

KEEP CHINESE OUT

Keynote of Mass Meeting to Be Held Tonight.

NO "MERCHANTS" NEED APPLY

Federated Trades Committee Completes Arrangements for Securing Public Protest at Chamber of Commerce's Action.

Arrangements for a mass meeting to be held at the Exposition building tonight to protest against the action of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce in advising the admission of Chinese "merchants, bankers, accountants and clerks" into the United States, were completed at a meeting of the special committee of the Federated Trades Council yesterday afternoon. By the decision of the committee the meeting will be called to order by George M. Olson, president of the council, who will ask the citizens assembled to elect temporary and permanent officers. This step was considered necessary, for the reason that the council as the central body of the labor unions of Portland had originated the movement against the chamber's attitude, and its executive was deemed the best advised person to explain the question to the meeting.

The meeting was attended by nearly all the committee, which consists of President Olson, H. A. Wolf, of the Barber's Union; E. A. McPherson, Clerk of the Union; W. H. Hemminger, Engineer's Union; G. T. Harry, Steel Mill Workers' Union; H. C. Carr, Bricklayers' Union; J. W. Denney, Riggers' and Shipbuilders' Union; W. C. Booth, Bookbinders' Union; F. H. Curtis, Grain Handlers' Union; J. W. Curtis, Millwrights' Union; T. H. Ennis, Bottle Workers' Union; W. H. Barry, Typographical Union, and C. C. Loucks, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The members of the committee reported that they had interviewed a number of citizens who were prominently identified with the business interests and found them all, upon inquiry, antagonistic to the declaration of the chamber, and in no way represented the sentiment of the general membership of the body. Several firms called upon the committee the action of the trustees, which they considered a usurpation of the prerogative of the general body. They objected strongly to the action of the trustees in pretending to express an opinion which they said should be voted and sent out to the world only after it had received a majority vote at a full meeting of the stockholders of the chamber.

The committee also said that the option was generally stated that the trustees adopted at the instance of a great English firm of wheat exporters, the members of which are not citizens of the United States and would not suffer from the influx of cheap labor. The resolution was reported, the committee men said, by Columbia River cannerymen, who were anxious for the admission of Chinese bankers because of their cashing a large amount of a faculty that by systematic training might be turned to good account in the preparation of salmon for the can. The committee further stated that the action of the trustees might well be considered strange when it is called to mind that the Legislature of 1901, representing the sentiment of a majority of the people of Oregon, unanimously passed a resolution memorializing Congress to re-enact the Chinese exclusion law. It looked, the committee thought, as if the trustees considered the Chinese a greater power than the Legislature of Oregon.

When the reports were received arrangements for the mass meeting were made. It was decided to stage the Exposition building for the night, and to have it well lighted and heated. Short speeches by well-known citizens, interspersed by music, were also agreed upon. Some of the speakers who had accepted invitations to make addresses are: District Attorney George E. Chamberlain, J. T. Morgan, Folger, Commissioner L. Sells, Cohen, Mayor H. R. Carey, Judge John Alfred P. Sears, George H. Howard, City Auditor T. C. Devlin and W. E. Robertson. Other speakers will be heard from today, and remarks will also be called for from persons in the audience.

After the speeches resolutions will be introduced condemning the action of "six trustees of the Chamber of Commerce" and favoring the Chinese. The resolutions will be pending before Congress. After the meeting the committee stated that as soon as the assembly is called to order everything will be left in the hands of the citizens present. The meeting will be held at the Exposition building, and all matters will be left for the gathering to act upon as they see fit.

AGAINST THE CHINESE.

