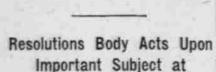
THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1905.

CONGRESS CONSIDERS INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS



WELL UNDER WAY

COMMITTEE WORK

10

First Session.

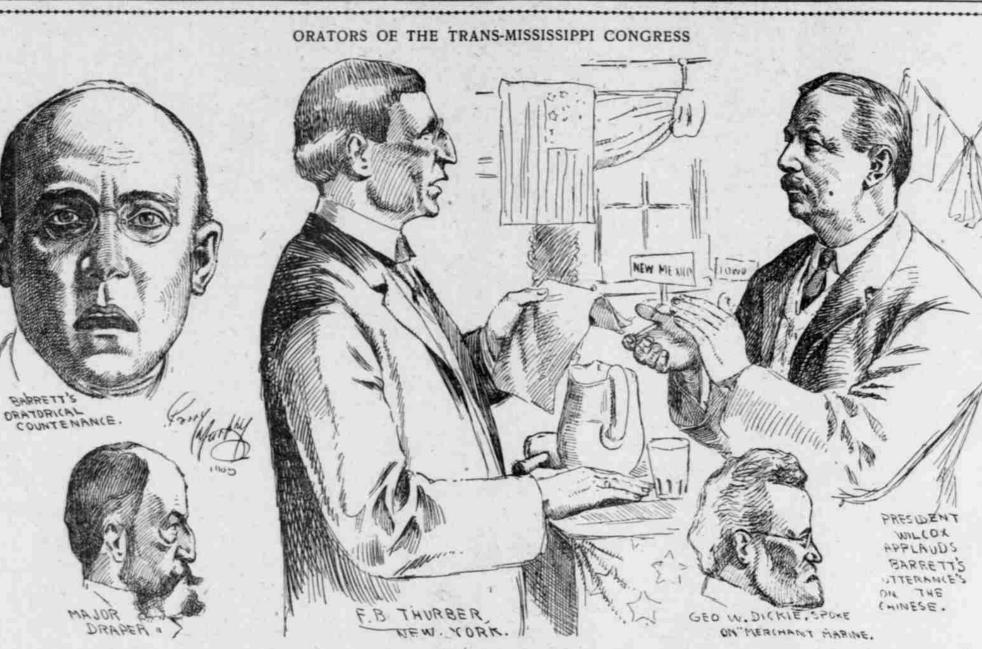
DISCUSS EXCLUSION TODAY

Forest Reserve Law Revision, Statehood for New Mexico, Department of Mines, Appropriations for Rivers.

	COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.
	Chairman, Fred W. Fleming, Mis
	ouri.
	Secretary, Eugene A. Hawkins
7	exas
	Adjourned meeting this morning a
p	o'clock in the Chapman School, near
E	aposition.
	Resolutions recommended for adop
2	ion by Congress:
	Use of waters of navigable river
	tore important for irrigation pur
p	opes than for navigation.
	Immediate statehood for Territory
10	f New Mexico,
	Creation of Department of Mines and
18	dditions: Cabinet portfolio,
	Construction of storage reservoir
~	t headwaters of streams.
	Adequate Federal appropriations for
	idening, deepening and extending
b	artiors.
	Proper maintenance of forest re-

mittee on resolutions of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress met at the Chapman School building, near the Fair grounds, at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and at once proceeded to organize by the election of Fred W. Fleming, of Kansas City, chairman, and Eu-gene A. Hawkins, of Galvacton, Tex., secretary. Every state was represented, and was the order from the very first. Ex-Governor Prince, of New Moxico, and others emphatically declared that so far the Congress had been entirely given over to speeches and addresses of welcome and counter addresses of com-pliments, all very well in their way, but entirely eliminating the actual and im-portant business of the session. Ex-Governor Prince urged the committee to get down to hard work at once and let the whole world know what the congress is actually doing. This appeared to be the actually doing. This appeared to be the sentiment of the entire membership, and under the chairmanship of Mr. Fleming. as was expedited.

