LODGE IS JABBED WITH PITCHFORK

Tillman Roars About Immigration Bill.

OPPOSES JAPANESE PROVISION

Accuses Roosevelt of Dickering With Unions.

OTHER SENATORS CHIME IN

While Roosevelt Is Reaching Agreement With Californians, Senate Is Entertained With

Invective.

JAPAN QUESTION SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The San Francisco school controversy growing out of the segregation of the Japanese school children in that city has been settled. The basis of the agreement reached at the White House conference today is that Mayor Schmitz and the members of the school board will, immediately after the passage of the immigration bill, as reported by the conferces in Congress, abolish the Oriental schools and again admit Japancse children into the white schools

The President and Secretary Root assured the Californians that, if the bill is not passed at this session, an extra session will be called immediately after the adjaurnment on

The abolition of the Oriental schools reters, of course, only to the use of them by the Japanese. Their maintenance for the Chinese will be

WASHINGTON Feb. 15 -An agreement to vote tomorrow on the conference repert on the immigration bill, which includes the provision intended to settle the California Japanese question, was reached in the Senate today as the re- be to defeat it by argument. He was not suit of an entire day of discussion upon that measure. The principal speakers were Bacon and Tillman in opposition to what they regarded as an effort to prevent the South from getting a desirable class of immigrants.

Tillman's remarks on the Japa ation brought a warning from Lodge that | ed States should be permitted, if this bill If they were continued he should move becomes a law, and I know it will, to that the dicussion proceed behind closed dicker with labor unions, to make bardoors. International references were not gains with labor unions? Why should of traffic necessities made afterward by Tillman.

conferees should contend that they had an executive order to prohibit the landing not injected "new" matter into the con- of a certain class of immigrants? We ference report, and Carter said he should ought to have a law to regulate such a vote against the report entirely on that thing. It ought not to be left to execund and predicted its defeat.

Mr. Bacon continued his speech in opposition to the provisions which he re- poses. gards as inimical to Southern industries. His was not a facetious objection, but, as he insisted, one highly material.

Tillman Says South Is Wronged

"Everyone supposed that this immigradon bill was dead," continued Tillman, but, lo and behold, an exigency has arisen State Department drafts an amendment to the law passed last May by the Senate | the Senator from Utah. and last June by the House, and which Senate is notified that this bill must go of the executive." Why? Speaking in plain terms, to keep the Japanese out of California.

into this country, and the conferees, in sectional advantage, have incorporated crying in the night." a provision which changes the law in regard to contract labor which will keep out the little dribble of immigrants who have started southward. And these two provisions, linked together, are to be driven through Congress. The South's interests are as usual ignored; the Pacific

Const, of course, is taken care of." Tillman contended that this procedure must be in pursuance of a settled policy and made strenuous objection

Filmt, of California, declared there was no necessity for bringing the California relief measure into the discus-

Ready to Fight for Exclusion.

Tillman insisted that it was impossible under the rules to do other than consider the two questions together, as the conference committee refused

to withdraw the report and amend it. "I will vote for an exclusion act tomorrow, which will keep the Japanese out," he added. "I do not see why there should be a prejudice against them, yet I am willing to keep them

out if it brings war. Lodge arose at this. "If," he said. In a low tone, "we are going to discoss that question I think we ought

to do so behind closed doors." "I am perfectly willing to go behind closed doors," Tillman responded. Perhaps I can get a heart-to-heart talk with some people who will not stay here and listen, but who have got

orders from the White House that this report has got to go through." Rayner asked if a discussion of the legal phases would not be permitted

in open session. "There was not the slightest objec-

tion to this consideration," Lodge an-swered, "but there are certain phases which all Senators think ought not to discussed in public "If we have got to pigeon-toe around

here," asserted Tillman, "and cannot tscuss our own National issues, we have got to a desperate pass."

"I don't desire to go into secret ses-sion on any of the phases of the bull. the Senator well knows," said Lodge "But the two are involved," insisted Tillman. "If the man at the White House had not taken it upon himself to meddle with everything in the United States we would not have this

Wants Immigrants for South

Stating his opinion against contract labor to be as strong as that of any one, Tillman said he would give the proper encouragement to desirable in



Jesse Shattuck Jones, of Tacoma, Appointed Washington Railros Commissioner to Succeed J. C. Mc-

migrants to the South, and he believed he Government would do well to spend \$100,300,000 for that purpose. The South was to be discriminated against, maintained, because the Senator from Massachusetts had a large num ber of highly respeciable constituents who were opposed to the Southern States getting immigrants unless the got them from the slums of the North ern cities. The South did not want

this sort of "seum and riff-raff." Tillman said he realized the only way the conference report could be defeated. under the disciplineathan prevailed, would prepared to adopt such extreme measures. even if the South was discriminated

Says Roosevelt Dickers.