Meat Cutters Protest Against Action of Chamber of Commerce Trustees.
At a meeting of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, American Federation of Labor, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions condemning the action of the Portland Chamber of Commerce in advising the resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, recommending that Chinese of the merchant class be admitted to this country. The committee consisted of W. J. Perrin, M. Scott and E. C. Keith, and drafted the following resolution:

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce of this city has passed certain resolutions advising the admission of particular classes of Chinese, which would be tantamount to no restriction; Whereas, The said resolutions are tantamount to the success of the bill now pending in Congress; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, American Federation of Labor, Local No. 142, most sincerely and emphatically object to the action of the Chamber of Commerce in taking upon themselves the right to express the opinion of the laboring class of this city; and

Whereas, The Chinese of Chinese labor is detrimental to all classes of labor, we are hereby in favor of the Mitchell-Kahn bill now pending in Congress.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Journal.
Mr. Chamberlain makes his way to his place, and, having sitting beside the speaker of the House, takes the table an order paper of the day. This, as is generally known, contains a programme of the business to be transacted at that evening's sitting. Having read himself, he looks straight out before him, and looks round the House. On rising to speak he places his neatly written notes on the brass-bound box before him, and, having put the edges straight, fire away. Mr. Chamberlain speaks slowly, and uses scarcely any gesture. Most dangerous when most polite, his face becomes like a piece of parchment when roused to anger. In the art of crushing an adversary by an inconspicuous quotation or by some personal thrust, Mr. Chamberlain is unequalled. In this gift which makes him so formidable on the platform as he is in the House

ARGONAUT OF '49 DIES

JAMES SIMPSON, OREGON PIONEER, PASSES AWAY.

He Came West With the Gold-Seekers, Settled in Oregon, and Became a Prosperous Farmer.

Operations of Last April Are Not Wholly Reassuring.

New York Evening Post.
Some exceedingly interesting testimony regarding last year's Northwestern winter deals was submitted on Saturday at Chicago. We imagine that the public mind will be chiefly impressed by Mr. Harriman's testimony as to the use of the Union Pacific's credit in the operation.

Mr. Simpson was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, October 18, 1831, and came to the United States when 9 years old. In the Spring of 1859, when a young man, he caught the gold fever, and joining a train of immigrants he started for California, where he remained for nine years. During this time he visited and mined in all

of the States. At public meetings he always seems to expect a few of his old radical friends among the audience. But who he is to the interrupter? Let us by the orator with a seductive question, his opponent gives just the reply expected. Back like lightning comes a crushing retort, and in a moment all is smooth sailing. His perorations are invariably written out in full in his study, and frequently committed to memory. His voice is firm and clear, but not very musical; his enunciation perfect.

James Simpson, a California argonaut of 1849 and an Oregon pioneer, died at his home in Eagle Creek district, Clackamas County, Friday night, and the body was brought to the home of J. H. Patterson, 871 East Taylor street, last evening. He was stricken with apoplexy two months ago on his Eagle Creek farm, and from that time until his death, which was scarcely any indication of consciousness.

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owns any Northern Pacific stock. This was of course, not news, the transfer of the stock having been part of the Northern Securities Company settlement of last Autumn. The following inquiries and responses followed that statement:

"They did hold some, a short time ago, did they not?"
"The Oregon Short Line had some last year."
"What is the capital of the Oregon Short Line?"
"Its capital stock is between \$27,000,000 and \$28,000,000."

"How much Northern Pacific stock did it hold?"
"It bought \$78,000,000 of the stock of the Northern Pacific last year."

"Where did it get the money to make this immense purchase, several times larger than its own capital stock?"
"It paid \$10,000,000 in cash, and leased securities of \$68,000,000 for the remainder."

"Who loaned the money on the certificates of indebtedness?"
"The Union Pacific furnished the cash, and the securities were loaned by the Northern Pacific."

"Where did the \$17,000,000 come from?"
"Out of the treasury of the Union Pacific Company. Part was cash on hand, and part was borrowed."

"How much of that purchase money came out of the Union Pacific treasury, practically?"
"None, sir."

