## CRISIS REACHED IN PEACE PARLEY

**Today Conference May** Be Deadlocked.

COMPROMISE IS ONLY HOPE

Again Come to Rescue.

SENDING HOME FOR ORDERS

Adjournment Till Monday Likely, That Czar and Mikado May Send Instructions China Party to Negotiations.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 17 .- The crisis in the pence conference has been reached and possimism is again the note. But the darkest hour is just before the dawn, and there is still hope. Predictions of a final rupture tomorrow certainly will not be justified unless Baron Ecmura figuratively picks up his hat and announces that it is useless to proceed further. Mr. Witte at least will not be precipitate. At comorrow's session, after word from St. Petersburg.

10 (the surrender of the interned Russian be to retain strategical control of the warehips) was also passed, not, in the province. opinion of one of the pleoipotentiaries. The amount Rugria will realize is impossible to estimate. It will individually saw that tenight, because it could not be only a comparatively small fraction of tion of sca power) is also adjustable after modification, and article 12 will present no difficulties. So that tonight the situation was practically where it was when Mr. Witte last Saturday presented the Hussian reply with its non-possumus to articles 5 and 8 (indemnity and Sakhalin).

Only Chance Is Compromise.

The only chance now is compromise Russia to yield Sakhalin, and Japan inunity. Neither will yield both, and perhans Japan at the final show of hands will yield neither. Mr. Witte, under the imperial instructions given him before he left St. Petersburg, can agree neither to pay war tribute nor cede a foot of Russian soil. St. Petersburg, therefore, in the last resort, remains to be heard from. Doubtless this is the reason why he favors a postponement over Sunday. Baron Komura probably will welcome an adjournment of two days in order that he also may lay the situation before his government before its final decision,

The sudden revival of deep pessimism tonight was induced by the statements given out, when the pleninotentiaries returned to the hotel that no progress had been made today. But to those on the inside that was not surprising. Things have gone smoothly enough, only the been the glint of cold steel i nthe conference chamber. And the few words Mr. Witte said to the foreign newspaper correspondents were as usual not encourag-He looked tired, and said nothing had been accomplished.

"Tomorrow," he said, "will finish arti-

"What then?" he was asked. "Then we will go to dinner," he replied, as he excused himself to go to dinner with Assistant Secretary Peirce.

No very great hope was vouchsafed in the Japanese camp. Roosevelt May Do Something.

"We are not bluffers," said Mr. Sato. and from an authoritative source the Associated Press correspondent received a distinctly bad impression regarding the outlook. It was coupled, however, with an expression of the hope that, if it developed that the conference was going to places. President Roosevelt might again

We have heard that the President having brought us together, has washed his hands of further responsibility. But he is resourceful. He might do something."

"What "

"That I cannot say." The Japanese view was explained. We came asking only what we wanted. Our terms were moderate. The world thinks so. It looks bad. I say so; I believe so. But the conference may yet be saved from shipwreck. Mr. Witte has been gracious. He has done what he can, but he has a future at home to consider."

. Russian Envoys Confer. A very important conference occurred in Mr. Witte's rooms shortly before midnight. There were present Baron Rosen, the Russian plenipotentiary, and Mr. de Martens, General Yermoleff, Mr. Pokotileff, Mr. Shipoff and Captain Boussin, the five Russian delegates. It is the first time a full meeting of the plentpotentiaries had been held since the conference began. The preliminary discussion of the Japanese conditions is already virtu-

ally ended. It is not improbable that the final report and recommendations of the Russian plenipotentiaries was passed on and transmitted tonight to the Emperor

It can be stated that individual views of the members of the Russian mission differ as to what point should be yielded if a compromise is to be offered. Some favor the surrender of Sakhalin, others an indempity. None is ready to give

CHINA PARTY TO PEACE TALKS Railroad Question Cannot Be Settled

Without Her Co-Operation. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 17 .- China

has at least constructively become a party the negotiations. Article 7, relating to the transfer to China of the branch of the Chinese Eastern railrond, running south from Harbin, which was agreed to by the peace plenipotentiaries "in prin-Sato Says Roosevelt May the final settlement prolonged and com-Japan and the Pekin government and Russia. Russia has agreed to surrender the road to China and give up her conces-sion obtained in 1886, but China must assent and assent means abe must agree to remunerate the Russian government which guaranteed the bonds for the building of the road, in an amount hereafter to be determined. Japan also has her claim for the rebuilding of the road destroyed by the Russian army, the reconstruction of bridges an change of gauge.

