ORIENTAL TRADE AND IMMIGRATIO

Floods of Oratory to Be Turned Loose.

DEMANDS NATIONAL GENIUS

Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in Session.

CHIEF MEETING OF FAIR

Important Topics for Each Session of Congress, in Which Leading Themes Will Be Introduced Today.

PROGRAMME COMMERCIAL CON-GRESS TODAY.

.....

Music, Tenth United States Infan-Call of states and reports of delegations, John W. Noble, of St. Louis,

presiding. Major W. C. Langútt, Corps of United States Engineers, U. S. A.

Addresses, "Oriental Trade," Theo dore B. Wilcox, of Fortland, and John Barrett, American Minister of United States to Colombia.

Orient." F. B. Thurber, New York City, president of the United States Export Association, Address, "Merchant Marine," George

W. Dickle, of San Prancisco. Address, "Improvement of Rivers," P. J. Van Lobenseis, San Prancisco. Address, "The West the Best," B. C. Wright, San Francisco,

Representing all states and territories west of the Mississippi River, including Hawail and the Philippines, the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congrees met yesterday morning in sixeenth annual assembly, for a session of four days, in the auditorium at the Fair, presided over by President Theodore B. Wilcox, of Portland, and after a number of welcoming speeches and responses, adjourned at noon, to meet

The Congress contains captains of industry and masters of commerce from the entire Western two-thirds area of the United States-men of brains and fame and force—gathered to deliberate on topics of National and commonwealth concern, and to bring results of their discussions to the doors of the

PORMING IMMIGRATION CON-GRESS.

Steps were taken for the formation of an Immigration Congress to hold its initial session in September at Denver, at a meeting of the Colorado Congress, yesterday afternoon. The movement is under the auspices of the Colorado State Commercial Association, which will request the Transgates to the immigration Congress. The Governors of all the states embraced in the arid region will be especially urged to attend.

The purpose of the congress will be to induce people to settle the West. It is hoped to draw into conceri the railroads, commercial organizations and all other agencies working for the settlement of the vast areas of land in the Western country.

National Congress at Washington, of other departments of government, or wherever else they may serve the pub-

Yesterday's attendance of delegates was large and energetic, and today's is expected to be even more so. Figures of National preminence will be among the speakers, and they will treat of such subjects as Oriental trade, immigration and Chinese exclusion; the merchant marine; rivers and harbors, irrigation and government reclamation projects; government regulation of railroads and rates, crestion of a mining department of the National Government,

The Chinese immigration question will bring forth difference of opinion As to irrigation, Oregon and Washington are very impatient with the slow progress of reclamation work by the National Government, and inclined to censure the Reclamation Service for the delay, while other states, notably California, Idaho and Colorado, where projects are under way, will be dispos ed to squeich such a movement. A determined effort will be made by mining states for a resolution calling on Congress to establish a Department of Mining. Enlarged powers for the Interstate Commerce Commission will be urged by a strong element, for Government control of the railroads and interstate commerce rail rates. The Columbia will adopt vigorous resolutions in behalf of large Congressional appropriations for the Columbia River.

This morning each state delegation will nominate for the committee resolutions two men, for the executive committee one, for the committee on permanent organization one, and for honorary vice-president one. A new president and other new officers will be recommended for election tomorrow by the committee on permanent organ-

Louis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, seems likely of election for president. Another man prom-inently mentioned is H. D. Loveland. San Francisco, President of th Pacific Coast Jobbers' and Manufacturers' Association.

Chinese Exclusion Live Subject.

That the subject of Chinese exclusion will precipitate a lively debate in the Trans-Mississippi Congress is manifest and indications are that no topic will let hose such strong winds of oratory. The subject will be knjected into discussion of Oriental commerce, by the Chinese box-cott, which, in the interest of American trade in Chines the Congress desires to trade in China, the Congress desires to have warded off.

have warded off.

