ever before. Lines have long been "projected" across that country, north and south, east and west, but until recently there has seemingly been little force behind the projects and they have been talked about somewhat, have served as bases for speculative maps and imposing statements of the natural wealth of

the country and of general speculation upon the possibilities they afforded. The great increase in the volume of Central and Southeastern Oregon products in the past two years and the assurance for the future, which the country holds, has given substantial standing to various schemes for opening up the country.

A few days ago President L. B. Cox of the Portland Board of Trade, addressed a letter to President A. B. Hammond of the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, asking concerning the reported project of that corporation to build into Eastern Oregon and the practicability of making Portland the western terminus of the line.

This involves the question of the relations between the Corvallis & Eastern and the Southern Pacific, and a copy of the letter sent to President Hammond was also sent Manager Koehler of the Southern Pacific. The replies of the two railroad men are here given, the essence of which is that the two companies may be depended on to co-operate in a broad-gauge policy for opening and developing Eastern Oregon.

The statement that "if this state be thrown open, common rates established and the same broad, liberal policy inaugurated here by the transcontinental lines as in Washington, this city will soon have connection with Eastern Oregon" is regarded as of significance to Portland. His full reply is as follows:

President Hammond's Letter.
Portland, Or., July 9, 1900.—Hon. L. B. Cox, President Board of Trade, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 6th inst., written for and in behalf of the Portland Board of Trade, has been received, and the thoughtful attention given to it which its contents deserve.

We feel grateful to you for the spirit your good associates have invested in Oregon, during the past few years, largely money, and the energy and devotion with all that affects the interests and development of this state.

"You address us particularly concerning the proposed line of the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad from its present terminus at the summit of the Cascade Mountains into the eastern portion of the state, and the establishment of Portland as the western terminus of this system."

"Those whom you may invite to furnish capital for this extension, and for other similar investments, will first ask: What are the resources of the country traversed? Where are the markets that use its products? Can satisfactory traffic connections be made for economically transporting these products to the markets using them? Lumber and grain will constitute the chief productions to be transported over the extension proposed. These products must be carried beyond the boundaries of our state to markets using them. The rates must be low enough to permit the location of industries along the line of the proposed extension, and traffic connections with the Southern Pacific Railway Company, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company established."

Can this be done? Will the transcontinental roads give such assurance? Sawmills already situated on the lines of the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad are obliged to pay, on through shipments to California points, a greater sum than is paid by Portland shippers to the same markets; although the former haul is the shorter one. This discrimination of the Southern Pacific Company in favor of Portland and against industries virtually in their own territory is indirectly detrimental to the real interests of Portland, although otherwise intended. Because of this policy new lines and new industries for Oregon receive scant encouragement. The Willamette Valley, the richest of the Pacific Coast, languishes. Localities favored by Nature barely escape sufficient to keep life within."

The Astoria & Columbia River Railroad has been built down the Columbia River to add in the development of the 10 miles of country lying between Portland and the ocean. This country includes the great valleys of the Lower Columbia, the Naselleum, the Nehalem and the Tillamook—a vast territory still practically isolated from the world except only that along the Lower Columbia.

The great forests of spruce and cedar found almost exclusively in these valleys remain untouched, though Washington supplies, with profit, a constantly increasing demand for lumber.

"When the Astoria road was completed down the Coast to a point now distant but 15 miles from the Lower Nehalem, the shippers applied to the transcontinental roads for common rates on lumber. The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, which claims to favor every Oregon industry, not only refuses to extend common rates on forest products to points in the Lower Columbia Valley in the State of Oregon. It alone prevents the transportation of one of the most resourceful sections of the state, containing a community which has struggled for years for its development. If this struggling community can now find it feasible to ship a carload of spruce lumber or a

car of cedar shingles to an Eastern market, it is due solely to the intelligent management and to the broad and liberal policy pursued by the Northern Pacific Railway Company—a company which holds that the whole North Pacific Coast shall be served alike wherever business can be reached. Doubtless President McKinley, by the experience of his predecessors, who endeavored to build up Tacoma to the exclusion of other Coast towns.