The matter remains primarity to be adjusted by Japan and China, and it is not unlikely that the former is already in communication with the Pekin government. The long dispatches sent by Baron Komura to his government on this subject after yesterday's session makes this probable. Possibly an answer from China is essential to final agreement upon article 7, and this may be the true reason for postponement after "accord in principle" had been reached.

Where China Comes In.

China's wish to be consulted concerning articles of the treaty affecting her territory must be respected in this particular, at least. China may not care to assume the financial burden involved in taking article ! (the limitation of Russia's paval over the road. She certainly could not power in the Par East), and article 12 raise the money without hypothecating (fishing rights on the Russian littoral) the property. If Japan is convinced that are disposed of, he will favor an ad-journment until Monday to hear the last word from St. Potersburg. The pessimism tonight is based on the for China by an international syndicate fact that no progress was made today. and become a part of the system of Chi-The exchange of views at the morning nese imperial railroads. If not, Japan session on article 5 (remuneration for the may, and probably would, for the present, cost of the war) showed at once that the step into Russia's shoes, although she has plenipotentiaries were as far apart as the solemnly promised China to restore Maneles, and it was passed over. Article churia, and to retain the ratiroad would

been arranged, but because, with the sum poured into it. By the terms of the shadow of the two main points in dis- the concession. China had the privilege pute hanging over the conference, both of taking over the road at the end of 36 sides were cautious and preferred to years upon the repayment of capital, conpostpone it to the end. Article 2 (limitastruction and deficit charges. Japan recremuneration. But the basis is not known. The Russian claim was founded on the principle of international law that a belligerent occupying territory can exercisthe right of usufruct of private property during occupation, but cannot confiscate it as a spoll of war.

Russia Backed Raffroad.

Mr. Witte, in whose brain was born the conception of the Chinese Eastern railroad, was particularly competent to defend the rights of the company, which Russia claims is distinctly a private corporation, although making no concealment of the fact that it was backed by the Russian government because of political considerations. The original concession ob tained in 1899 for the Chinese Eastern, then simply the "cut-off" through Northern Manchuria, was obtained by the late M. Rothstein, director of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and Prince Ouktomsky, and a company was formed for the construction of the road. In 1898, after the lease of Port Arthur and Tallenwan (Dalny), was obtained from China, the concession for the southern branch was negotiated. It. provided for a Chinese president of the road, and Shing Kuchin, who had been impasse had been reached-there had the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg. was president until he fell a victim to the anti-foreign Boxer uprising in 1900. The bonds issued with the railroad guarantee were sold like government 4 per cent rentes, and are now in the hands of the banks and general public like regular gov rnment obligations.

Although the loss on operation has been neavy, the Russo-Chinese Bank always believed it would be come a remunerative concern. One of the big extraordinary items of expense was the necessity of maintaining railroad guards. The southern branch, which now goes to China, gave especial promise of being very profit-

CONFIDENT RUSSIA WILL YIELD

Hayashi Argues She Could Not Con-

tinue War With Success. LONDON, Aug. 17.-Baron Hayashi Japanese Minister to Great Britain said to the Associated Press today that the essimistic disputches from Portsmouth were not worthy of consideration.

"If the war continues," said he, forces will capture Vladivostok and Harbin, taking by force territory of greater value than the payments demanded by Japan, after which our army will entrench an advantageous line, from which it will require treble the number of the enemy to dislodge us.

"We do not fear the threat proclaimed in inspired articles that the war will be come popular in Russin. - Even if it should, how can the vast army necessary to drive us back be sustained by a government that is unable to obtain foreign loans, while its attempts at home meet with only partial success, and famine and

disaffection exist through the country. "The inspired dispatches contend that the Russian people would not suffer a sacrifice of Sakhalin but the retention of Sakhailn by Japan is a greater point of honor to the Japanese. It was once an integral part of the Japanese empire.

