



PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1900.

Japonese Troops to Leave Amoy.

that he has been assured by the Chinese authorities of their readiness to afford full protection to the foreign residents and their property at that port, the Japanese

drawal of the marines detailed to protect the Japanese property in the native town, and is prepared to withdraw the rest of

Covern

sured.

ant has already ordered the with

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VOL XL.-NO. 12,392



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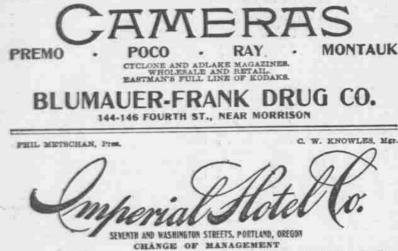
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Office, whose attention was called to the dispatch by the correspondent of the As-sociated Press, said the statement was not correct in the form in which it ap-THE PLAN IS TOO MILD peared.

British Dissatisfied With Russo-American Programme.

Canr's Part of the Proposal Regarded With Suspicion-The Sit-

untion at Amoy.

LONDON, Aug. 21, 3:30 A. M .- The Rus-

the Russo-American programme as the best solution of the problem.

of Pekin.

the marines as soon as it is satisfied that the peace and order of the port are as-Will Protect Germana.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 3:39 A. M.-The Rus-so-American "aurprise," as it is called, is the feature of the morning papers. While Russia's part in the proposal is regarded with considerable suspicion. It is gen-erally recognized that the flight of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor ren-ders the situation extremely difficult and, therefore, that it might be wise to adopt the Russa American Brogramme as the Will Protect Germans. BERLIN, Aug. 30.-In response to an appeal from the Germans in Hankow, Emperor William wired the German Con-sul there as follows: "Tell the German trading community, in answer to their telegram, that pro-tection for the Yangtase Valley will be provided on the arrival of nine warships now on the way to China."

Russian Operations.

best solution of the problem. At the same time a very strong feeling is displayed in favor of a more vigorous line of policy. The Daily Graphic says: "The United States is almost morbilly anxious to wash its hands of the Chi-nese embarrassment. This has long been apparent. But it is rather surprising to hear its anxiety is shared by Russia. With the possible exception of Germany, there is probably not another power that would seriously object to the evacuation of Pekin." Russian Operations. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.-Dis-patches received here under today's date report that General Rennenkamp, of the flying column, is pushing rapidly towards Tsi Tsi Har. The telesraph is working from Aziun to Mergen. The Russian losses during the advance were three off-cers and 22 men killed and five officers and 75 men wounded. 78 men wounded.

of Pekin." The Daily Mail observes: "Probably Russis, with the assistance of the United States and France, hopes to dictate to the other powers a far Eastern pollcy in-suring the accomplishment of Russian de-signs which would be greatly facilitated British Marines at Amoy. HONG KONG, Aug. 30.-The British cruiser Isls will land 60 marines at the British concession in Amoy today. The transport Formosa will proceed to Taku, though General Gaselee, commander of the British forces at Pekin, wires that he does not require any more troops, except cavairy. signs which would be greatly facilitated by the acceptance of Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiary. The powers should re-fuse to accept any intermediary or to evacuate Pekin, which would only be incavalry.

Panie in Amoy.

evacuate Pekin, which wolk wolk of terpreted as a sign of weakness." The Daily Express and the Daily Chron-icle protest against placing any reliance on the professions of Li Hung Chang, or LONDON, Aug. 3L.-There is a great panle in Amoy, according to the Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, owing to the landing of the Japanese. The Chinese are leav-ing and thieves are looting indiscrimi-nately. nately.

CANADIAN STRIKE ENDED.

Mechanics All Along the Railroad Will Return to Work.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 30.-The strike of raliway mechanics on the Cana-dian Pacific Raliway has been declared dian Pacific Railway has been declared off, and the men in all the shops from Fort William to Vancouver will return to work tomorrow. At Winnipeg some of the strikers resumed work this after-noon. The only matter now in dispute is the rate of wages to be paid machin-ists, and this will be settled by arbitra-tion. The strike lasted 25 days, and was everywhere guiet and orderly.

