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PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1901.

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MAY BE OVERCOME.

Despite Chile's Objections, Pan-American Congress May Be Held.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The dispatch from Santiago, Chile, announcing that the committee on foreign affairs of the Chamber of Deputies has refused to grant the funds necessary for the representation of Chile at the Congress of the American Republics, has attracted much attention here, and is looked upon as the result of a canvass which have been going on among South and Central American countries concerning the programme of the congress, and the extent to which arbitration would be discussed. A sharp line of difference has arisen between Chile and most of the other southern republics, the latter being favorable to arbitration without any limitation. On the other hand, Chile has wished to have the discussion of arbitration limited to future questions. Although the question has been involved in numerous complications, yet there is expectation that they will be overcome and the congress held.

Cambria Steel Consolidation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 22.—Papers were filed at the State Department today relating to the consolidation and merger of the Cambria Steel and the Conemaugh Steel Companies, under the name of the Cambria Steel Company. The capital is \$3,000,000, an increase of \$500,000 over the joint capital of the two companies. The state received a bonus of \$18,000 on the additional capital. W. F. Robinson is secretary and treasurer of the new company.

BURNED ITSELF OUT.

Atlantic Refining Company's Loss by Fire Is Half a Million.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The fire which started at the works of the Atlantic Refining Company, at Point Breeze, burned itself out today. Vice-President Lloyd, of the company, estimates the loss at about \$500,000. Fourteen tanks containing about 200,000 barrels of oil were destroyed. One pumping station and thousands of feet of pipe were rendered useless, but the most important machinery is intact. The two employees of the company said to have lost their lives in the explosion early Tuesday morning are safe. This reduces the death list to three firemen.

Motorman Roughly Handled.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A determined effort was made by a mob last night to lynch Julius Seibel, a motorman, because his car had killed Jilla Emory, 9 years old, on Madison avenue. The car was coming down a steep grade when the child tried to cross, became frightened and hesitated, standing in the middle of the track. The motorman threw on the brakes, but too late. The little girl was thrown under the wheels and her head was crushed.

People immediately swarmed to the place, women and children shrieking. The cry "lynch him" was raised by the mob, and a concerted attack was made on the motorman. He was bruised and badly beaten before a squad of police rescued him, beating the crowd back with their clubs. Seibel was arrested.

ABUSED THE COURT

Congressman Littlefield on the Insular Cases.

SPOKE TO BAR ASSOCIATION

The Maine Man Was Taken to Task by a Chicago Lawyer for His Attack on the Members of the Supreme Court.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—Something of a sensation was occasioned at today's session of the American Bar Association by the address of Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, on the "Insular Cases." Mr. Littlefield's address drew forth loud and long continued applause and a motion was made to tender him a vote of thanks for it, but this was declared out of order by the President on the ground that the speaker is a member of the Association. The view of the mover was not, however, universal with the members, for just before recess was taken, Hon. Adolph Moses, of Chicago, made a vigorous protest against what he characterized as "an unwarranted attack on the Supreme Court of the United States." His remarks were received by a point of order, but his words were greeted with applause in which a considerable minority of the convention joined.

The general council of the Association has decided that women are not eligible for membership in the association under the present constitution. This decision was reached in the case of Mrs. Jane B. Ott, of Des Moines, who had applied for membership. The council was almost evenly divided on the question. It was finally decided to let the matter go over to the next meeting, and a committee was appointed to draft an amendment to the constitution which will make women eligible.

The Insular Decisions.

When the morning session opened the annual address was delivered by Congressman Littlefield. The insular cases, he said, considered in the manner in which the results were reached, the incongruity of the results and the variety of inconsistent decisions rendered by the different members of the court, "are without a parallel in our judicial history." Mr. Littlefield's conclusion as to Porto Rico's status is hereby given:

"So far as the operation of the Constitution was concerned, this territory was to all legal intents and purposes a part of the United States. It matters not how the Constitution was reached, or how far as this case was concerned, so long as it was there."