(Concluded on Page 5.)

TO STOP BOYGOT

President Decides on Special Mission of ex-Ambassador to China.

GOVERNMENT CAN STOP IT

Recalled From Mexico, Conger Has Conference on Boycott of American Goods-Thompson to Go to Mexico.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 17 .- Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, formerly United States Minister to China, and since last April th American Ambassador to Mexico, will re turn to China in the near future, if present plans are carried into effect. His mission will be of a diplomatic nature, the specific purpose of which is to allay, if cossible, the agitation aroused in parts of the Chinese empire against the use by Chinese of American products.

Mr. Conger, who has been scarcely more han three months at his new post in the City of Mexico, was summoned to the United States to confer with the President son, it is known, has expressed a desire about the Chinese boycott of American to represent the latted States in Mexgoods. He had a long conference with ico, and that desire is likely soon to be the President today. While neither the gratified. President nor Mr. Conger cared to discuss for publication the nature of their interview, it is known that the Ambansado will not return to Mexico, and that arrangements are making for his projected nission to Pekin.

Stands Well With China

Mr. Conger spent eight years in China as the American representative. He is well known and popular among the officials of the Pekin government, and is influential also among the Japanese, who are regarded as likely to play an importunt role in the international affairs of China from this time forward. While definite details of the projected mission are lacking at this time, it is known that Mr. Conger's presence in China will affect in no respect either the position or duties of W. W. Rockhill, the American Min-later.

After his conference with the President tenter his conference with the President tenter his conference of the in re-sponse to inquiries concerning his visit.

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"It would be improper for me," he

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 75 deg.; minimum; 60. Precipitation, 9.95 of an inch. CODAY'S-Fair and warmer. Northwest Peace Conference.

oys fall to agree on further articles Crisis will be reached today and conferen

adjourn to Monday to await instructions Sato says Roosevelt may aid to settle dis putes. Fage I.

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teamer St. Paul expected to arrive early this morning. Page 7. Lewis and Clark Exposition Metropolis of the West celebrates. Page 11. San Francisco day at Pair. Page 11.

Illinois, the great state of the Middle West, has day at the Pair, Page 11. Portland and Vicinity.

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operation by municipalities is the keynote at the Civics Conference. Page 14. Van Dran mystery yet unsolved. Page 16. Heavy damages asked of Hume. Page 14. pecial policemen ready to give battle Mayor, Page 14,

sid "to discuss for publication my talk with the President. We did considen the subject of the boycott of American moods in China which I un-derstand is rather serious. The boy-cott I know very little about, as it developed after I left Pekin, but I should assume that it might be a matter that is, so far as the agitation is concerned. well within the centrel of the Chinese government. Of course, the govern-ment could not, and very likely would not if it could, compel its citizens to buy American goods; but it could and probably would say to the Viceroys of provinces where the anti-American agitation was making itself felt, that it must stop, and it would stop, too.

Among the subjects discussed by the President and Mr. Conger was that of the Hankow Antirond, running between Canton and Bankow. Mr. Conger strongly deprecated the allnquishment of the road and its con, essions even for a large cosh consideration. What pany may do as to the sale of the prop erty to the Chinese government probbut it is suggested that Mr. Conger's proposed mission to China very likely has an important relation to the Hankow Railroad question.

In such a respect the Chinese are the

most easily controlled people in the

world.

Thompson His Successor.

It is expected that Mr. Conver will be succeeded as American Ambassador to Mexico by D. E. Thompson, who is now Ambassador to Brazil. Mr. Thompson is a resident of Nebraska. and was appointed Minister to Brazil with a view to giving him a more important diplomatic post when the op-American mission to Brazil was elevated to an Ambassadorship. Mr. Thomp-

CORTELYOU ST OYSTER BAY

Denies He Will succeed Shaw at the · Treasury Department.

OYSTER BAY: Aug. 17.—Postmaster General and Mrs. George B. Corfelyou were guests for a few hours today of President and Mrs. Roosevel. The Postmaster-General, who is on his vacation, and Mrs. Cortelyou have been passing a few days at their home in Compatend, L. I. Mr. Correlyou does not expect to return to Washington until bout the middle.