Two elements of the Congress will be in conflict in this matter, that which would amend the exclusion laws for less restricted admission of Chinese, especially merchants, and even of a limited number of laborers, in the interest of commerce with the Celestial Empire; and that which derivade confinence of strict. that which demands continuance of strict that which demands continuate of the exclusion, for protection of America from an inrush of the yellow horde. The latter element is jocularly referred to by the other as "pedding out political burncombe for consumption of such interests as center in labor unions."

ter in labor unious.

First to tap the subject yesterday was Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, who declared in positive words that the restriction on Chinese should be increased rather than lessened and that it should be extended so as to shut out Japanese. After him came Governor Mead, of Wash-ington, and Governor Pardee, of California, who proclaimed themselves op-posed to admission of Chinese, in equally stern language. This morning the other side will have an inning when Theodore B. Wilcox, President of the Congress, will present an address reviewing commercial conditions and portraying the im-portance of promoting trade relations with China and the Orient. He will make some sirong recommendations as to the neces-sity for devoting attention to the existing immigration laws.

Decided Views of Three Governors.

The three Covernors pitched into the subject without gloves and were applauded. Chamberlain asserted that the boycott was not so much threatened by Chinese as trumped up by "men in this country who have personal interests to subserve" and who are "directly inter-ested in exporting products to Chinese ports," Such men, he remarked, were a small minority of the people of the Pacific States. Governor Pardec said that the Pacific States did not want wholesale immigration from Asia and sounded an alarm to Eastern States against riff-raff immigration from Europe and Africa. Governor Mead announced that Governor Chamberlain's ideas on the subject were like his own and that he and the Oregon Executive had arrived at a common basis of understanding recently

when visiting Celilo together. Governor Chamberlain boldly declared that as Chinese and Japanese cannot "intermarry and assimilate with our own peoples" their immigration should be re-

Said he:

I feel that the best interests of the great majority of the people of the United States demand a rigid enforcement of the present law restricting the immigration of Chicase laborers, and it any amendment to that law is made it should be for even greater restriction than new exists. Not only that; the resistent which demand the exclusion of the cheap labor of China from our shares demand the restriction of Japanese laborers as well, and of all Oriental countries that send to our shares a class of people inferior to our own and who, under the laws of the Almighty himself, cannot intermarry and assimilate with our own peoples without their degradation and the lowering of the standard of civilization. Our ering of the standard of civilization. Our friends from the East and from the South cannot fully approciate the evils that will be wrought to our social and our industrial sys-tem by the unreserviced immigration of the cheap laborers of Oriental countries. They

cheap inhorers of Oriental countries. They are not home builders, they cannot assimilate with us; they can live and secumulate mency for transfer to the Orient upon a wage which our people cannot exist upon, and steps ought to be taken here and now to sound a warning against the encotnent of any laws which shall make it farder for the toiling masses of this country to earn their daily bread.

I do not feel that in an address of welcome I should dwell at length upon any of these subjects which demand and will doubtiese receive your careful consideration. I content myself with calling attention to them, and in conclusion permit me to express the hope that your stay among us may be both profitable and pleasant, and that when you return to your several homes you may cherish none but pleasant recollections of our city and of our people. We are glad to have you with us, and we bid you welcome.

Governor Pardes drew from his audi-

Governor Pardee drew from his audi-

While this nation and this Coast doesn't want undesirable immigration from Asia, neither does it want undesirable immigration from Africa nor Eu-rope. The race issue on this coast is great but let us not forget the equal danger for the Eastern States from Europe and Africa. Let us make no mistake about

(Concluded on Page 3.)

Impressive Showing of Bulletin Issued by Census Bureau.

New Immigrants so Prolific That in North Atlantic States They Offset General Tendency. Steady Decline in West.

FACTS ABOUT BIRTH-RATE.

Children under 10 years, one-third of the population in 1800; one-fourth of

population in 1900. Proportion of children to women in exact between years 1850 and 1860;

has decreased ever since. Children under 5 to 1000 women be tween 15 and 49 years, 634 in year 1860; 474 in year 1900.

