

CONGRESS CONSIDERS INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS

GOVERNMENT WORK WELL UNDER WAY

Resolutions Body Acts Upon Important Subject at First Session.

DISCUSS EXCLUSION TODAY

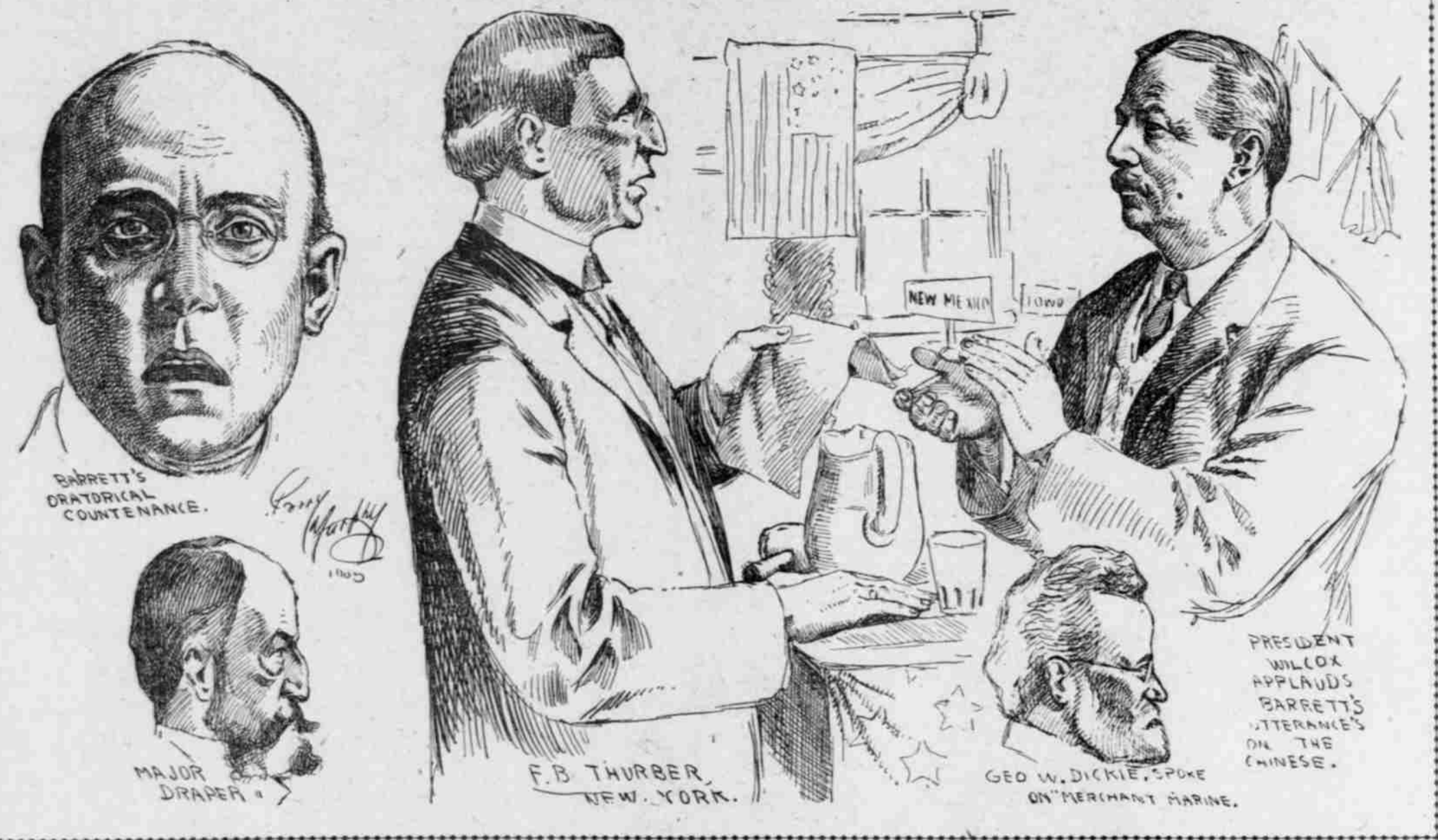
Forest Reserve Law Revision, Statehood for New Mexico, Department of Mines, Appropriations for Rivers.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. Chairman, Fred W. Fleming, Missouri. Secretary, Eugene A. Hawkins, Texas. Adjoined meeting this morning at 9 o'clock in the Chapman School, near Exposition. Resolutions recommended for adoption by Congress: Use of waters of navigable rivers more important for irrigation purposes than for navigation. Immediate statehood for Territory of New Mexico. Creation of Department of Mines and additional Cabinet portfolio. Construction of storage reservoirs at headwaters of streams. Adequate Federal appropriations for widening, deepening and extending harbors. Proper maintenance of forest reserves.