Mr. Cortelyou do and thereport that he had been selected to succeed Secretary of the Treasury 27.4.



PERHAM SUBMITS QUESTION TO RAILROAD OPERATORS.

Result Known by Noon Today--Tanquary Thinks Success Yet Possible--Attitude of Roads.

SPOKANE, Aug. 18 .- (Special.)-Prelimnaries to calling off the strike of the railway telegraphers on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads were commenced last last night. At 12:30 Deputy President Tanquary, having charge of the Western division of the fight, received this telegram from Presi-

dent H. B. Perham, at St. Paul: "Take a vote by wire from strikers of our district. Ascertain whether or not strike shall continue. Wire me result. "I shall take the vote early in the morning and we shall know the result by

sald Mr. Tanquary. "President Perham of course had been onferring with his associates on the visability of calling for this vote, and my dvice was to take the vote. However, I believe that the strike will be sustained can't get enough men in a year to restore ings. On this division there were 160 embers of the Order of Railway Teleg-Now 145 are out, only 15 failed. Outside of them, the Northern Pacific has not been able to get ten first-class men. We consider the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific as one road, and I don't think we would divide them in ending the trike."

Alfred Beamer, superintendent of the Northern Pacific, when asked what the attitude of his road would be in case the strike was called off, said: "There are some of the men we would take back, and some that we would not."

## NO MORE TAINTED MONEY

GLADDEN WILL TRY TO CLIP MISSION BOARD'S WINGS.

Will Fight to Limit Committee's Power to Accept Gifts of Money Such as Rockefeller's.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 17 .- (Special.) -- A solution which will take from the executive officers of the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational Church the power to accept gifts of money, and which is aimed particularly at Rockefeller, is to be introduced by Dr. Washington Gladden at the annual meeting of the board to be held at Seattle. September 14 to 18. Strong pressure will brought to bear by the ministers who fought the acceptance of the famous Rockefeller gift to have the resolution

ers of the board consider the subject of the gift of \$100,000 closed and, as the money has been appropriated for various uses in the mission field, they consider they are justified in saying so. It has been learned, however, that a stren-uous effort will be made to govern the board in the future in the collection of funds for mission work.

Ziegier Relief Steamer Returns.

BERGEN, Norway, Aug. 17,-The retic steamer Terra Nova, which, under the command of William S. Champ, secretary of the late William Zeigler, rescued Anthony Flala and the other members of the Zeigler polar expedi-tion, salled today for London.

THEIR WAR CRY

Advocates of Reciprocity Organize Against the Standpatters.

CUMMINS CRIES COWARDS

Conference Adopts Platform and Decides to Organize for New Policy After Cheering Iowa Statesman's Words,

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 .- The reciprocity conference, called to devise means of better-ing the trade relations between the United States and foreign countries, finished its work today, arranged for a committee to prosecute the plans of the convention and formed a permanent organization styled the "American Reciprocal Tariff League."
The committee, which will consist of 15 members to be appointed by the chair, was given full power to organize and promote the work for which the convention nesembled.

The resolutions adopted advocate maximum and maximum tariff as a means of relieving the situation with which this country is confronted and suggest that such reciprocal concessions be arranged by a permanent tariff commission to by Congress and to be appointed

by the President. The principal speaker at today's session was ex-Governor A. B. Cummine, o Iowa, who, in a speech full of fire and elo ce hurled defiance at the enemies of reciprocity. He brought the audience under his spell and, except when interrupted by the uproarious applause, he held full sway for three-quarters of an hour, Oother seakers were Edward Rosewater, of Omaha; ex-Mayor W. C. May-bury, of Detroit; A. B. Farquhar, of Penn-sylvania; S. F. Hower, of Wisconsin; B. S. Lockridge, of Indiana, and a dozen del-

egates. The first speaker was A. B. Farquhar, of Pennsylvania. At the conclusion of haddress the chairman called for the repo of the committee on resolutions, and Chairman E. N. Foss read the following resolution:

Platform for Dual Tariff.