resolution regarding forest reserves which aroused considerable discussion. Ex-Governor Moore, of Washington, argued that generation should reap the dvantages and that the hardy ploneer should enjoy all the benefits. Mr. Craig, of California, asked in what way the forest reserve act intereferd with mining, and Mr. Tannahili, of idaho, ex-plained that the Government would not sell the necessary timber, and that it was, therefore, impossible, to prosecute active mining in or adjacent to a forest Ex-Governor Prince, of New Mexico, addressed the committee briefly, stating that much difficulty had been engendered by, perhaps, the over-zealousness of Govern-ment officials in certain localities, "but," suid be, "we of New Mexico have experienced no difficulty in the application of the law, but at the same time, I favor the passage of a resolution advocating more and extreme care on the part of officials in the operation of the law." The chairman then appointed Mr. Binck, Washington; ex-Governor Prince, of New Mexico, and Mr. Craig, of California, Tannahill, of Idaho, as a commit. tee to draft a resolution bearing on the subject of forest reserves, and the committee was instructed to report at its car-Best convenience.



tion made by our National Congress for the construction of levees and other improvements for the control of the high waters of the Mississippi and other rivers throughout the United States needing such improvement, we recommend that special investigation be given by Congress to the practicability of the construction of large Great Men Discuss Important storage reservoirs at the headwaters of such streams, so as to store the water during their flood season, in or-der to relieve the threatened dangers caused by them below, and to allow their use later for the irrigation of the land tributary to such streams by the

canals and reservoirs taking and to take water therefrom." This resolution was adopted by a unanim ous vote.

E. A. Hawkins Jr., and E. F. Harris, of Texas, introduced a resolution re-For Modification of Forestry Laws. Mr. Tannahill, of Idaho, introduced a so as to admit the largest modern steamships, and specially providing for the improvement of the port of Galveston in accordance with the recommendations of the United States Board of Engineers, at a cost of \$159.-

THEME OF SESSION ments.

seriously.

Question at Congress.

IMMIGRATION CHIEF TOPIC

Commercial Captains Advance Ideas to Take Form in Recom-

mendations for Legislation That Is Needed.

the cotton, British Columbia the lumber in tix own borders-an evil unknown Asiatic labor competition and Asiatic inmi-and Europe the balance of their require- among these republics.

Situation Demands Immediate Action The situation he said "must be met and satisfied without delay," but the United States has been so "faithless" to its treaty

obligations and so "flagrant" in its of-fenses "that it is doubtful if this will now suffice to restore our proper trade rela-"If admission of a limited number of

Chinese coolies into this country becomes necessary to pacify Chinese merchants, I shall favor such action to such extent as Chinese coolie labor can be employed with-in our domain without serious detriment to our own American laborers.

"Such laborers," he asserted, "were needed in clearing of lands, cultivation of sugar beets, fruitraising and hopgrowing and common labor that will not pay the wages which white labor demands. A moderate number (of coolies) could be easily assimilated and absorbed in the interests that require that sort of inbor. "Terrifying spectacles of race riot and bloodshed, held up to us by newspapers and politicians," Mr. Wilcox did not take

Make Yellow Peril Yellow Blessing.

has increased 25 per cent in the last decade and that it bids fair to increase proportion-stely in the next decade; the awakening of the Orient will keep laborers at home so that The most startling of Mr. Barrett's utterance was: "The so-called yellow peril, viewed in a practical light, can be described as a bogie. The yellow peril may be made a yellow blessing." This was one of eight propositions

treated by Mr. Barrett. The others were in brief: Seventh-The remarkable growth and pres-ent value of American commerce on the Pa-cific demonstrates beyond question its impor-tance; it has increased 200 per cent in the First-The most critical period in the his tory of American-Asiatic commerce would seem to be at hand, owing to the Chinese boycott, invoked because of failure of Ameri-

************************************ HISTORY OF CONGRESSES.

Where and when Trans-Mississippi Congress has made history and men who have been president:

June, 1800, Galveston, W. M. Fishback, Arkansas; May, 1891, Denver, E. P. Ferry, Utah; October, 1891, Omaha, C. S. Thomas, Colorado; February, 1992, New Orleans, L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; April, 1803, Ogden, W. S. McConnell, Idaho; February, 1894, San

dwarfed and discouraged by the lack of

dwarfed and discouraged by the lack of these prime requisites. Pitth-Revise our treaties with Oriental countries so that while protecting American abor against "the yellow peril," It will give both American labor and American capital "the yellow opportunity" to supply 800 mil-lions of Asiatics with what they want to buy and what we want to sell. buy and what we want to sell.