Mr. Littlefield next discussed the 18th amendment to the constitution, which has been construed by the Supreme Court in Porto Rico and the Philippines. He quoted the amendment and gave a history of the case. This he said, should be construed as it existed in the United States:

"The negro cannot be driven out of the South. He is vastly the superior of the Filipino physically, and unless the Philippines produce a Douglas or a Booker T. Washington he has nothing to fear in an intellectual comparison."

Reports of the following standing committee were submitted, which were being read: Jurisprudence and law reform, legal education and admission to the bar, commercial law, international law, obituary and law literature, and law teaching.

New Bankrupt Law Needed.

The commercial law committee, in its report, expresses dissatisfaction with the new bankrupt law, and declares that it has made strong efforts to secure amendments, but in vain. It closes as follows:

"Your committee is still of the opinion, as expressed in its former reports: 'That a bankrupt law is wise and beneficial legislation.'"

"2. That the ideal bankrupt law is one that (a) allows every honest debtor to procure a speedy discharge from his obligations upon the surrender of his property; (b) gives every creditor a complete remedy against actual or contemplated fraud on the part of the debtor; (c) punishes all who attempt to defraud the debtor or creditor with relentless severity."

"3. That our present bankrupt law, to fulfill these conditions, needs careful and trenchant amendment on the lines that this association has approved."

"4. That the association should, through its committee on commercial law for the ensuing year, continue its line of work looking to the perfecting of the bankruptcy law."

The report of the committee on obituary showed 30 deaths among the members during the year.

Littlefield Called Down.

At this point Adolph Moses, of Chicago, created a sensation by making a strong protest against the charges in Mr. Littlefield's address. Said he:

"I wish to record my note of dissent to the general applause which followed the presentation of the insular cases by Mr. Littlefield. When the matter came to my attention I looked upon it as a great disappointment that he had chosen this difficult subject for the information of this association. I regret to have listened not to a piece of information, but rather to what I consider an unwarranted attack on the Supreme Court of the United States, and as a member of this association, I wish to raise my voice in protest against the use of this platform for a purpose of this kind. I remember to have read that on the celebrated cases of Cohen vs. Virginia was decided by Chief Justice Marshall he was burned in effigy in the City of Baltimore. He was denounced in every courthouse in Virginia, and yet we look upon that great decision as one of the vindications of the Government. And that is not the only instance where denunciation has followed the action of the Supreme Court of the United States. Those who believe with the majority have full confidence in the sober second thought of the people of the United States as to the correctness of this great decision. It has a political aspect, and it is but natural that all of us free Americans should take divergent views, but I protest against the use of this platform on the part of any man, however capable."

Here Hon. Thomas Patterson, of Pennsylvania, interposed a point of order, which was sustained by the president, and a recess was taken until 9 o'clock tonight.

An Estimate of Hamilton.

When the evening session was called to order, Henry D. Estabrook, of Chicago, was introduced and spoke on "Alexander Hamilton as a Lawyer." He said:

"Next to the fact that George Washington was what he was, this country and the world is perhaps most indebted to the fact that Alexander Hamilton was a lawyer. He was the head of the American bar. Hamilton was a lawyer. Hamilton was a great scientist in the domain of civil law. His mind was acute, logical

and altogether objective. Hamilton was an old boy at 15. There is no evidence that he ever had any boyhood. At the age of 23, in the midst of war, Hamilton had felt the necessity for a national constitution and had anticipated many of the provisions of the instrument finally adopted. Hamilton was nobly ambitious, but wisely cautious; sometimes most tenacious with his views, yet most measured. Of tributes to his legal abilities there is no end. John Marshall ranked him next to Washington, the greatest character in history.

The concluding paragraphs were quotations from Hamilton's contemporaries, praising him as a man, a lawyer and a statesman.