The committee on resolutions of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress met at the Chapman School building, near the Fair grounds, at 9 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and at once proceeded to organize by the election of Fred W. Fleming, of Kansas City, chairman, and Eugene A. Hawkins, of Galveston, Tex., secretary. Every state was represented, and actual business was the order from the very first. Ex-Governor Prince, of New Mexico, and others emphatically declared that so far the Congress had been entirely given over to speeches and addresses of welcome and courteous addresses of compliments, all very well in their way, but entirely eliminating the actual and important 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 sentiment of the entire membership, and under the chairmanship of Mr. Fleming, business was expedited.

For Modification of Forestry Laws. Mr. Tannahill, of Idaho, introduced a resolution regarding forest reserves which aroused considerable discussion. Ex-Governor Moore, of Washington, argued that the present generation should reap the advantages and that the hardy pioneer should enjoy all the benefits. Mr. Craig, of Idaho, asked in what way the forest reserve act interfered with mining, and Mr. Tannahill, of Idaho, explained 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 reserve.

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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 storage reservoirs at the headwaters of such streams, so as to store the water during their flood season, in order 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 construction of reservoirs taking and to take water therefrom.

Mr. Black, of Washington, reported the following substitute for the resolutions on forest reserves, and it was adopted by a unanimous vote: Resolved, That we inform 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 reserves to such areas as had without due regard to the condition and rights of the communities affected, or to the location of homesteads or any tracks, large or small, which are capable of cultivation. And be 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.

Statehood for New Mexico. Ex-Governor Prince, of New Mexico, introduced the following resolution regarding to the admission of New Mexico as a separate state: "Whereas, The fundamental principle of American republicanism is that of self-government, and no body of American citizens should be deprived of that right when it is possible to exercise it; therefore,

THEME OF SESSION

Great Men Discuss Important Question at Congress.

IMMIGRATION CHIEF TOPIC

Commercial Captains Advance Ideas to Take Form in Recommendations for Legislation That is Needed.

TOPICS OF SPEAKERS. Subjects of addresses at yesterday's session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress: Oriental Trade, Immigration, Chinese Exclusion, Columbia River Improvement, Unbuilding of Merchant Marine. Subjects for Today: Mining and Creation of Department of Mines 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 describing the growth of American trade in the Orient, especially in China and Japan, in the last decade. The speaker treated of wheat and flour and lumber exports, in which the Pacific Northwest has been most interested, and in cotton and manufactured shipments, which concerned other parts of the United States. Mr. Wilcox's paper was considered very able, and was many times applauded.

Resolved, That the people of New Mexico should no longer be deprived of self-government, and that territory 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 capable of such vast extension if fostered by the Government as the agricultural industry, that we hereby 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 the close of the meeting, when it was adopted without dissent.

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Situation Demands Immediate Action

"Such laborers," he asserted, "were needed in clearing of lands, cultivation of sugar beets, fruit-raising and hop-growing 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 labor."

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

Resolved, That in the appropriation of the Federal Government 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 storage reservoirs at the headwaters of such streams, so as to store the water during their flood season, in order 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 construction of reservoirs taking and to take water therefrom.

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Make Yellow Peril Yellow Blessing.

The most startling of Mr. Barrett's utterances 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."

After describing with many figures the growth of trade in the Orient, Mr. Thurber detailed as follows: First—To foster our transportation system both on sea and land. Help us, don't cripple it! Second—To see and 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 officialism, socialism and communism. Yellow journalism is daily, weekly and monthly teaching the contrary. Don't shy at "trials" whether of labor or capital. They represent "organization." Control but don't cripple them. We are dependent upon them for progress.

Believes Problem Will Settle Itself. Fourth—A cardinal fault of Europeans and Americans in China is their spirit of patronage, their "baiter than thou" attitude, their unsympathetic, superior and haughty manner, Fifth—in discussing the possible dangers of

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Some National Policies Advocated.