The National Reciprocity Convention, representing more than 200 agricultural, commer-States by designates assembled, at Chicago, August 16 and 17, 1905, hereby makes the following declaration of principles:

Whereas, the agricultural, manufacturing and other industries of this country have expanded to such an extent that they can no longer depend upon the home market for the consumption of their sutire product; and, Whereas, the export trade has become a vifal support to many of our industries; and, Whereas, the present samperial attitude of

the United States, largely owing to our fi ure to carry into effect the reciprocity trade provisions of Section IV of the Dingley law, se antagonizing foreign nations whose good will we desire and on whom we have hitherto ided as purchasers of our surplus prodness. Therefore, be it Resolved, first, That this convention, recog-

nizing the principle of protection as the es-tablished policy of our country, advocates reciprocal concessions by means of a dual or maximum and minimum tariff as the most adequate and practical method of relieving the trained situation with which we are not Second, that the question of the schedule

and Items to be considered in such reciprocaconcessions preferably be suggested by a per manent tariff commission to be created by Congress and appointed by the President which shall consist of economic, industrial and commercial expects. Third, that it is the sense of this conven-

tion that our present tariff affords abundant opportunity for such concessions without in-jury to industry, trade or the wages of labor. Fourth, that we urge action upon Congress at the earliest time possible.

We recommend that a permanent organiza-tion be formed under the style of American Rectprocal Tariff League; and that a committee of 15 be appointed by the chair to have full power to organize and further pro-ecute the work for which the convention to assembled. Said committee shall have powto increase its membership and to fill va-

> A. H. SANDERS/ Hilnots. EDWARD W. PAGE, New York. FRANK J. HAGENBARTH, Idaho. WILLIAM LARRABEE, Iowa. MARION SANSOM, Texas. CHARLES P. SENTER, Missouri. CONRAD KOHRS, Montana

Rosewater a Standpatter.

violated its pledge. He said:

Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, was introduced. He said he was secretary of the committee on resolutions of the Republican National Committee of 1960, and wished to contradict the statemade in the reciprocity convention that the Republican party in its plat-forms of 1900 and 1904 had pledged itself to a revision of the tariff, and that it had

The Republican party's greatest pledge was a continuance of prosperity and we have got it. (Applause.) Now, the question is, are we at the crossing of the roads, or are we not on the upward trend to the highest degree prespectly this country is capable of having? But remember that there are methods of reaching the Republican Congress that must be pursued by you here loday, or you are not going to accomplish very much. You cannot accomplish it by denouncing the tariff as a graft. There is graft in church and there is graft in Masonry and other fraternal organtrations, but you could not denounce the church or Masonry because men have been found in the ranks who are grafters. There is graft, of course, in connection with the tariff, but as a principle the protective systariff, but as a principle the protective sys-tem has built up the industries of this coun-try, and it is because of the great invasion of great American industry to all parts of the world that you have had the rid that you have had the trouble which you are called together to consider. You never would have been here but for the fact that \$1,500,000,000 of American products have found their way into foreign countries within th

past year.
I believe in carrying out the letter and spiri of the Constitution, that reaches these ques-tions by reciprocity. I do not believe you can do it by a double standard. That is precisely what you propose here, the double standard of tariff, which means simply a minimum tariff, and nothing else.

Cummins Issues a Challenge. Governor Cummins, of Iowa, was the next speaker. He said: I, for one, have a deep and abiding confi-

dence in the judgment of the plain, common people, and I want to settle this question in the good, old-fashioned way. Let us fight it out before the people. If we lose, let us abandon the attempt, and if we win, let those who are skulking in the shade of concalment retire to the places that are appointed for cowards and traitors to the policies of our Government. We must meet it in one of two ways—retalization or reciprocity. On this question the stand-patters have raised the banner tion the stand-patters have raised the banne of the former and we march to the music o

of the former and we march to the muse of the latter.