The products of Washington are the same as those of Oregon, and the markets for these products are identical. From Shoemaker Bay to the British line, including the cities of South Bend, Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Olympia, Kalama, Chehalis, Centralia, Tacoma, Seattle, Ballard, Everett, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Blaine, and all other Coast points, common rates prevail. Every place is permitted and encouraged to develop the particular industry to which it is best adapted. Capital invested there favors Nature unhampered. The encouragement thus given has enabled Washington to ship, during the past year, by our doors, to the State of California, 20,000,000 feet of lumber, an amount almost equal to that manufactured in the State of Oregon. The forest rapidly to the front for supremacy. Her people are alive and confident. They give the glad hand to all who seek new localities."

"The country which you refer to in this section of the state lying between the Cascades and the Snake, and south of the western spur of the Blue Mountains, comprises about one-half of the area of the entire State of Oregon, and is a country abundantly favored with natural gifts. This vast region does not contain one single mile of railroad track. If this state be thrown open, common rates established and the same broad and liberal policy inaugurated here by the transcontinental lines as in Washington, this city will soon have railroad connection with Eastern Oregon. The Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, that has its eastern terminus at Portland, will be extended to the coal fields of the Nehalem and the great forests of Tillamook County. The wholesalers of Portland will be able to deliver their goods to the merchants of Tillamook the day after they receive the order. The whole country will grow, and Portland will prosper and become the great metropolis of the Northwest; not at the expense of the surrounding country, but through the efforts of her citizens directed towards the development of the state's resources. When this is done, capital will come unbidden to the aid of the people."

"We wish your board continued success. Faithfully yours,
"A. B. HAMMOND."
Letter of Manager Koehler.
Portland, Or., July 7, 1900.—Mr. L. B. Cox, President Board of Trade, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 6th inst., by which you transmit to me a copy of letter addressed to Mr. A. B. Hammond, President of the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company. I can only assure you that I feel sure in saying that our company will do what it can to foster the interests of the City of Portland in getting a connection via our line and the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad with the Western coast of Central and Southeastern Oregon. You understand, of course, that it rests with the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company to tap this country. We will be glad to share the traffic, as well as the business, in such an event, the best interchange arrangements possible. Yours very truly,
R. KOEHLER, Manager.

Western Freight Pool.
CHICAGO, July 11.—The Tribune says: "The general freight agents of leading Western roads have formed an arrangement for the pooling of business. Joint agencies are to be established at Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul. A joint agent will be placed in charge of the traffic at each of these cities. H. J. Courtwright has been appointed to manage the Kansas City office, and he is in charge of the Omaha office temporarily in addition. St. Paul looks after Duluth, Minneapolis and other points in the vicinity. Permanent agents will be appointed in Omaha and St. Paul soon."

Silver Bound to Come to the Front as the Democratic Slogan.
WASHINGTON, July 11.—There seems to be a great deal of doubt with politicians in Washington whether the Democrats will be able to make "Imperialism" the paramount issue in the campaign, and some Republicans freely assert their belief that silver is bound to come to the surface as the party slogan, although the effort was made to subordinate it at Kansas City. Then, too, the Republicans will demonstrate that they advocate "Expansion," which is a far different issue from "Imperialism," and which meets with more favor. In fact, the Republicans will hold the Democrats to their silver declaration and will keep pointing out the Democratic party is the party of free and unlimited coinage of silver.

ONE GREAT ISSUE

Campaign Will Be Fought on the Currency Question.

SO SAYS POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Imperialism Is Not an Issue—Trust Question Will Not Count Much Figure.

CANTON, O., July 11.—"You can say that we of the East are pleased with both conventions," said Postmaster-General Smith, when asked to say something on the political situation.