Birth rate in Oregon increased from year 1850 to 1860; decreased ever since. Ratio of children to 1000 native white women in year 1900 was 462; to 1000 foreign-born white women, 710.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- "That there has been a persistent decline of the birthrate in the United States since 1860," is the conclusion reached in a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau. The bulletin was prepared by Prof. Walter F. Wil-cox, of Cornell University, and it is ex-plained that, sithough an analysis made offers many suggestions as to the probable tendencies in the birth-rate of the United States, it is primarily not a study in birth-rates but a study in the proportion of children to the total population, or total number of women of child-bearing

The result of the study shows that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the children under ten year of age con-stituted one-third and at the end less than one-fourth, of the total population. The decrease in this proportion began as early as the decade 1810 to 1820 and continued uninterruptedly, though at vary ing rates in each successive decade. Be-tween 1850 and 1860, the proportion of children to women between 15 and 49 years, the child-bearing age, increased, but since 1860 it has constantly decreased. It is stated that the decrease has been unequal stated that the decrease has been unequal from decade to decade, but that, if the computation is made upon the basis of 20-year periods, it has been regular. In 1860 the number of children under five years of age to 1000 women 15 to 45 years of age was 634; in 1860 it was only 474. Stock market spotty and uneven. Page 15. The proportion of children to potential mothers in 1900 was only three-fourths as large as in 1880.

Commercial and Marine.

Rep 15.

Hop shorts posipone deliveres. Page 15.

Advance in hops at San Francisco. Page 15.

Now traffic and towboat under construction.

Page 7.

Due to Influx of Foreigners.

No attempt is made by the author of the lietin to determine the probable cause of this decline. An extended argument by General Francis E. Walker is given, suggesting that it is largely due to the influx of foreigners and the resultant shock to the population instinct of the natives. But Professor Wilcox does not express a definite opinion claiming that the vital statistics of the country are not sufficiently developed to afford a sound basis of judgment. He notes, how ever, that there has been a similar m decline in the birth-rate of Aus where there has been no such torrent of immigration. Considered sectionall is found that in the North and there has been a more or less regular de-cline, while in the South the change has less regular and the decline less marked.

Steady Decrease in Oregon.

In the general decrease between 1860 and 1909, not a single state of the North Atstates also there was no decrease. In only six states, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Indians, did the proportion decrease, and in only Delaware, District of Columbia, Wisconsin, Congress, Page 11.

Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon and Colorado, did it follow the tendency of the country as a whole-that is, increase from 1850 to 1860, and decrease in the four succeeding

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1905.

decades.
In 1900 for the United States as a whole in 1900 for the United States as a whole in the control of th the proportion of children was only two-thirds as great in cities as in the country districts. In the North Atlantic division. however, it was almost as great in the cities as in the country. In the southern divisions it is hardly more than half as large in the cities as in the country, while in the Far West the difference is intermediate in amount,

New Immigrants Prolific.

"This," it is explained, "is probably due in large measure to the fact that the im-migrant population who have been swarm-(Concluded on Page 4.)

NATIVE WHITES DECREASE CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S-Maximum temperature, 68 deg.; minimum, 34. Precipitation, 0.06 of TODAT'S-Cloudy to partly cloudy, probably

Peace Conference. Agreement reaches on disposal of railroads. Crists will come next Monday. Page 3. Probable hams of compromise. Page 3. efenses of Vladivostok ready for slege. Page 4.

preceded by showers; westerly winds,

Norway may yet become a republic. Page 4. Starving peasants in Andalusta raid coun-try and government orders relief. Page 4. litte's conference with American Jews on treatment of Russian Jews. Page 5, National.

President has conference with insurance men on Federal control. Page 2. Commissioner Keep reports on Printing Of-fice scandal. Page 4. nsus Bureau shows steady decline in American birth-rate. Page 1.

Interstate Commission to report on railroads. Hill talks on effect of Chinese hoycott on Northwest wheat market. Page 5,

Politics. National Reciprocity Conference meets, in Chicago, Page 1.

Domestic. welve men killed by rockslide in quarry.