The merchant marine was the subject of a paper by George W. Dickie, of San Francisco, Mr. Dickie dwelt on the lamentable features of the decline of the merchant marine. He said that all American ships in foreign and interstate commerce should be relieved of taxation, and that the merchant marine should have addi-tional aid through National legislation. Said he:

The state can foster shipping just as effectively as the Nation, as the benefits to be derived from large shipping interests will center in the shipowning and ship-building states. For instance, to every ship built and owned in the state in which she is enrolled the harbors of the state ought to be free, and all shipping property when engaged in interstate or foreign commerce should be relieved of all state or munificpal taxes. Some states have done this, to a limited extent, and these states own whatever ocean trade this country possesses today. The eyes of the people of this country are being opened to the importance of naval power, both in a military and commercial sense, also to the future position we are destined to occupy among the great nationa of the world. One thing is certain: We have en-tered on a course that is to lead us, if not into deep water, at least on to deep water, and on deep water we will be much

safer in our own ships." Idaho, committee permanent organita-tion-M. E. Lewis, Moscow. Resolutions, George W. Tannahill, Lewiston: J. R. Good, Boise. Executive committee J. R. Good, Boise. Vice-president, John B. Morris, Lewiston.

Colorado-Resolutions, James F. Callbreath, Denver; George W. Schneider, Denver. Permanent organization, J. B. Denver. Melville, Denver. Executive committee, A. F. Francis, Cripple Creek. Vice-presi-dent, Mitchell Benedict, Denver.

Missouri-Permanent organization, E. E. Yates, St. Louis, Colonel Fred W. Fleming, Kansas City, Resolutions, H. B. Topping, Kansas City. Vice-president, General John W. Noble, St. Louis. General John W. Noble, St. Louis. Nebraska-Executive committee, C. B. Anderson, Crete; J. H. Arends, Syracuse, Resolutions, A. C. Smith, C. B. Porter, Omaha. Vice-president, H. T. Clarke, Omaha. Vice-president, H. T. Clarke, Omaha.

Minnesota - Permanent organization, John Kingsley, Pipestone, Executive committee, John Kingsley, Pipestone, Resolutions, W. R. Edwards, Tracey; H. E. Hutchings, Tracey. Vice-president, H.
E. Hutchings, St. Paul.
Utah-Permanent organization, John R.

Barnes, Farmington, Resolutions, Jo-seph Stanford, Ogden, Executive com-mittee, George Romney, Salt Lake, Vicepresident, William N. Williams, Salt Lake

New Mexico-Permanent organization, L. B. Prince, Resolutions, L. B. Prince, G. R. Engledow, Vice-president, G. R. the problem in America will settle itself. Sixth-Exploit China's resources, give it rail-roads, open its fivers and provide the Chinese masses with money and they will purchase as Engledow.

Iowa-Permanent organization, Charles L. Early. Resolutions, C. F. Saylor, Hen-ry Stone. Vice-president, J. L. Kamrar. ry Stone. Executive committee, Edward H. Hunter, California - Permanent organization, John E. Baker. Resolutions, Scipio Craig,

Sohn E. Banjiman, Vice-president, Benja-min F. Lynip, Alturas. Texas-Resolutions committee, E. A. Hawkins, Edward F. Harris, Galveston, Vice-president, D. D. Peden, Houston, Washington - Permanent organizations, Labor T. Walch South Band, Beachwitness "Unreasoning Fears of Unionism." F. B. Thurber, of New York, president

John T. Welch, South Bend. Resolutions John T. Weich, South Bend, Resolutions, J. E. Lease, Centralia: M. D. Walters, Walla Walla, Executive committee, J. R. Stevenson, Pomeroy, Vice-president, Governor Albert E. Mead, Kansas-Resolutions committee, Sam not let "the unreasoning fears of Ameri-can trades unionism insult the educated

Astatics who come to trade with us or Kansab-resolutions committee. Sam to study with us, even if a few coolies do the security committee that yellow journalism, which seeks to play on the prejudices and fears of organized labor, is a greater peril than Eastern the seeks to be the seek

The California delegation offered a resolution on the irrigation proposition reading as follows:

Irrigation Versus Navigation.