Nothing it seems to us, could do more to clear up the popular misapprehensions and delusions of last April than this authoritative testimony. The common argument of the period will be recalled; it was that immensely wealthy individuals and corporations, with endless supplies of capital of their own, were investing in stocks which they wanted for their industrial value, and with which they did not wish to part, and that they were buying on a scale so enormous that there would presently be no stock left for the general investing public. Saturday's testimony establishes three points: first, that the rich corporation which bought the Northern Pacific stock had to borrow the money for the purchase; second, that it did not buy this \$78,000,000 worth of stock as an investment, but for strategic purposes; and, third, that corporations which make such purchases are quite as likely to sell out again to anybody. The first point is answered by what we have just cited. As to the purpose of the purchase, it was, Mr. Harriman alleged, "to preserve to the Union Pacific the avenue already open to it," and "to develop and control traffic in our own territory." The stock, Mr. Harriman testified, has been sold without loss to the Union Pacific Company. In the meantime, the operation resulted more advantage than the by no means dissimilar operation of the Reading Railroad in 1882. But we are never inclined to think that the public will do some other thinking over this sort of use of corporate capital and credit.

Mr. Harriman obtained his strategic purpose, and sold out the stock, according to his statement, with loss to his company. But who is to guarantee that the next exploit of the kind, in the railway world, will have the same ending?

Pasture's Achievements.
North American Review.
Pasture's memorable discovery that the fermentation of beer was due solely to the presence of minute organisms, microbes, was made early in the 90's. That was 40 years ago. Step by step the ideas grew, and the knowledge broadened. Applied to the disease of the vines, then to the silkworms, then to sheep cholera, they are estimated, before his death, to have saved to France alone a sum greater than the cost of the Prussian war, and the colossal indemnity demanded by Bismarck thrown in. Pasture's own researches culminated in the germ theory of fermentation, a finding of great scientific importance. Using a French surgeon, now Lord Lister, applied his idea to the method of surgical operations; this step was enormous. Today operations are common that were unheard of 20 or 30 years ago; unknown diseases, such as appendicitis, have been found for them. Germans, like Behring and Koch; Japanese, like Kitamura; a crowd of disciples and followers of the Master, as he is known in France, have extended Pasture's ideas to the treatment of diphtheria, lockjaw, anthrax, and many other scourges. Thanks to him, hydrophobia has been robbed of its terrors. At last, medicine begins dimly to emerge from quackery and empiricism, and bids fair in time to become a true science. All this belongs to the present day, most of it to the last decade or so. Yet in all this brilliant list of discoveries and applications no American name is to be found, even though we have a larger number of medical schools, medical professors, and medical students than any other country in the world.

His Turn.
"I wouldn't marry you," exclaimed the angry dame, "if you were the only man on earth."

"You bet you wouldn't," he retorted, "if conditions existed I could take my choice."

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mechanery has been recently installed, and for Inman, Poulsen & Co.'s sawmill, where improvements costing about \$25,000, are now being completed.

MONTAVILLA SALOON FIGHT.

William Grimes Again After License.

The fight against granting William Grimes a license to conduct a saloon in Montavilla has been resumed. Grimes has filed a largely signed petition with the County Court, asking for a license, and his opponents are circulating a remonstrance against granting the license. The fight promises to be a long and hard one, as Grimes is determined that he will not be shut out from running a saloon at Montavilla while the other side is determined to thwart him if possible. The matter will come before the County Court February 24.

FAIRVIEW WILL GET FEED MILL.

Local Company Will Put Up Building.

Fairview will shortly be provided with a feed mill, which the farmers have wanted for some time. The United Artisan Mill Company, recently organized, with a capital stock of \$100,000, has accepted a proposition from H. C. Campbell, of Portland, to build a feed mill on the Fairview road.

The famous drawings of that state, and also in British Columbia. In 1860 he came to Oregon and engaged in freighting to the mines of Idaho and elsewhere from Walla Walla. The Indians were on the warpath, and Mr. Simpson had many narrow escapes from capture.