Many people think that this question is confined to treaties with particular powers, but it is not so, for it can be accomplished through general tariffs as well as through special agreements, indeed, it can be truly said that with us, if attained in the near future, it must be attained through a general law by a revision of our schedules, for it has been clear to the dullest mind that no trade treaty, however advantageous to the people of this however advantageous to the people of this country, can command two-thirds of the Uni-ted States Senate. It involves always and invariably, whether attained in the one way or the other, some change in our import du-ties, and here the trouble begins. The protec-tive tariff was not originally intended to exclude competition, but rather to create petition. With schedules arranged with any fair regard for this definition of protection, reciprocity would be already secured and retaliation would be the weapon with which I punish any country that refused to deal fair-ly with us. There is no conflict and can be none between protection and reciprocity. D is just as emential and just as beneficial to our producers to preserve and enlarge their markets abroad as it is to preserve and en-

large their markets at home. The folly of maintaining a tariff schedul that will enable us to sell \$1000 of manufac-tured merchandise in our own markets, but which will prevent the sale of \$10,000 of manufactured products in foreign markets is as striking that it can only be explained upon the hypothesis that we have surrendered to a senseless fear of disturbing commercial tranquility. The demand we make is not new The men who today are the exponents of the stand-pat theory of government are not pro-terfonists, they are exclusionists.

The first step toward reciprocity is to plant deep in the minds of the people the truth that many of our schedules are too high and should be reduced, to create a sentiment that uties can be changed without impertiling ousiness stability. So long as it is a popular system that makes the home consumer pay more than the foreign consumer for the same product from the same factory, there is no hope for reciprocity. I appeal to the protectionists of the United States to stand by the old doctrine, to follow Blaine and Garfield Sherman and McKinley, and not to confound the time-honored and time-tried policies ex-amplified in those leaders of men and leaders of thought with the seiden failactes that are now proclaimed as the faith of the fathers.
After several brief specches the report of the committee on resolutions was taken up. The first resolution was amended by agreement of the committee to read as

Resolutions Made Stronger.

Resolved, first. That this committee, recognizing the principle of protection as the ostablished policy of our country, advocates immediate reciprocal convessions, by means of a dual or maximum and minimum tariff, as the only practical method of relieving at this time the strained situation with which we are confronted.

Representative Holiday, of Indiana, moved that the second resolution be stricken out. This motion precipitated a spirited discussion in the midst of which the convention adjourned until aftern When the convention reconvened for afternoon session, the question of the formation of a permanent organization was again taken up. A resolution was adopted as follows:

We recommend that permanent organisation be formed under the style of the American Reciprocal Tariff League, and that a committee of 15 be appointed by the chair to have full power to organize and further prosecute the work for which the convention had as sembled. Said committee shall have power to With the adoption of this resolution, the conference adjourned sine die

## WARSHIPS DRIFT ON TIDE

BENNINGTON BREAKS TOWLINE FROM CHICAGO.

III-Fated Gunboat and Goodrich's Flagship Ram One Another After Chicago Has Been Ashore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.-The cruiser Chicago, flagship of the Pacific squadron, flyin- the flag of Admiral Goodrich, went aground close to the lighthouse and fog signal station on Angel Island, in this harbor, today. She came from San Diego with the disabled gunboat Bennington in tow and accompanied by the Navy tug

Fortune. On entering the habor, she steered for the Mare Island Navy-yard by way of Raccoon Straits. A strong ebb tide was running, and in the current the tow-line on which the Bennington was trailing parted. The Chicago then took a sudder sheer for the land, and before her headway could be stopped, she ran her bows

The Bennington, on her sailed up close to the stern of the strand-ed vessel before her anchors took hold. Then she swung to the current, safe, but dangerously close to the rocky beach of the Island. The tug Fortune soon got a line to the Chicago and succeeded in pulling her clear of the bottom, but when she came off she took a sheer that sent her straight for the anchored Bennington. The current of the tide carried her down eross the bow of the anchored vessel, and there was a smashing of metal when they came together. Then the two vessels, afoul of each other, went drifting

Bota of the war vessels were consider-

Funeral of Bennington Seamen.

VALLEJO, Cal., Aug. 17 .- The funeral of Seaman E. B. Robinson, one of the victims of the Bennington disaster, who Oakland, was held today from St. Peters Chapel at the Mare Island Navy-yard with full naval honors. Chaplain Mcwith full naval honors. Chaplain Mc Allister officiated and an address was de livered by Rev. Mr. Angwin of the Meth-odist Church. Admiral McCall and other officers of the Mare Island Navy-yard at-L A quartette from the The pullbearers were so sang. the Independence, headed by Lieutenant

HURRICANE KILLS HUNDRED Sweeps Marshall Islands, Followed

by Great Tidal Wave.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 17 .- Confirmation of the report that the Marshall Islands were visited by a hurricane and tidal wave on June 30 has been received here. One hundred lives were lost. .