Reduction in Wages.

It would be counted as a triumph by the anti-foreign party in China, and repre-sented throughout the empire as due to the cowardice of Europe." The Daily News says: "Considering that the Empress Dowager openly en-couraged the attacks' upon the foreigners, the suggestion that the Imperial person-ages are to return to Pekin is rather startling, and the latest development of Russian diplomacy requires explanation, at least." Beduction in Wages. FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 30.—An agreement is being circulated among manufacturers in this city calling for a reduction in wages of 11 1-9 per cent, to take affect September 17, affecting all Fall River operatives. The signatures of mill agents representing about 1,000,000 spindles, or one-third of the corporations of the city, have aircady been obtained. The cause for the secrecy observed in dir-culating the agreement lies in the fact that, by making the plan public now, at least." The Daily Telegraph observes: "Accept-ance of La Hung Chang is almost the only thing the allies can do. His intervention would undoubtedly make for peace." The Times makes no comment upon the The limes makes he command upon the Russian proposals. According to the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring August 15, when, on the approach of the alles, the Tsung il Yamun asked an interview with the

that, by making the plan public now, stockholders opposed to a reduction at this period of the year might thwart the plan of the selling committee and buyers might discount the effect of the reduction and insist upon a proportionate decrease in the print-cloth quotations.



egontan.

DENVER, Aug. 30.-A special to the News from Cheyenne, Wyo, says: Posses have been sent out from Raw-lins, Rock Springs, Green River and other places in search of the bandits who held up Union Pacific passenger train No. 1 near. Tipton Station, last night. They have been traced in a southern direction toward the Colorado line. There are some steep mountains north of Rock Springs, where it will be hard to locate them if they once reach the range, but they are now thought to be south of the railroad. Paul Bailey, of the United States Marshal's force, has telegraphed to the Washington authorities, asking

Dem., of Whitman.

SEATTLE, Aug. 30 .- The union convention today completed its state ticket by the nomination of the following: Lieutenant-Governor-W. E. McCroskey, JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

disposition was made of the report on judicial administration and judicial pro-cedure. Reports on legal education and admission to the bar and on law reporting and digesting were passed. The report on commercial law was adopted after extended discussion. The reports on international law and obtuaries were submitted and adopted. The report on patent, trade-mark and copyright was adopted after a protracted debate. The special committee on industrial property and international negotiations reported in part and asked to continue for another year and this was granted. The special reports on title to real estate and on "John Marshall Day" were presented and adopted.

and adopted. In the general session tonight, an ex-haustive paper was read by John B. Moore, of New York, on "A Hundred Years of American Diplomacy." It fol-

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CENTURY'S RECORD

One Hundred Years of Ameri-

can Diplomacy.

PAPER BY JOHN BASSETT MOORE

Read Before the American Bar Asso-

cintion-Proceedings of the

Convention.

SARATOGA, N. T., Aur. M .- At today's

session of the Twenty-third annual meet-ing of the American Bar Association, the annual address was delivered by George R. Peck, of Chicago, who spoke on "The March of the Constitution."

At the afternoon session, the reports of standing committees were presented. The one on jurisprudence and law re-form was read and adopted. The same