Many persons injured by great storm in St. Louis. Page 4. overnment report on yellow fever out-break. Page 3. Woman claims fortune said to have been

stolen by rich men. Page 1. Sport. Pacific Coast League scores: San Francisco 2. Portland 0: Tacoma 2, Oakland 1; Se-attle, rain. Page 7. Pacific Coast.

Columbia River counties of Oregon with the exception of Umatilia show big failing oft in wheat yield. Page 1.

illionaire W. H. Talbot, of San Francisco, enters sensational cross-complaint in di-vorce suit. Page 6. nal cross-complaint in di-Salmon pack on the Columbia only 75 per cent that of last year. Page 6. tro-giycerin house explodes at Point Isa-bella, Cal.; foreman killed, Chinese filled with glass slivers. Page 6.

G. McKamey, settler near Mount Hood, supposed to have committed suicide. en free libraries purchased for smaller towns of Oregon. Page 6.

Commercial and Marine, rain ship reported taken for Portland load-ing. Page 15.

Marine news of the day. Page 7. Lewis and Clark Exposition Admissions, 23,819, Page 10.

Elke have great parade and day at Expo-sition. Page 10. Today is San Francisco day at Fair, Page 10. Portland and Vicinity, riental trade and Asiatic immigration of the Trans-Mississippi Con-

gress. Page I. Trans-Mississippt Congress begins its ses-sion. Page 11. Civil Service Board slarmed at Devlin's po-sition as to paying Weidler's salary.

Betterment of cities theme of Civic Conference. Page 14, Poisoning of Mrs. Van Dran still shrouded in mystery. Page 14.

ouncil slaps Mayor by overriding box or-dinance veto and by sustaining Plumbing Inspector. Page 16. Proprietors of Tuxedo saloen must stand trial. Page 14. St. Paul railway officials wire that telegra-phers' strike has been adjusted. Page 5.

First test of child-labor law will follow ar-rest. Page 14.

Wheat Output Is Curtailed by Unfavorable Weather of Winter and Spring.

UMATILLA THE EXCEPTION

Hot Spell Continued Over a Month, Without the Usual Moisture-Laden Breezes From Snow-Clad Mountains.

IONE, Or., Aug. 16 -(Staff correspon dence.)-The river counties of Oregon except Umatilla, which does not properly belong in the same tier as Morrow, Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco, will this year turn off a wheat crop approximately 1,000,000 bushels smaller than that of last

the result. Wasco County is perhaps harder put than her neighbors. Even the most conservative men in touch with the situation are predicting a decrease of 30 to 35 per cent, as compared with last year's yield, while others who are in opposition to the usually informed, place the crop at only 50 per cent of that of last year. There are, of course, a few good yields, as is always the case, but the average is not up to that of a year ago, and there was not enough new acreage to offset that which was in crop last year, but was idle

or cut for hay this year. Much Wheat Frozen Out.

Wasco, of course, is not a Spring-wheat county, but there was considerable Winter wheat frozen out and the efforts to get a crop by remeding were not very successful. In many cases the attempt was abandoned and the field turned over to Summer fallow, and in others the growth was cut for hav.

Wasco and her neighboring counties auf-

fered over a month of withering, hot weather, untempered by any moisture such as usually blows in from the snow in the mountains. In former seasons the wheat has not infrequently been subjected to weather as hot as that which prevailed this year, but it has never lasted more than a few days and its effect has been nullified to a degree by the moisture due to the melting of snow in the mountains and plenty of water in the streams. Sherman County fell short of her best yield last year, and this year on an increased acreage there will be a smaller output than there was last year. It must remembered, however, that the amount cut for hay would account for a considerable difference of opinion as to the extent of the decrease, the estimates varying from 10 per cent to 35 per cent less than the 1904 crop. In spite of the hot weather the wheat now coming in from Columbia Southern points is of excellent quality and tests remarkably heavy,

Gilliam County, on account of having railroad connection with a new and most promising wheat section, has managed to increase her acreage so that the yield this year will not fall as far short of that of 1904 as was noticeable in Wasco and Sherman counties. Out near Condon, the terminus of the O. R. & N. branch from Arlington, soms very good yields are reported, and the same is true of the Mayville country, lying farther south.