"Resolved, That the use of the river waters of the Trans-Mississippi States are of vasily greater value to greater numbers when applied to irrigation than to navi-gation, and hence, when the demand of irrigation requires such a volume of the vaters of any navigable stream as to render it less navigable, such conditions should not be permitted to interfere in any-manner with the prosecution and op-

eration of irrigation works." Judge Samuel Kimble, of Kansas, chalonged the resolution as too drastic, but Sciplo Craig, of California, championed it in a very warm address, in which he said irrigation was worth more to the people of the United States than all the navigation in the world. The resolution animously adopted upon motion of Mr. Craig.

Statchood for New Mexico.

Ex-Governor Prince, of New Mexico, introduced the following resolution in re-gard to the admission of New Mexico as a separate state:

Whereas, The fundamental principle of American republicanism is that of selfgovernment, and no body of American citizens should be deprived of that right when it is possible to exercise it; th

fore, "Resolved, That the people of New Mexico should no longer be deprived of self-government, and that ternitory should be admitted without delay."

This resolution was adopted without demur, and ex-Governor Prince then introduced the following in reference to the creation of a Department of Mines, the head of which should be a Cabinet officer: Resolved. That the mining industry of the United States has grown to such proportions and importance, and is expable of such wast extension if fostered by the Government as is the agricultural industry, that we heartily favor the establishment by act of Congress of a National Department of Mines and Mining, whose head shall be a Cabinet officer.

This resolution went over until near he close of the meeting, when it was

adopted without dissent. Ex-Governor Moore, of Washington, moved that all resolutions on the Chi-nese boycott and exclusion be referred to a committee. The chair appointed Moore of Washington, Benjamin of California and Kimble of Kansas as such committee.

Storage Reservoirs for Floodwaters.

Mr. Hill, of Colorado, offered the fol-

"Resolved, That in the appropria-

886 the balance of the money neces-************************* sary to complete the work now under

way This resolution was adopted by the Mr. Black, of Washington, reported

the following substitute for the reso-lutions on forest reserves, and it was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we informe and approve the creation and maintenance of forest reserves under just and reasonable conditions. We, however, urge that the utmost caution be had in the extension of present forest re-serves and that he extensions be had without due regard to the condition and rights of the mittes affected, or to the location of mesteads or any tracts, large or small

which are capable of cultivation; And he it further resolved that we urge the immediate repeal of all laws and orders of the interior Department limiting the use of timber products to the state or territory. in which the same are cut.

Extreme Immigration Suggestion.

Mr. Black, of Washington moved that it be the sense of the congress that all foreigners be admitted from all countries without restriction. The motion was seconded and for the mo-ment took the breath away from every member present. Only the wild yelling of the crowd at the adjacent baseball grounds, when McLain swatted the ball permeated the Chapman School building. No decision was had and upon motion of Mr. Topping, of Misand building. ouri, the committee adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock today, at which time it will grapple with the Chinese question, which appears to be the all-absorbing theme, and will also probably complete its labors and prepare to submit its report to the Congress as a body.

TOPICS OF SPEAKERS. Subjects of addresses at yesterday's session of the Trans-Mississippi Con-Oriental Trade. Immigration. Chinese Exclusion.