In 1870 he returned to Illinois, where he was married. He afterwards resided in Nebraska for several years. Returning to Oregon in the early 80's he engaged in sheep raising in Gilliam County, and at one time ranked with the leading sheep raisers of that part of the state. His family made their home at Eagle Creek, where Mr. Simpson has been put in charge of the sheep business.

Mr. Simpson, of Eagle Creek, Ore., C. A. Simpson, Condon, Ore. The funeral will be held this forenoon at 11 o'clock from the Sunnyside Congregational Church, Rev. J. F. Gormley will conduct the services. The interment will be in Lone Fir cemetery.

IN DISGRACEFUL CONDITION.

Are Roadways on East Oak and East Washington Streets.

The elevated roadway on East Oak street, between Union avenue and East Sixth streets, is in a very bad condition. Between Union and Grand avenues it appears dangerous. The surface has settled from two to three feet in many places. While the street is closed up between Union and Grand avenues the sidewalk is used. From the appearance of the surface the substructure seems ready to collapse and fall into the ravine. Between Grand avenue and East Sixth street the condition of the roadway is little better. The elevated roadway, although not yet built, is in a disgraceful condition. The roadway remodeled, but without success. With all the buildings on the street, it is a disgraceful condition. It would seem that the city should be made to afford to remedy the bad conditions.

The same situation prevails on East Washington street between Union avenue and East Sixth streets, although not so bad as on East Oak street. Every building on the street is rented. This street has been closed up for over five years, while other roadways in that part of the city have had to carry the burden of all the travel. Owners of property on East Washington street are all able to fix up that street. There are much business done there, and the property owners are not inclined to repair it as to the rest of the East Side, to repair the roadway. It is thought that if some of the leading property owners would take the trouble to incorporate a company to repair the roadway of repairs of the roadway the effort would succeed.

MAY BECOME A CITY.

The Pioneer Town of Milwaukee Will Decide Question of Incorporation.

Residents of the old town of Milwaukee, south of Solvold, will vote on the proposition to become an incorporated town. A petition was filed with the Milwaukee County Court, signed by a sufficient number of property owners, and the town was given the privilege of voting whether they want municipal honors or not. Those favorable to incorporation are expected to carry their first victory, and expect to carry their point in the end.

There was considerable opposition, however, from some of the residents, who fear the expense of carrying on a city government, and those promises to be a contest when it comes to the polls. Senator George C. Brownell has looked after the interests of the would-be incorporators, and A. E. Latourrette appeared for the opposition.

Milwaukee has greatly improved within the past few years. A number of new dwellings have been erected. A large hall for the Woodmen of the World was dedicated last week. An improvement association is promoting a spirit of civic pride among the people. The Portland City & Oregon Railway Company is making improvements in its line through the place, by which the track will be taken out of the main street and placed on a street not generally used. The menace of losing the railroad shops has been removed, at least for the present, and the residents feel very hopeful that the old town will prosper and become a city. Milwaukee is one of the oldest towns in Oregon.

FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

A 1,500,000-Gallon Pump Has Been Installed at C. & S. Power Plant.

At the power-house of the City & Suburban Railway Company a 1,500,000-gallon pump has been installed in a deep concrete pit sunk in the building. It has a 16-inch suction pipe, and the same size discharge. This pump is to furnish fire protection for the power-house plant and the Inman, Poulsen & Co. sawmill. The grounds are to be piped and fire hydrants placed at frequent points. Water will be pumped from the Willamette River. Better fire protection was wanted for the big electric plant, where valuable new

owner of the cheese factory at that place. The proposition was that if the company would put up a suitable building he would put in the machinery and operate the mill. It has been decided to put up a two-story building, 24x24, near the hall of the Artisan Mill, which is now being built. The mill will be operated by steam power. Work on the building will be commenced as soon as all the preliminaries have been settled. A number of the enterprising and prominent citizens of that place are interested in the enterprise. The feed mill will be a great convenience for a large district in that portion of the county, as it is a dairy country, and much milk feed is used on farms.