Mr. Estabrook was followed by Platt Rogers, of Denver, who spoke on "The Law of New Conditions, Illustrated by the Law of Irrigation." Mr. Rogers traced the evolution of laws regarding water in the West from the ancient common law of riparian rights to the present laws controlling irrigation.

The committee on memorial from the St. Louis Exposition reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee composed of one member from each state and territory of the Union be appointed by the president of this association to co-operate with the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and the United States Commission having in charge the celebration of the centennial of the purchase by the United States from France of the Louisiana Territory, in bringing about the holding of a universal congress of lawyers and jurists at St. Louis, Mo., in 1903, on the lines proposed in the memorial of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, presented at this meeting to this association."

"Resolved, further, That the president and the executive committee of this association be requested to take all necessary steps to promote and carry out the plan of holding such universal congress of lawyers and jurists."

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and the accompanying report be transmitted by the president and secretary to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and to the said United States Commission."

The secretary was instructed to send a cablegram of congratulation and greeting to the International Law Association, now meeting in Glasgow.

The report of the John Marshall day committee was called for, but William A. Ketchum, of Indianapolis, objected to its being read, because its members of the committee, had not seen it. Considerable feeling was shown by several members regarding the matter, and the report was postponed until tomorrow. The meeting then took a recess until 10 o'clock A. M.

Woman and the Bar.

The section of legal education of the American Bar Association met at 7 o'clock tonight at the Taber Grand Opera-House. The chairman, Harry B. Hutchinson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was absent, and Senator Hiram F. Stevens, of Minnesota, was elected to chair the meeting. Secretary George M. Sharp, of Baltimore, Professor J. P. Hall, of California, acted as secretary.

The report of the "Office Study in Law Schools" was the subject of a paper by Harry S. Richards, of the Iowa State University. His discussion was led by Professor William P. Rogers, of Indiana State University, read a paper entitled, "Is Law a Field for Women's Work?" Professor Rogers took the position that law should be open to women, and that the law, although he said her fitness for the practice of the profession is yet, to a large extent, an unsolved problem. The student of law should be of the stature of Miss Mary E. Lathrop, of Denver, and was taken part in by a number of gentlemen. All took about the same view as that taken by Professor Rogers.

After the appointment of a nominating committee, the section took a recess until tomorrow afternoon.

The general council met tonight and agreed upon the following nominations which will be presented to the convention tomorrow: President, U. M. Rose, Little Rock, Ark.; secretary, John Hinkley, Baltimore; treasurer, Francis Rawie, Philadelphia.

NEWSDEALERS MEET.

They Want the Prices of Penny Papers Doubled.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The establishment of a publishers' clearing house was discussed at today's session of the convention of the National Association of Newsdealers, Bookellers and Stationers. A resolution was adopted reading that the book publishers had greatly benefited the trade by adopting and maintaining standard prices for books, and requesting the association to establish in this city a clearing house for the booksellers, and urging the formation of a bureau where the poor could obtain counsel free of charge. It was contended that such a bureau would put a stop to improper litigation.

GLASGOW, Aug. 22.—Cephus Brainerd, of New York, presided today at the session of the International Law Association. A motion was adopted urging that the United States and Great Britain, who are not parties to The Hague Convention, dealing with reciprocal rights regarding patents, should be invited to accede to it, and urging the formation of a bureau where the poor could obtain counsel free of charge. It was contended that such a bureau would put a stop to improper litigation.

HELD MOB AT BAY

Alabama Sheriff Saved a Negro From Lynching.

COULD NOT WAIT LEGAL HANGING

The Result of the Clash Was That One of the Leaders of the Mob Was Killed and Another Was Fatally Wounded.

ASHEVILLE, Ala., Aug. 22.—One man was killed and another probably fatally wounded in a battle here today to save the negro Jim Brown from the vengeance

department would refuse landing permission to Chinese bound for Mexico unless it could be absolutely satisfied of their good faith.