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dwarfed and discouraged by the lack of these prime requisites. Fifth—Revise our treaties with Oriental countries so that they provide for American labor against "the yellow peril." It will give both American labor and American capital "the yellow peril" a bonus. Some states have millions of Asiatics with what they want to 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 additional aid through National legislation.

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 municipal taxes. Some states have done this, to a limited extent, and these states own whatever ocean trade this country possesses today.

Idaho, Colorado—Permanent organization, George W. Tannahill, Lewistown; J. R. Good, Boise. Executive committee, J. R. Good, Boise. Vice-president, John B. Morris, Lewistown.

Colorado—Resolutions, James F. Callbreath, Denver. George W. Schneider, Denver. Permanent organization, J. M. Melville, Denver. Executive committee, A. F. Francis, Cripple Creek. Vice-president, 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; Nebraska—Executive committee, C. B. Anderson, Crete; J. H. Arenas, Syracuse. Resolutions, A. C. Smith, C. Porter, Omaha. Vice-president, H. T. Clark, Omaha.

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

Utah—Permanent organization, John R. Barnes, Farmington. Resolutions, Joseph Stanford, Ogden. Executive committee, George Romney, Salt Lake. Vice-president, William N. Williams, Salt Lake.

New Mexico—Permanent organization, L. B. Prince, Resolutions, L. B. Prince, G. R. Englewood. Vice-president, G. R. Englewood.

Iowa—Permanent organization, Charles L. Early, Resolutions, C. F. Saylor, Henry Stone, Vice-president, J. L. Kamrar, Executive committee, Edward H. Hunter, California. Resolutions, C. B. Anderson, John E. Baker, Resolutions, Scipio Craig, E. H. Benjiman, Vice-president, Benjamin F. Lynch, Aurora.

Texas—Resolutions, committee, E. A. Hawkins, Edward F. Harris, Galveston. Vice-president, D. D. Feden, Houston. Washington—Permanent organizations, John T. Welch, South Bend. Resolutions, J. B. Leavelle, Council Bluffs. Vice-president, Walla Walla. Executive committee, J. R. Stevenson, Pomeroy. Vice-president, Governor Albert E. Meacham, Kansas—Resolutions, committee, Sam Kimble, J. B. Cass, Executive committee, E. E. Hoffman, Permanent organization, A. J. White. Vice-president, John E. Frost.