"What kind of a campaign do you anticipate?" was asked.

"I look for a very active campaign all along the line, with much speaking. The general speaking I do not think will commence much before September 1, but between now and then there will be an occasional address by Mr. Roosevelt and possibly others."

"Along what lines do you expect the campaign to be fought?"

"I think the contest will settle down to virtually two issues—one of them, probably the chief one, will be the currency question. The Democratic convention has made it so. They refused to accept the verdict of four years ago. They have proclaimed their stand for silver and the battle of four years ago on that question will have to be fought over. There is no such issue as imperialism, but reports of action. There can be no imperialism in a free country. But the question of upholding and strengthening the Government in dealing with the issues growing out of the silver question, and the new people brought under our care and protection is an important issue and will figure conspicuously in the campaign."

"To what extent do you expect the trust question to enter into the campaign?"

"Not to a great extent. In my opinion that is a business question rather than a political one and the Republican party has declared in favor of such legislation as will correct any evils that may exist and control harmful combinations as clearly and as forcibly as any party can by honest and fair means."

"What of the political situation in China?"

"It seems to be clearing. We are hopeful that it has improved. We have not had definite communication, but reports indicate the safety of the Ministers on July 4 or 5, and if they were safe then there is reason to hope that they are still safe. The day they hold out adds to the hope of ultimate relief."

"Do you think the Chinese question will enter into the campaign?"

"No, I do not. It cannot become an issue. The Government is doing nothing more than any government must do to protect its people. We have emphatically and continuously disclaimed intention to do anything else. The note of the State Department, bearing on the subject has been well received by the people of this country and by the representatives of the other powers."

Preparations for the Notification.
Preparations have about been completed for the notification of President McKinley of his renomination. Two large flags, one covering the upper portion and the other draped over the awnings of the Presidential home on North Market street, are all the decorations that will meet the eyes of the visitors. Back of the house a large tent has been put up, and here the notification committee will have luncheon, and the ceremonies are completed. The speaking will take place from the famous front porch of the McKim House, in which event the Opera-House will be used.

Canton is getting ready for a large crowd. The local committee having charge of the arrangement says the notification will be much more of an event than it was four years ago and that a larger number of people will be present than on that occasion. It is probable that a number of speeches, besides those of Senator Lodge and President McKinley, will be made. Senators Hanna, Senator Fairbank and Representative Taylor, of this Congressional district, are to be called on for short addresses. The business houses of Canton are to be closed for part of the day, and the employers an opportunity to participate in the demonstration to their townsmen.

The publication of the alleged plot against President McKinley did not disturb him in the least. He drove out with Judge Day in the morning and walked about the lawn and porch, chatting with visitors during the afternoon. During the day he was called upon by a delegation from Hawaii, which participated in the Philadelphia convention, and there was a brief discussion of the affairs of the islands. Senator Dawes arrived from Washington this afternoon and Senator Fairbank of Indiana, this evening.

No Front-Porch Speeches.
The campaign of 1900 in Canton will not be a duplicate of the campaign of 1896. It is not the present intention of McKinley to make speeches to delegations who may visit Canton during the summer and fall, even if he should remain here all the time. The President will be so occupied with public business that he will have but little time to devote to the campaign. He says his position is much different from four years ago. Then he was a private citizen, and as the candidate of his party felt justified in taking the active part he did in the campaign. Now he is President of the whole people and feels that he should give his attention to the many questions of government pending and constantly arising.

It is the present intention of the President to confine his hearty participation in the campaign to his speech tomorrow and his letter of acceptance. Various clubs and delegations have telegraphed asking when they can be received by the President. The replies have said that the length of the President's stay in Canton is indefinite and that he can make no appointments for the reception of delegations. Those who wish to see the President will be received at times when the President is not engaged, as they would be were he in Washington. But the President will not make speeches from the front porch to delegations.