"A century and a quarter ago the 13 united colonies were declared to possess, as independent states, full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances. establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do.' During the period that thas since elapsed there have been great mutations in the world's political and moral order. To those changes the United Sintes, as the exponent of the cause of free government, free commerce and free sens, hus largely contributed. The foundations of its foreign policy were laid in the early days of the Re-public, by the great men who gave to the Government its original form and pur-pose. Prior to 1759, when the Federal Congitution went into effect, the United States had entered Into 14 treating, coverestablish commerce and to do all other Constitution went into offect, the United States had entered into 14 treaties, cover-ing a wide range of subjects, such as peace and war, political alilance, pecu-niary loans, commercial intercourse, and the rights of Consuls. Among their va-rious stipulations we find provisions for liberty of conscience, the abolition of the disabilities of allens, the peaceful adjustment of international disputes, and the mitration of the evils of war. Not the mitigation of the evils of war. Not only were some of these provisions in advance of the international inw of the time, but the proposals of the Go time, but the proposals of the Govern-mant were in some respects in advance of print were in some respective and advantage of its preaties. One of the great objects at which it aimed was the abolition of the system of discriminating duties then in yogue, and the breaking down of the nar-row and short-sighted policy under which the European powers sought to reserve to themselves an exclusive trade with their several colonies. These objects, though slowly accomplished, were in the end to a great extent attained, and particulariz the abolishment of discriminating duties. Soon after the organization of perma-nent government under the Constitution, there began the great struggle concernthere began the great struggle concern-ing neutrality, whose concluding chap-ter may be found only in the treaty of Washington of 1811 and the arbitration at Geneva. This context, which arose in the early stages of the first general European war, growing out of the French Revolution, was found to involve both the maintenance of neutral rights and the performance of neutral dutley, and nether had ever been clearly and hensively defined. It fell to the United States to define them and to place them on a permanent foundation. In the cor-respondence that took place in 13%, between Mr. Jefferson, who was then S tween Mr. Jefferson, who was then Sec-retary of State, and Mr. Genet, the French Minister: in the instructions is-sued in August of the same year, by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Collector of Customs; and in the act of Congress of Juna 5, 1784, passed on the recommendation of the President, the duties of neutrality means act forth with a certainty and preset forth with a certainty and pre-n never before attempted. This pol-which was thus inaugurated, and were set forth with a certainty ision never before attempted. My which has been confirmed by subsequent legislation and diplomacy, is acknowl-edged to have formed an epoch in the



WHO SPOKE ON "A HUNDRED YEARS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY" HE-FORE THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION LAST NIGHT.

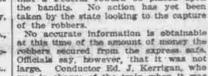
Supreme Judges-E. C. Million, Dem., of Skagit; Richard Winson, Pop., of King. Secretary of State-James A. Brady. Pop., of Snohomish. State Auditor-L. J. Sliverthorn, Pop.,

of Douglas, Treasurer-W. E. Runner, Pop., of Spo-kane. Attorney-General-T. M. Vance, Dem.,

Atomos and a second a second s

Frank J. Browne, Bll, Rep., of King. Presidential Electors-George T. Col-terill, of King; N. G. Bialock, of Walla Walla; Fred Reeves, of Chelan; J. G. Heim, of Pacific.

Nearly all these nominations were made by acciamation. The victory of Governor Rogers placed the convention completely



at this time of the amount of money the At this time of the matthe supress sufs, officials say, however, that it was not large. Conductor Ed. J. Kerrigan, who was in charge of the train when it was held up, came in to Cheysans today. He gave the following account of the hold-