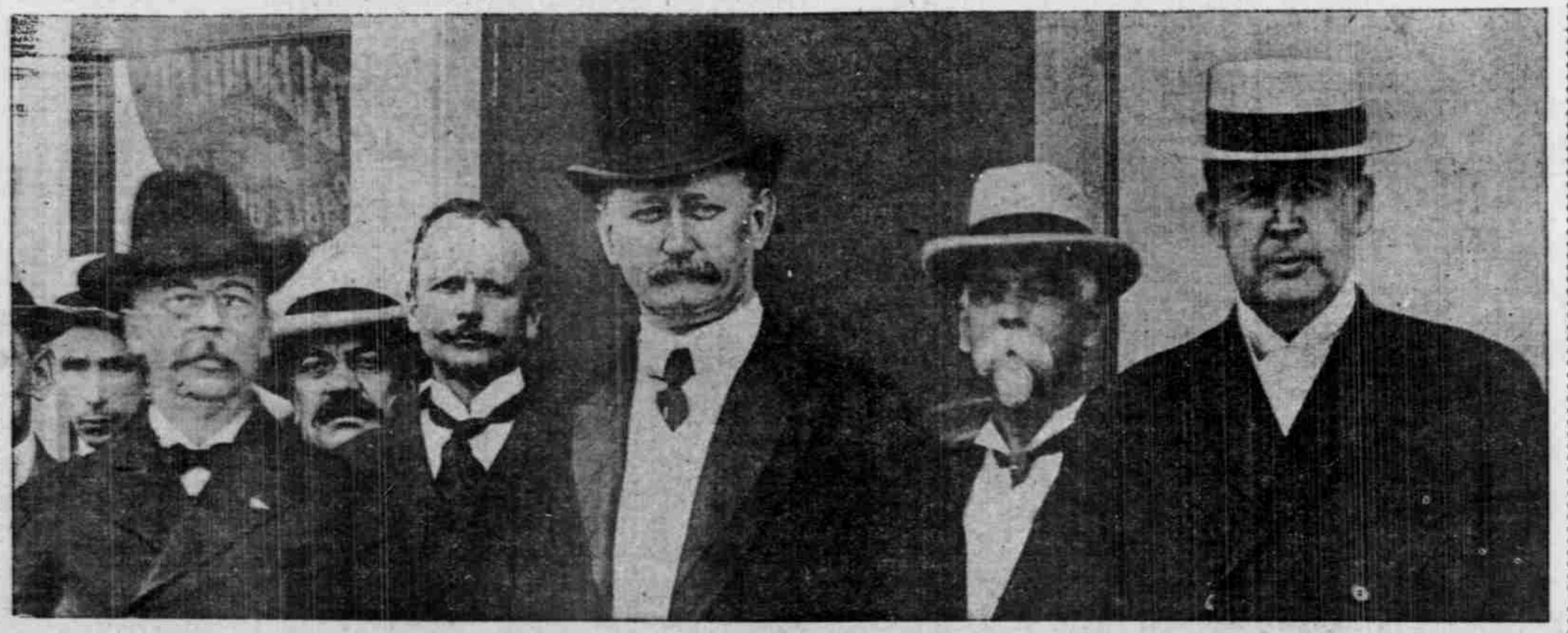
FAVORS DEPER COLUMBIA

In the United States, was roundly scored at yesterday's session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, in the Exposition Auditorium, by President Wilcox, of New York, who declared in prepared addresses, responding to the vigorous anti-Chinese utterances of Governor Chamberlain and Governor Mead, the day preceding that, unless the United States shut out the policy, it will be shut out of the markets of China, and will thereby lose its trade foothold in the Orient.

Debate on the subject has not yet broken forth; in fact, the congress has not come to the debating stage, and may not until tomorrow. The session of yesterday and the day before were devoted to delivery of addresses and appointment of several committees, including those on resolutions and permanent organization, 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 expected to make its report on the question before it shall be brought up in the Congress. Yesterday afternoon, the committee carefully shied off from the matter, but may take up the matter this morning.

The day before, Governor Chamberlain declared that exclusion should be made even more rigid, and that it should shut out Japanese also. Governor Mead, of Washington, added, in his address, that the "yellow peril" was a real peril, and that the United States should not be swayed by the words of yesterday's speakers, showing unmistakably that the congress favors a softened exclusion policy, in order to ward off the threatened Chinese boycott, and that while it would make the exclusion bars to Chinese lower, it would make those to Europeans and other immigrants higher, so as to shut out riff-raff of all nations. The speakers proclaimed the immigration of mongrel humanity admitted at New York to be an evil to this Nation as that of labor coolies at San Francisco, and the congress commended their opinion loudly.

Upbuilding of the merchant marine was ably treated by George W. Dickie, of San Francisco. Election of new officers and selection of the next place of meeting will be disposed of by the committee on permanent organization, report from which the congress is accustomed to adopt in such matters. The report will be forthcoming today or tomorrow. Mrs. Tracy, permanent president at John W. Noble, and Dr. R. Francis, of St. Louis, and H. D. Loveland, of San Francisco. Two addresses on yesterday's program were not delivered—one by F. J. Van Lobensels, of San Francisco, "Improvement of Rivers," the other by B. C. Wright, of San Francisco, "The West the Best." They were the last of the program, and when the members arrived, the ears of the members were so weary and their stomachs so empty that they shut out seating gentlemen with a scant ceremony. The session had already lasted more than three hours, and when a proposition was made to hear the last two addresses, loud shouts of opposition came from several parts of the hall, and John W. Noble, of St. Louis, the chair, was constrained to allow adjournment. This was after somebody from Kansas had suggested that the addresses be read by the only and Mr. Von Lobensels had belted down his speech to the remark: "Under the tender mercies of the War Department, the Sacramento River has been kept as a menace and a curse instead of a blessing and a boon." Mr. Wright indulged in a facetious "I thank you, gentlemen, for your patience." If the two gentlemen felt their feathers ruffled, they wore heroic smiles just the same.



PRESIDENT DAVID B. FRANCIS, OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN AND LOCAL FAIR OFFICIALS.