WOMEN TO TAKE PART.

Central Albion Board of Trade Will Ask for Their Assistance.

M. E. Thompson, president of the Albion Central Board of Trade, will ask the women to attend the meeting of the Board next Friday evening, as he desires to get their aid in cleaning up and making attractive that portion of the city. He says that the members are very much inclined to call a meeting of citizens to support the efforts that are being made. "We have no literature as yet showing what has been done in other cities," he said, "but when we do get guides, we will go to work. We have a lot of work to do right here in the way of cleaning up, but we hope and expect to do it out."

SPEAKS FOR 1905 FAIR

LEWISTON NEWS TELLS HOW IDAHO MAY BE BENEFITED.

Urges Organizations to Prepare Exhibits and Data Regarding Resources of the Northwest.

Subjoined is a strong article on the Lewis and Clark Centennial from the Lewiston (Idaho) News. It points out how that great state may profit by the great fair in calling attention to its resources. Organizations to work for the Exposition are urged in every section of the country interested. One work the News plans for these organizations is the collection and preparation of exhibits, data regarding the country, etc. Following is the article:

"The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition of 1905 is destined to mark the ebb flow in the tide of immigration to this great Northwest. The year 1805 marked the epoch of a new era in the progress of a new nation. When Lewis and Clark were sent out by President Jefferson in the year of 1804 to explore the unknown West, the President himself, in the widest flights of his wonderful imagination, could not possibly have conceived the grandeur of the result of that daring undertaking. The first 20 years following that eventful journey across the Mississippi Valley, up the Missouri River, then down the Snake through our own beautiful valley and on down the Columbia, was a beautiful and little progress was made in the settlement and development of the newly-explored regions. But the seeds of progress, advancement and development were sown by Jefferson when Lewis and Clark carried out his plans a century ago and the last 50 years have marked the harvest of those ideas in the settlement and development of the more accessible points. Now there is scarcely a nook or corner in this vast Northwest where the foot of man has not trodden, or man's genius has not been attracted by our delightful first the soil to yield her richest products, the forests to add their growth of centuries to the wealth and development of other interests and at last the very heart of the earth are forced to yield their glittering stores to the monument on which man is continuously building unto himself in his efforts to bring order out of chaos, and to add to the higher development of the gifts which Nature has so lavishly bestowed."

"Portland marked the site where Lewis and Clark decided that the route should and 160 years ago, and it is only natural and fair that Portland, the metropolis of the country which was explored by those men and developed as a result of their journey, should fittingly celebrate the hundredth anniversary of that event. While Portland is the center of wealth, population and transportation facilities and in every way better fitted than any other part of the Lewis and Clark country to make such an Exposition a success, even Portland or all of Oregon alone could not do justice to the Northwest. It is necessary that the Northwest assist in this undertaking and exhibit its varied products as well as demonstrate for their millions of guests the wonderful resources yet to be developed."

"The guests should be shown the richness of our soils and the diversity of products which result from an intelligent use of the soil. It is necessary that the Northwest show to the world that there is room for thousands of home-sellers yet among us who are ready and willing to grasp the advantages of the coming fair, and to yield their wealth and thus still further beautify our rural districts. They should be shown the abundance of water ready to furnish power for mills, manufactures, canneries, etc., to convert their surplus into products into marketable commodities. They should also be shown our wonderful display of pine, fir, spruce, cedar and other wood, and told that there is timber and water power sufficient for thousands of mills in these vast forests of our country, which are accessible markets in every part of the world for the manufactured product."

"Governor T. T. Geer, of Oregon, gives a valuable hint in an article in the Year-End Edition of the Oregonian, in which he suggests that the timber industry be represented by mammoth log houses, built with logs just as they come from the forest. This is a good idea and should be considered. They should also be shown the mineral exhibits from every section of our Northwest, and should know that the thorough development of our vast mineral resources, our guests should be shown what intelligence, care and breeding can do for the livestock which roam on our vast ranges and that there is still room for many more in that occupation. Watch the progress of the livestock industry, and the herds perhaps not so large, better breeding among the herds has kept the income from the same as large as formerly, and will continue to do so."