Much New Acreage.

this year on the yield of former years Some authorities who should be in position to know, say that this new acreage will be sufficient to offset the loss from unfavorable weather, and pull the total for the county up to last year's proportions. Others who are less optimistic note that early orders for sucks are being cut down, and that the total number booked is less than if was a year ago.

Too much dependence cannot be placed on the sack test this year, as fealers will not take back those which are not used, as they have been doing in former seasons. This system for determining the size of the crop will this year, at least, have the merit of being conservative, for with sacks at present prices, there will be no disposition on the part of growers to pur chase any more than they need.

Short Crop in Morrow.

Morrow County has quite a reputation for success in growing wheat without moisture, but this year the crop is much short of last year's big rield. In the vicinity of Lexington and Heppner the output will compare favorably with that of last year, but at Ione, Douglas and Cecil the receipts will be much smaller. At the latter station there is always a certain amount of Gilliam County wheat received, and as it is figured'in by the statisticians of both counties, acy in determining the production of

each is not always easy to secure. The falling off in the output of Morrow County this year will not be due entirely to the light yield per acre, but year. Unfortunately climatic conditions in part to a smaller acreage, the big last Winter and Spring, and even this yield last year was due to an unusually Summer, were the prime factors in this large acreage, which this year is again shrinkage, but an unusually large amount in Summer fallow. There is some new of land in Summer fallow contributed to land well to the south, that is this year showing its first crop, but the area

Quality of Wheat Is Good.

The quality of the wheat in Morrow, and in fact, in all of the river counties, is excellent. Although considerable wheat is now ready for market, there is very little selling, and ninetenths of the farmers are displaying a very independent attitude regarding the matter, at the same time expressing great confidence in their ability to secure higher prices later in the sea-

The crop of the four counties is probably 1,000,000 bushels smaller than that of last year, but even at present prices it would place in circulation among the comparatively scant popu-lation about \$2,500,000, thus insuring the people against any great degree of financial hardship. E. W. W. financial hardship.

ROMANTIC STORY OF NEVADA MINER'S DAUGHTER.

Years After He Is Murdered, Wife Finds Will Bequeathing Property Rich Men Stole.

spiracy figures, involving several multi-

She claims that her father, John Murphy who was a poor prospector in Nev-ada in the early sixties, amassed a for-tune and was later killed from ambush near Carson. Some time before his death he had deserted his wife and two daugh-ters, leaving them in Chicago. They were ignorant of the fact that he had died possessed of considerable property until it was revealed to them by papers found in a strong box in possession of a former bodyguard of Murphy.

Among the papers, it is said, is a will

bequeathing the estate to the daughters. It is charged that a number of interested parties, some of whom are known nationally, have kept the facts from be-

Soldlers Desert by Wholesale.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 16.-A wholesale deser-There is so much new acreage at the southern terminus of this line that has never been cropped before that it is a difficult matter to base estimates for

FOREIGN TRADE

Reciprocity Conference Considers How to Overcome Hostile Tariffs.

DUAL TARIFF ITS SLOGAN

Representatives of Every State and Every Interest Meet to Act on Removal of Restrictions on

American Commerce.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- For the purpose of asidering means of improving reciprocal trade arrangements with foreign countries, amendments of the Dingley Tariff to aid in that purpose, and changes in the Interstate Commerce Law, the National Reciprocity Conference opened today in the Illinois Theater, It comprises 600 representatives of every section and every interest, from the great farming and stockraising States of the West to the manufacturing States of the East. Foreign Consuls representing in Chicago nearly every country in the

world attended in force.

The keynote was sounded by Senatgr.
Cullom in an address recommending that The Conference, instead of further advo-cating reciprocity, of which he held out no hope should agitate for a maximum and minimum toriff. He suggested that the maximum tariff should apply to the reducts of countries which discriminate against the United States and the mini-mum to those which made trade concersions to us. The name "dual tariff" was suggested for his policy by Alvin H. San-ders, the Chairman of the executive committee, and was promotly taken up by there as a good campaign slogan

Condition Which Confronts Us.