Columbia River Improvement. Upbuilding of Merchant Marine. Subjects for Today. Mining and Creation of Department f Minea in National Government, Domestic Manufactures. Livestock Interests. American Scenery,

************************** The Chinese question was opened in the

Trans-Mississippi Congress by President Wilcox, who led up to the subject by de-scribing the growth of American trade in the Orient, especially in China and Japan,

in the inst decade. The speaker treated of wheat and flour and lumber exports, in which the Pacific Northwest has been most interested and in cotton and manu-factured shipments, which concerned other parts of the United States. Mr. Wilcox's paper was considered very able, and was nany times applauded. The speaker said that the United States in the exclusion law had given "to other nations, our competitors for this trade

nations, our competitors for this trade with China, such a weapon against us as will prove our undoing if not quickly destroyed," and that no matter whether the Chinese government should approve the boycott or not it "cannot force its merchants to buy American goods," and "Australia will furnish the flour, India

For an Immigration Commission.

Passing to immigration in general Mr. Wilcox declared: "It is high time that the gateways to this country be closed against the undesirable element of all nations. The most pressing problem before the American Nation today is not Chinese ex-clusion, but exclusion of the undesirable class of every nation and every clime from the United States in the future. I believe we should not only call on the President to appoint an immigration commission to investigate and report to Congress, with recommendations for a comprehensive law, stringent and studied to cover every un-desirable person from every country, but we should see to it that the members of Congress give their time and effort to the accomplishment of something that should have been done a score of years ago."

John Barrett followed with a speech that embraced ground similar to that cov-ered by Mr. Wilcox, but in a manner distinctively his own. It is not too much to say that his address made a deeper impression on the congress than that of any other speaker. His delivery was without notes, and his manner pleasing to the highest degree. He showed a knowledge of the subject that repeatedly sur-

prised his auditors. Many times he was applauded, and at the end General Noble, presided, thanked him from the who. chair for his able exposition of trade conditions.

"The golden rule," said Mr. Barrett, "should govern the dealings of nations with each other, the same as persons The United States should first cast the

November, 1894, St. Louis, George Q. Cannon, Utah; November, 1805, Omaha, W. J. Bryan, Nebraska; July, 1897, Salt Lake, Hugh Craig, California; May, 1899, Wichita, E. O. Stanard, Missouri; April, 1900, Houston, J. R. G. Pitkin, Louisiana; July, 1901, Cripple Creek, Walter Gresham, Texas; August, 1902, St. Paul, John Henry Smith, Utah: August, 1903, Seattle, John H. Kirby, Texas; October, 1964, St. Louis, Richard C. Kerens, Missouri; August, 1905, Portland, Or., T. B. Wilcox, Oregon

For Next Session and President,

Denver, New Orleans, Kansas City and Salt Lake City are candidates for the 1906 session. John W. Noble, of St. Louis, and H. D. Loveland, of San Francisco, are most prominently mentioned as presidential possibilities.

Thurber detailed as follows:

cans to carry out the golden rule; Surope or America is to be the dominating nfluence in the foreign commerce of Asia. Second-Defanders and promoters of the boy-out declare that China is asking a new deal and a square deal in her relations with the foreign world; there is no greater mistake than to think of China as a nation composed exclusively of coolies.

Third-The Chinese have a distinct racial and national pride that we are prone to over-look; it is only a question of time when and mational pride that we are prome to over-look; it is only a question of time when China, like Japan, will startle the world with her onward movement. Believes Problem Will Settle Itself. Fourth-A cardinal fault of Europeans and Americans in China is their spirit of pairon-age, their "holier than thou" attitude, their unsympathetic, superior and haughty manner. Fifth-in discussing the possible dangers of

Western Immigration After describing with many figures the growth of trade in the Orient, Mr. Thur-

men.

could make."

gration in America, it is well to bear in mind that the price of labor on the Asiatic Coast

of the United States Export Association,

read a paper on "Future Markets in the Orient." As to Chinese exclusion Mr.

Thurber assorted that America should

Astatics who come to trade with us or

Some National Policies Advocated.

The needs of the United States, Mr.

First-To foster our transportation sys-em both on sea and land. Help it, don't

much correspondingly as other people.