FREE BALLOT DEMANDED.

Platform Adopted by Republicans of Virginia.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 22.—When the Republican state convention reassembled this morning ex-Congressman Thorpe, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented the platform, which was adopted by acclamation without debate. The platform indorses and announces adherence to the principles of the National Republican party and Administration. It denounces all attempts to discriminate in favor of or against citizens of Virginia on account of race or color. It protests against the proposition to confer the right of suffrage on unworthy persons on account of the merits or the achievements of their ancestors, as tending to create a privileged class and discrimination against others equally worthy. It favors the right of suffrage being left as fixed by the present Constitution of Virginia, with such laws and guarantees as will secure to every qualified voter a free ballot and fair count. It arraigns the Demo-

ATTACKED THE SUPREME COURT.

SPRINKERS AT THE BAR ASSOCIATION CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

SPRINKERS AT THE BAR ASSOCIATION CONVENTION YESTERDAY.



Virginia Constitutional Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 22.—The Virginia constitutional convention reassembled today, after its recess of two weeks.

HUGE COPPER COMBINE.

World-Wide Consolidation Reported From Denver.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—The News today says: "Mining men of the city accept as true the reports that a world-wide copper combine has been formed, and that competition in buying copper will no longer be known. The combine is said to have been effected between the Amalgamated, Calumet & Hecla, and the Anaconda companies of the world. Papers have been signed covering a long term of years. The consolidation of interests is said to be financed by the National City Bank of New York, which is to be made the depository of the consolidated concerns."

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The officials of the Calumet & Hecla Company here declined to make a statement today regarding the reported formation of a huge copper combine. The annual meeting of the company was held yesterday, but nothing indicating a transfer of business to a combine developed. There have been numerous reports on the street here of a further amalgamation in copper interests, but nothing official is available.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Financial men named in connection with the formation of a world-wide copper combination today denied all knowledge of such a combination. They say it would be impossible to harmonize and organize all the conflicting interests in copper and that nobody was trying to do so. There were reports of a large combination in copper, but no definite information as to the companies that are to be included could be obtained.

MRS. BECKHAM IS BETTER

Her Physicians Believe the Crisis is Past.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 22.—Physicians attending Mrs. J. C. Beckham, wife of the Governor, pronounce her much improved tonight. She was able to eat a light meal this afternoon, and slept intermittently throughout the day.

Mrs. Beckham's fever returned tonight, her temperature rising to 101.5. The physicians consider this reaction of little consequence, however, and think that the crisis has passed.

Miners Fell Down a Shaft.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Aug. 22.—George Kline, aged 30, and John Eckstrand, aged 27, miners at the Stevens shaft of the Iron-Silver Mining Company, were instantly killed by falling 50 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

To Prevent Chinese Smuggling.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The determination of the Treasury Department to make a statement today regarding the Chinese exclusion act to regulate the transit through the United States of Chinese emigrants bound for other countries was today officially brought to the attention of the Chinese Legation. The occasion presented itself when an attaché of the Legation called upon Assistant Secretary Taylor to lay before him a message received from the Chinese Consul at San Francisco, conveying the information that Chinese destined for Mexico had been refused the privilege of landing at that port.

Mr. Taylor told the attaché that the department had become convinced that most of the Chinese who had gone into Mexico in the past two or three years had smuggled themselves back across the border into the United States. He therefore announced that hereafter the

DEFICIT MADE GOOD

Juggling of Treasury Funds in Mississippi.