The conference was called to order at 19:15 o'clock this morning by A. D. San-ders, of Chicago. He said:

The establishment of fairer trade relations with foreign nations is a matter that affects directly the prospectty of every farmer, stocking over and exporter in the Unicol States. One by one the European governments are tightening the coils friended to attaiten the American export trade in agricultural products and menufactured goods. We are today face to face with a new problidities Gor-man tariff designed to keep out every pound of American breadstuffs and provisions. Itstaliation has been tried at tremendous cost to our producers and manufacturers and is a

ored to make this conference abscinitely non-partisan. Moreover, we have no pet plan of bringing about the desired bance. We dis-cinctly disclaim any attack upon the protective tariff principle, or upon any particula

We believe that our great basic industry, agriculture, the backbone of all our prosper-MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 16.—Mrs.
Frank G. Curtis, wife of a Milwankee automobile dealer, in substantiation of a claim to a share in a \$1,500,000 estate, tells a strange story in which a conspiracy fluures, involving several mules. cannot be safely neglected further, and

Retaliation or Concession.

Mr. Sanders nominated as temporary Chairman of the Convention Joh Wilder, President of the Illinois Manu-facturers' Association. Governor Charles E. Deneen, of Illinois, was introduced by Wilder and said: It has not escaped the notice of the Amer-

ican people that several of the nations of Con-tinental Europe are raising discriminating and prohibitive tariffs against the products of our felds and factories. They call us "the Amer fean perty," and seek to quarantine against us.

What are we to do about it? Shall we resert to the law of the talon, or meet profered concessions with concessions? much to say that the Nation hopes that out of this conference will come suggestions and recommendations which will meet with the eval of our President and Congress and approval of our President and Congress and lead to the enactment of laws and the nego-tiation and ratification of treaties which will not alone enable us to retain the foreign commerce we already have, but to enlarge 117 Mayor Edward F. Dunne welcomed the elegates in behalf of the city. Governor delegates in behalf of the city. Governor J. H. Mickey, of Nebraska, addressed the Convention. He declared that the conflicts which the citizenship of America will wage during the coming decade will not be fought upon the fields of battle, but rather in the commercial arenas that it will be a conflict of diplomacy, which will determine whether or not American products of the farm and factory are to are guaranteed to the most favored na-

W. E. Dean, of St. Paul, addressed the Conference at some length, stating that a delegation had come from Minnesota be-cause of the fact that their State is now being protected under the present tariff

No Ship Subsidy, Says Harris. Senator William A. Harris, of Kansas,

The presperity of this great four-sided before it can be permanent. Agriculture and mining are two sides of the great tempte, and manufacturing and compress tempte, the other two sides. We The prosperity of this great country must be talk about eliminating commerce by injecting with a syringe subsidy proviations to atimulate the building of steamships. That is an absolute quack prescription. What we want to do is to make it profitable for other na-tions, and then ressels will be found without number salling under the American flag in every sea. Mr. McKinley said the period of excitativeness is past. One nation cannot ex-pert another to continue to buy of it unless the opposite process is resorted to.

F. J. Hagenbarth, of Idaho, representthe National Livestock Association, give a brief history of the attempt of he woolgrowers to secure a hearing before the Senate committee in 1893, and stated that the failure of that mittee to secure a hearing and a grad-usi reduction of the tariff on wool had resulted in the total destruction of the wool-growing industry.
S. H. Cowan, of Texas, declared that,

if the gentlemen of the convention were not willing to surrender politics in the interest of business, they might better have stayed away.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session, permanent officers of the conference were recommended as follows: Permanent chairman, Hon. S. D. Packard, Iowa: first vice-chairman, William C. Maybury. Michigan; second vice-chairman, I. T. Prior, Texas; third vice-chairman, Andrew G. Webster, Massachosetts; secretary, W. R. Corwine

OFFICERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS



EUFUS P. JENNINGS, Chairman Executive Committee.



THEO, B. WILCOX, President.