"There is only one way in which this Exposition can be carried to a successful termination, and that is by organizations from every section of the Northwest country interested for the purpose of selecting a person or persons to collect and exhibit the products of their section."

FAT NERVES.

A whirl of excitement was recently caused in the scientific world by the news that the mystery of nerve action has been solved.

It is announced that healthy nerves are fat nerves—and that it is the fat in the core of the nerve which is sensitive and by hardening and softening creates nerve action.

Maybe this explains why Scott's Emulsion has always been such a remarkable remedy for nervousness.

Scott's Emulsion feeds thin nerves with the best of all fats, the pure cod-liver oil and strengthens them with the best of nerve tonics, the hypophosphites.

For all forms of nervousness and neuralgia take Scott's Emulsion.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

"ALL WRIGHT FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY"

WRIGHT'S VEGETABLE PILLS

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS FOR BILIOUSNESS

Whereupon another made answer, saying: "Verily it doth. But let us separate and bet how for he cometh Methusalem, the aged, and if we tarry he will even tell us again of the cold spell of the year '40."

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The regular meeting of the East Side Improvement Association will be held tonight at the residence of H. S. Staley. Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles E. York; vice-president, W. M. Cook; recording secretary, H. D. Staley; corresponding secretary, Miss Sammie Davis; treasurer, Mrs. H. D. Staley. The association intends in the near future to call a meeting of citizens to support the efforts that are being made to devise ways and means of improving the suburb. Prizes will be awarded for various kinds of improvements, such as lawns, flower beds, etc., and the improvement of the railway station. One of the first steps to be taken will be the improvement of the railway station, and in this the railway company is expected to assist.

East Side Notes.

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The funeral of Mrs. Lucy Evans, formerly of La Grande, was held yesterday afternoon from Dunning's undertaking chapel. Rev. W. E. Gilbert conducted the services.

Revival Meetings Will Be Held Every Night.

Revival meetings will be held every night the present week in the Clivity Baptist Church, East Eighth and East Grant streets. Rev. Alexander Blackburn, of the First Baptist Church, will preach. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Montavilla Methodist Church gave an oyster supper in Old Fellows' hall, on Hibbard street, Friday evening, and a considerable sum was raised from the affair for the benefit of the church.

East thirty-sixth street, between East Taylor and East Yamhill streets, will be graded by property-owners under permit from the City Engineer. The dirt will be used to fill up two lots on East Thirty-fifth and East Yamhill streets.

An entertainment was given Saturday evening in the hall in the rear of the main building of the South Mount Taber schoolhouse for the benefit of the school library. The hall was crowded, and \$25 was cleared. There were no expenses. The programme was highly enjoyed by the audience.

The Missionary Society of the Sunnyside Congregational Church will hold a Lincoln memorial exercises in that church next Thursday evening. An elaborate programme is being prepared. It will be a study of the life of Lincoln, and many of the members will take part. Mrs. I. F. Tobey is president of the society.

Origin of a Joke.

Baltimore American.
Dr. Pinders-Pietrie, the eminent archeologist, announces that he has deciphered the cuneiform inscription on a tablet he excavated in the plains of Assyria, and believes that it is a copy of a prehistoric comic paper. Among other items it contains the following merry jest, which bears a strangely familiar sound: "Whereupon another made answer, saying: 'Verily it doth. But let us separate and bet how for he cometh Methusalem, the aged, and if we tarry he will even tell us again of the cold spell of the year '40.'"

"And they got hence with much speed."



The blackness of Monday is forgotten when the housekeeper views on Tuesday the snow-drift of linen that has been washed white with Ivory Soap. It floats.

prepare exhibits, data, etc., and so what is necessary for their various sections