DISCOVERED BY THE GOVERNOR

First Accounting Showed a Shortage of Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars; Five Days Later the Books Balanced.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 22.—Governor Longino has issued a statement of the condition of the state treasury, showing that August 15 he found therein, by actual accounting, \$67,848 when the books called for \$90,000—a shortage of \$22,152. Treasurer Stowers was, however, allowed credit for bills, drafts, etc., amounting to \$55,000, leaving the shortage \$37,848. The Governor then states:

"I indulged the hope that the amount of said shortage would be replaced if opportunity and time were given before the result of said count was made public, and that the state might thus recover the money without further trouble, and in my opinion shows a correct statement of the amounts which should have been in the treasury on the said 15th and 20th days of August, 1901, respectively, and before doing or asking anything further in the premises, I deem it just to Mr. Stowers (the Treasurer) that he be given full opportunity to make such explanation of the matter as he may see fit."

The Governor closes the statement by saying:

"The examination of the funds in the treasury was made as required of me by section 117 of the constitution, and in my opinion shows a correct statement of the amounts which should have been in the treasury on the said 15th and 20th days of August, 1901, respectively, and before doing or asking anything further in the premises, I deem it just to Mr. Stowers (the Treasurer) that he be given full opportunity to make such explanation of the matter as he may see fit."

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NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

Most Important Advances Are on Food Materials.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The State Department has received from Consul-General Mason, at Berlin, a long report setting forth in detail the features of the proposed new German tariff which will most materially affect United States products. By far the most important of these is noted in the advance of 100 per cent in the rate on food materials, meats and live animals. The present treaty rate on wheat of 63 cents would be increased under the new tariff to 124 per cent, or \$1.24 per bushel. The United States sent 463,333 metric tons of this commodity to Germany last year. As to American manufactures, the most notable advances in the rates on agricultural population of Germany.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Domestic.

Congressman Littlefield, at the Bar Association convention, attacked the United States Supreme Court.—Page 1.

An Alabama Sheriff held a mob at bay and saved a negro from lynching.—Page 1.

A shortage of 307,000 in the Mississippi Treasury was made good.—Page 1.

Another tide tide mill at Pittsburg was started.—Page 2.

Sam Strong, the millionaire mine-owner, was killed at a creek.—Page 2.

Foreign.

A French fleet is coaling at Toulon for a descent on Turkey.—Page 2.

Venezuelans again invade Colombian territory.—Page 2.

Manila has been proclaimed in Sashoon.—Page 2.

Sport.

Portland won from Spokane, 5-1.—Page 2.

Tacomma defeated Seattle, 15-4.—Page 2.

Shamrock won a trial spin in New York Bay.—Page 2.

Crescent, at Readville, made a new world's record for a final quarter.—Page 2.

Pacific Coast.

Judge Noyes comes out from Alaska to explain his connection with the famous McKenna case.—Page 2.

The San Francisco strike situation is practically unchanged.—Page 4.

A break is probable in the big lock-out at the Rossmore B. C. mines.—Page 4.

Oregon has good coking coal, notably the Coos Bay article.—Page 4.

Eight Portland districts petition for free mail delivery.—Page 4.

Yakima Valley, Wash., irrigation ditch is to be extended so as to reclaim many thousands of acres of land.—Page 4.

New York stock market is dull, but undertone of strength persists.—Page 11.

September wheat at Chicago is dull, but closes slightly higher.—Page 11.

Steel Trust is losing heavily on the strike.—Page 11.

Marine.

Pacific Export Lumber Company has Manchester in becoming important as an English seaport.—Page 5.

Steamship Nome City reports a four-masted schooner stranded on Unimak Island.—Page 5.

Portland and Vicinity.

Main report of the committee on franchise and utilities adopted by the Charter Commission.—Page 5.

The United States Marshal House authorized to incur expense to demolish Jesse Carr's fences surrounding Government lands.—Page 5.

Project to organize a State Board of Trade to advertise Oregon's resources.—Page 12.

Senator Daily says it is not the intent of the school law to fine teachers for not attending institute.—Page 12.

First body incinerated at the Portland crematorium.—Page 12.

David Simon, father of United States Senator Simon, seriously ill.—Page 7.

State Chairman White favors a regular Democrat to succeed Senator Jones if there is a change in the chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce national committee.—Page 7.