gave the rohowing account of the hold-up: "We had just passed Tipton when I felt the train stopping. I knew some-thing was wrong, and went up ahead to see what it was. There was a small fire by the track, and I saw some men going down toward the baggage car. As soon as I reached the engine a man covered me with a Winchester, and made me hold up my hards. When he saw I was the Thomas J. Powers Killed. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Thomas J. Powers, Commissioner of Banking for Pennsylvania, was killed by falling from a train in the outskirts of this city last he nomination of William Hickman he nomination of King, against E. C. Milliof, of Skartt the Barers candidate Skartt the Barers candidate None, of King, against E. C. Milliof, of could run them down the train who on a steep grade, and the passenger cars started to move down by themselves. They let me set the brakes on the coaches to hold them, and then ran the coaches to hold them, and then ran the front part of the train down the track about half a mile. After they stopped they ordered Woodcock, the baggings and express man, to unlock his cars and come out. This he refused to do for a minute; then, when I saw they were going to blow up the car, I told him to come out, and he did so. "They took the engineer, Henry Wallerstein, the fireman, Woodcock, the brake-man and myself down the track a little distance, and left us guarded by one man, while they blew up the cars and safes, They blew the roof, sides and end of the They been the root, since an our of the next car baggage-car and demolished the next car to it. They put three charges on the safe before they could creak it open. After they got what they wanted they went to their horses, which were tied near by, and field. It took about an hour to com-late their work. plete their work. "They did not rob the passengers, but I They did not rob the passengers was a had a hard time to keep the passengers in the cars out of sight before we cut off the front cars. They shot at one passenger to scare him; another one got to walking around, and a robber knocked him down with the butt of his Winchester and told with the built of his with out of the would get killed. Another old man, who was deaf, put his head out of a car window, and I just got to him in time to save his life. He did not hear the robbers' orders. not hear the robbers orders. "There may have been five of them. Two were at the baggage-cars using dy-namite, one was at the engine guarding us, and I think they left another with the horses. They were all bad men and well armed. I think I could identify them if W. M. Kuhns, who was flagman on the train.said: "Brakeman Fred Nach and I were on the train. As soon as the train stopped I thought the engine was broken, and stepped off behind. When I heard a shot stepped off behind. When I beard a shot I knew we were held up. I ran back with some fuses to warn a special freight which was following us. When I got back they had Kerrigan, and were making him uncounted the they had Kerrigan, and were making him uncouple the cars. I tell you he was gritty, and deserves great credit. He would not uncouple those cars until they let him fix the brakes. He explained to them that these cars full of people would rush down on the buggage-cars and cause death if left alone without brakes. They took the train of and guarded us while they used the dynamite. We could see their horses a few hundred yards from the state survey of this

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> M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company 353-355 Washington Street, opp. Cordray's, Portland, Or.

Il Yamun asked an interview with the besieged, four of the Ministers opposed and seven favored complying with the request. An appointment was made for the next day, but the Chinese Ministers did pot come. During the slege, every scrap of metal, including candle-sticks and ornaments, were converted into am-munition. A gun was made from a fire extinguisher. Ten thousand sand bags were mgde of sik brocade, valued at §5 per bag. Sir Claude MacDonaid, the Brit-ish Minister, sent a massage recommend-ing the water gate for the entry of the ing the water gate for the entry of the troops. From Che Foo it is announced that the telegraph offices are overwhelmed with work and that an immense accumulation **Tropical Palms** of dispatches are awaiting transmission. Everlasting, never-fading,

natural, beautiful, inex-CROSSED GOBI DESERT. pensive, potted and delivered free to any ad-Flight of American Missionaries dress. Prices place them From Kalgon. everywhere-70c, \$1.00,

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.-Information re-garding the escape of missionaries from Kalgon was received by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, American agent of the Mis-sionary Board, Congregationalist, today, Kalgon is about 150 miles north and a little west of Pekin. This information came

the west of Pekin. This information came in letters from the Rev. Mark William. of the Kalgon mission. One was dated June 25, written from a point 60 miles northwest of Kalgon. His party included the Rev. James H. Roberts and the Rev. William P. Sprague and wife. They had joined a caravan which Mrs. Larson, of the Misjonary Alliance had provided for the Misionary Alliance, had provided for another purpose. With some Swedish mis-sionaries, the party then included li-adults and six children. The second letter is dated Urga, in Mon-

The second letter is dated orga, in anon-golla, July 31. They had been traveling 38 days at that time. They learned from the servant of a Russian merchant, who had fied, that their houses had been looted and then burned by the Chinese soldiers. Mr. Williams lost his diaries which he had kept for 50 years. Even the houses of Chinese merchants who had dealt with the foreigners had been pillaged. Mr. Williams adds:

"We leave tomorrow for Kiachota, in Siberia, distant 12 days. We go 20 miles a day by camel cart and horse as before. There we hope to go home by railroad via St. Petersburg. While the crossing of via St. Petersburg. While the crossing of the Desert of Gobi was hard from the great heat and the long stages we were obliged to make to reach wells, yet all kept well. Sometimes we traveled all night."

GERMANY'S HOLY WAR.