## CONGRESS FAVORS DEEPER COLUMBIA

Major Langfitt Tells What Is Needed.

**WORK SHOULD NOT GEASE** 

Speakers Criticise Methods in Immigration.

DEBATE MAY BEGIN TODAY

Second Session Marked by Address on Needs of Columbia-Oriental Commerce, in Which Exclusion Laws Figure.

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY. Committee on resolutions meets to consider Chinese exclusion in Chapman

ichool at 9 A. M. Congress meets in Exposition Auditorium, 9:39 A. M. Address, David R. Francis, president Louisiana Purchase Exposition

"Development of Mines and Mining, J. H. Richards, of Boise, president American Mining Congress, Colonel T. W. M. Draper, of San Francisco; E. H. Benjamin, president California State Mining Association. "Home Manufactures," H. D. Love-

land, of San Francisco, president Pacific Coast Jobbers' and Manufacturers' Association. "American Scenery and Its Influence on the World's Travel," Rr. Roland D.

"Livestock Interests of the Trans-

Mississippi Region," T. H. Tomlinson, of Denver, secretary National Stockgrowers' Association, Evening, 8 o'Clock, Admission Free Hiustrated lecture, "The Yellowstone National Park," Burry Bulkley, un-

der suspices of the Interior Depart-

Brant, Vancouver, B. C.

ment, Auditorium,

Need of liberal appropriations from Congress for the Columbia River is obvious to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress and when Major W. C. langfitt, United States Engineer, spoke yesterday before that body on the benefits which adequate appropriations would bring and pointed out the results the United States Engineers could attain, the congress manifested its approval with hearty applause. A resolution, calling on the National Government to hasten im provement of the waterway will be urged by the Washington, Oregon and Idaho

delegations in the Congress and no doubt Leaders of the congress in the last two days have frequently remarked that the further improvement of the Columbia River is the most important river and harbor work before the Government on the Pacific Coast and one of the most important in the United States, and they say this whether they come from Texas, where Galveston and Houston need appropriations; or from Louisiana, where New Orleans requires a deeper Mississippi and a more extensive levee system is needed; or from Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, ami the Dakotes, where the Missourt River is in need of better channel, or from the Upper Mississippi region, which

desires a better water highway to St. Louis.

Depth on Bar Increased Four Feet. Major Langfitt's remarks were confined entirely to the Columbia River, projects for which he has had in charge many years, until his recent transfer to Washington, D. C. The congress listened intently to his address. He pointed out especially the want of permanent channel improvements in the Willamette and Columbia Rivers between Portland and the sea, calling attention to the need of permanent dykes as substitues for dredges. Major Langfitt also pointed out that there should be no stoppage in the jetty work at the mouth of the Columbia. He showed that the recent extension of the jetty has added four feet to the bar depth, but said that in order to finish the breakwater, "the sum of \$50,000 is needed in addition to the \$300,000 authorfred but not appropriated by the last session of Congress." Continuing, he re-

Demand Less Than Others.

"The necessity of this improvement is almost self-evident. There is now but 21 feet at mean low water on the bar. Vessels are increasing in draft each year and the delays which are caused by lack of depth and roughness of bar and which could be largely reduced by deeper channel, prevent the largest carriers from

frequenting this port. "The funds desired are small compared with the benefits to be derived and are equally so when compared with appropriations for other somewhat similar ports, Thus, the total appropriations for the Columbia River entrance, to July 1, 1905, aggregated only \$4,425,745.81, while those for Mobile bar and harbor aggregated \$5,-947.647.69: Savannah bar and harbor, \$7,4 199,973.05, and the Galveston bar and har-

"That work on the jetty should proceed without stoppage is most important; from the standpoint of early results as well as that of economy and it is hoped that funds will soon be forthcoming, for the reason that money now available or authorized will be expended by the end of the calendar year.

Chinese exclusion, as rigidly enforced

(Concluded on Page 10.)