FAVORS DEPER COLUMBIA ber adverted to the American railroad (Continued from First Page.) problem in the course of his remarks on transportation and declaimed against

in the United States, was roundly scored conferring the rate-making power to "an at yesterday's sealon of the Trans-Miss inexperienced political commission of five men, when 500 skilled traffic managers, issippi Congress, in the Exposition Audi-torium, by T. B. Wilcox, of Portland, who have devoted their lives to this bus-ness, cannot suit everybody." The speak-er took occasion to say that high hopes president; John Barrett, Minister to Coombia, and F. B. Thurber, of New York, who declared in prepared addresses, reof commercial growth from the Panama Canai will not be realized "until we get an American merchant marine to use it. sponding to the vigorous anti-Chinese ut-terances of Governor Chamberlain and Governor Mead, the day preceding, that Ten per cent of the amount we spend an-nually on our navy, spent in building up unless the United States shall quit the policy, it will be shut out of the markets. an American merchant marine, would be of China, and will thereby lose its trade the best investment the United States foothold in the Orient.

Debate on the subject has not yet broken forth; in fact, the congress not come to the debating stage, and may not until tomorrow. The sessions of not come to the defauing stage, and may not until tomorrow. The seastions of yesterday, and the day before were de-voted to delivery of addresses and ap-pointment of several committees, including tem both on sea and land. Help it, don't cripple it! Second-We need to appreciate that this is the age of steam, electricity, machinery and organization, and that untrammeled American individualism controlling these forces will produce better results than offi-cialism, socialism and communism. Tellow journalism is daily, weekly and monthly teaching the contrary. Don't shy at "trust," whether of labor or capital. They represent "organization." Control but don't crippla them. We are dependent upon them for progress. those on resolutions and permanent or-ganization, neither of which has reported. Debate will begin on the report of the committee on resolutions, to which all resolutions are referred without discussion. The committee, therefore, is extion before it shall be brought up in the Congress. Yesterday afternoon, the com-mittee carefully shied off from the matter,

out may take it up this morning. The day before, Governor Chamberlain declared that exclusion should be made

even more rigid, and that it should be have out Japanese also. Governor Mead, of Washington, sided with him in positive terms, and Governor Pardee, of Califor-nia, proclaimed himself opposed to immigration, not only of low-grade Chinese, but also of low-grade Europeans and Afrians. Their remarks were applauded not nearly so loudly as the words of yester-day's speakers, showing unmistakably that the congress favors a softened ex-clusion policy, in order to ward off the threatened Chinese boycott, and that threatened Chinese boycoit, and that while it would make the exclusion bars to Chinese lower, it would make those to Europeans and other immigrants high-er, so as to shut out riff-raff of all ma-tions. The speakers proclaimed the immi-gration of mongrei humanity admitted at New York to be as evil to this Nation as that of laborer coolies at San Francisco. that of laborer coolies at San Francisco, and the congress commended their opinion that oudly

Upbuilding of the merchant marine was ably treated by George W. Dickie, of San

abily freated by George W. Dickle, of San Francisco. Election of new officers and selection of the next place of meeting will be disposed of by the committee on permanent organ-lisation, report from which the congress is accustomed to adopt in such matters. The report will be forthcoming today or tomorrow. Men frequently mentioned for president are John W. Noble and D. R. Denote of St Louis and H. D. Louzland Francis, of St. Louis, and H. D. Loveland,

Francis, of St. Louis, and H. D. Loveland, of San Francisco. * Two addresses on yesterday's pro-gramme were not delivered-one by P. J. Yan Lobensels, of San Francisco, "Im-provement of Rivers": the other by B. C. Wright, of San Francisco, "The West the Best." They were the last on the pro-gramme, and when that time arrived, the ears of the members were so weary and their stomachs so empty that they shut off the waiting gentiemen with scant ceremony. The session had already lasted more three hours, and when a pro-posal was made to hear the last two ad-dresses, loud shouts of opposition came posal was made to hear the last two ad-dresses, loud shouts of opposition came from several parts of the hall, and John W. Noble, of St. Louis, in the chair, was constrained to allow adjournment. This was after somebody from Kansas had sug-gested that the addresses be read by title only and Mr. Von Lobeneis had bolled down his speech to the remark: "Under the tender mercles of the War Department, the Sacramento River has been kept as a menace and a curse in-stead of a bleasing and a boon." Mr. Wright indulged in a facetious "T thank you gentlemen feit their feathers ruffled, they wore heroic smiles just the same.

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