Consecrating the Fings for the China Regiments.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.-The flag consecra-tion today was a much more elaborate coremony than usual, owing to the fact that the flags for the China regiments were included. Pastor Wolfing delivered the consecration address. Pointing to the flaring cross in the folds of a flag. he flaring cross in the folds of a flag, he said:

"It is a crusade. It is a holy war. International law has been broken and the laws of humanity have been trodden un-der foot. Oriental barbarism has arisen against Occidental civilization." Today's papers reprint a London dis-patch from Washington saying that the United States Government addressed a circular to the powers August 24 regard-ing the future policy in China, and also that all the powers answered that they could see no reason for changing their present policy, but were unable to discuss for ther plans until full reports had been against Occidental civilization."

further plans until full reports had been received from their diplomatic represen-tatives regarding the political situation. A high official of the German Foreign

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

Ching.

Russia and the United States have agreed upon a peace programme. Pages 1 and 2

and 2 The Russo-American agreement does not meet with favor in England. Fage 1. Japan will withdraw its marines from Amoy. Page 1. Siege conditions in Pakin are donated

Siege Con Page 2.

The Taft Commission is ready to establish civil government in the Philippines. Page 5.

kid McCoy was knocked out in the fifth round by Corbett, at Madison-Square Garden. Page 3. Garden. Page 3. Judge Leo Rassleur was elected command-er-in-chief of the G. A. R.; next en-campment in Denver. Page 5. Campineau in Denver. Page 9.
O. H. Fethers was elected supreme chancellor of the K. of P.; next gathering in San Francisco. Page 3.
Fire insurance agents are holding a convention in Milwaukee. Page 2.

Pacific Coast.

Arthur Kelly, 12-year-old Milton boy, mur-dered his father. Page 4 Heavy loss of life by storms at Cape Nome. Page 4. Nome. Page 4. Family of three burned to death at Van-couver. B. C. Page 4. F. Scott Morrison, of Chicago, murdered by Siberian savages. Page 5.

 by Siberian savages. Fage 5.
W. A. Rummel, of Salem, killed by the bursting of an energy wheel. Page 4.
H. B. Stevens, former Portland news-paper reporter, committed suicide at H. paper reporter, committed succes at Tacoma, Page 4. Hop contract at 12 cents a pound filed in Marion County, Page 4.

Marine. Freights are high on both coasts of Amer-

Steamship Argyll ships an American crew. Page 5.

Steam collier Washtenaw overdue. Page 5 Only hallast ships now due at Portland. Page 5.

Steamship Thyra collides with railroad trestle at Astoria. Page 5.

Local. Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, will preach here next Sunday. Page 12. Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club will send Wilkle C. Duniway to compete in the amateur billiard championship. Page 7.

Page 7. Mise Sadie American lectured at Beth Israel Temple on the history of the Council of Jerusalem. Page &

4

night. Mr. Powers was 55 years old, and was a conspicuous figure at Republican National conventions, and was one of the 30 who held out for a third term for General Grant. One of his sons, Lieuten-ant Powers, is in the regular Army at Moore, of King, against E. C. Millioa, of Skagit, the Rogers candidate. Moore had been associated with Ronald in the King County primary fight, and the Democratic delegation was pledged to him. The Moore supporters made an effort to have delegation was pledged to him. The Moore supporters made an effort to have him and Million nominated by acclamation, but it was strongly opposed dominant element, which insisted that one Judge be nominated at a time. These were precisely the tactics used yesterday, which so nearly eliminated Ronald from

the Congressional fight. As the voting proceeded, it became evident that Million was going to beat Moore, so King County caucused and withdrew the latter's name. Million was then nominated by acclama-Page 1. nditions in Pekin are described. Seattle, a well-known Populist Page 2. Foreign. There are 11 cases of the plague in Glas-gow. Page 5. King County again caucused and had a very stormy time. The radical element insisted on accepting nothing from the gow. Page 5. Many British prisoners have been released by the Boers. Page 5. The Taft Commission is ready to establish divil government in the Philippines. Page 5.

Governor Rogers' slate goes through at the Seattle fusion convention. Page L Anti-fusion Populists of Idaho will hold a state convention at Lewiston September 20. Page 5. The progress of the convention to-John B. Moore spoke on "A Hundred Years of American Diplomacy" before the American Bar Association Pacific Train at Tipton Station are still at large. Page 1. Kid McCoy was knocked out to the spoke of the spoke of

tion. Senator Turner was named for comtion, Senator Turner was named for com-mitteeman-at-large by acclamation, the nomination being seconded by King awd Pierce Counties, A semblance to harmony was restored. There was no bolt from the convention today, although a number of delegates were absent from their seats. A feature of today's convention was the

introduction by Lively of King, a Popu-list, of a resolution denouncing the packlist, of a resolution denotating the pack-ing caucuses and maintaining headquar-ters "with gangs of heelers, grafters." etc., "as has been the case in this fusion party of late." The resolution continued: "Notice is hereby served on all persons observing such practices that we hereby our them out in the future."

cut them out in the future." Suggestions to give this resolution to the

Republican party wire sternly rebuked by the chair. F. C. Robertson, of Spokane, moved the resolutions be referred o the platform committee. This brought Mr. Lively to his feet.

believe this motion is meant to kill the resolution," said he. "This convention has been subject to those practices." The res-

olution was adopted. At a meeting of the State Central Committee this afternoon, Henry Drum, mittee this afternoon, Henry Diam, of Spokane, was elected chairman; Senator Turner, treasurer, and Gcorge Hazzard, of Tacoma, secretary. The latter agreed to serve only till September. The Demo-cratic committee will assume charge of

the fusion campaign. The convention today nominated Will-iam White as candidate for Supreme Judge for the unexpired term of Judge

The Alabama in Port.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 30.-The battle-ship Alabama, which has just completed her official trial trip, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater this morning on her way to Breakwater this morning on her way to Philadelphia, where she will soon be for-mally turned over to the Government. The battle-ship made the run from Bosiam white as candidate for Supreme Judge for the unexpired term of Judge Gordon. The term will occupy two months, November and December. Still at Work. BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 20.—The executive on to the Delaware Capes in 28 hours.

the train guarded by one man.'

Struggle for Neutral Hights.

development of international law.

The struggle for neutral rights orignated in the same great European comflict as the controversy respecting nou-tral duties. Both Great Britain and Both Great Britain and France issued belligerent orders and de-crees under which the commerce of neutrals was subjected to unendurable burtens. For the losses thus suffered com-ensation was obtained from Great Britain, while with France there are state of limited war that existed to the state of limited war that existed from 1795 to 1800. But, after the breach of the peace of Amiens, the depredations on neu-tral commerce were renewed with in-creased violence. The British orders in council of 1906 and 1807, and the decrees issued by Napoleon at Berlin and Mincouncil of 1996 and 1807, and the dedrees issued by Napoleon at Berlin and Milan in 1896 and 1807, with their bald asser-tions of paper blockades and sweeping denials of the rights of neutrality, were met by the United Science unrality. met by the United States with protests, with embargoes, with nonintercourse, and finally, in the case of Great Britain,

and finally, in the case of Great Britain, which was complicated with the question of impresement, with war, while from France a considerable indemnity was af-terward obtained by treaty. The preten-sions against which the United States protested are no longer justified on legal grounds. Paper blockades are universal-ly condemned. The right of neutrals to proceed and the right of neutrals to

the Senate, 'After the passage of this resolution.' said Mr. Fish, as Secretary of State, on a certain occasion, 'Great Britain formally recognized the principle thus announced, and other maritime pow-ers, and writers on international law, all assert it."

"While maintaining the freedom of the eas, the United States has also con-ended for the free navigation of the natseas, the tanded for the free navigation of the nat-ural channels by which they are con-nected. Such was its position in the case of the Danish Sound dues. Reasoning by analogy, it has applied the same prin-ciple to artificial channels. In 1995 Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, declared that if

(Concluded on Second Page.)