"I want to know why it is." continued the interests of labor on the Pacific Coast Gallinger expressed surprise that the make it possible for the President to issue tive discretion. There ought not to be any bargaining, here for political pur-

"We have all heard that in the last Presidential election an understanding was reached by those who had charge of the campaign that, if the Mormon vote went a certain way, a certain colleague of ours should be cared for. We heard it talked too, that the chief executive, who was the beneficiary of that vote-though on the Pacific Coast. Strenuous individ- he did not need it-has exerted himself to uals are at work to accomplish a certain the utmost to carry out that agreement and. The able man presiding over the and is using his influence to stave off a vote and protect in every way he could

"These bargains are not conducive to has been in conference ever since. The the public welfare. I am sick and disconferees take that distinguished gentle- gusted with this disposition on the part man into their confidence, or rather he of the Senate and Congress in actually takes them into his confidence, and the surrendering everything into the keeping

Tillman then made reference to "o friend Wadsworth," who, he said, had But there is a two-fold objection fallen outside of the breastworks bethe measure. The first is that cause last Winter he had stood for what it is intended to keep Japanese inborers he had believed proper on the meat inoff the Pacific Coast and from getting spection bill. "I do not like that tendency in our National affairs," continued Tillfurtherance of a policy which looks to man, "but of course, I am like a child

Lodge Astounds Gallinger.

When Lodge stated emphatically that in his opinion the conferees had not exceeded their authority and that they had gone over all the immigration laws, Gallinger got recognition.

"I simply rose to say that I am stounded by the answer of the Senator from Massachusetts," sald he. "That is certainly not a crumb, but a

hunk, of comfort," responded Tillman. Carter took the position that the conferees had exceeded their authority. vote taken on this question," continu Carter, "will in my judgment result in the defeat of the conference report." Patterson secured unanimous or a vote on the conference report before adjournment tomorrow, the discussion to be resumed as soon as the morning

ousiness is out of the way. During the debate a member of the Cabinet who was on the floor told certain Senators that the subject of state gration had received the attention of the Cabinet at its meeting today and that there had been a general conclusion that the terms of the bill would not require a new ruling in the South Carolina case.

AGREEMENT AT WHITE HOUSE

Rescind Separate School Order When Congress Passes Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. - Mayor (Concluded on Page 2.)

\$500,000,000 IS NEEDED BY ROADS

Must Spend That Sum on Improvements.

DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET IT

creased Facilities.

CAPITAL WILL NOT INVEST

it. Paul Road Must Have at Least \$50,000,000 for Pacific Extension-Pennsylvania Needs \$70,-000,000 to Meet Obligations.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 .- (Special.)-A cor ervative estimate of the amount required carry out railroad extensions and improvements now begun or urgently needed fixes the strm at not less than \$500,000,000 and it is said the expenditure of this money cannot be put off longer than next year. Where it is to come from is the question now bothering railroad financiers, in view of the indisposition of capitalists to invest their funds in raiload securities.

Among the items which go to make up he total amount needed is one of from \$50,000,000 to \$80,000,000 to complete the Milwaukee & St. Paul extension to the Palific Coast.

The Pennsylvania will have to raise at east \$70,000,000 to take care of obligations lready outstanding. Of this amount \$50,-00,000 will fall due during the curren year, and \$20,000,000 more will be needed early next year to provide for carrying on the tunnel work that company now has progress

The Norfolk & Western has adopted plans for the expenditure of \$34,000,000 in eded improvements, and the beginning of work on these only awaits the success ful floating of bonds, the issue of which been authorized.

Arrangements appear to have been comhe amount necessary to construct 2000 miles of new extensions this year. It is evident to eavry one at all acquainted with the conditions that vast expenditures by both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific are urgently needed to take care of the traffic requirements throughout the entire widespread terriore tributary to them.

vast sums of money to bring it abreast

In fact, there is not a road in any sec-

WAY BLOCKED BY LAWSUITS

Hill Begs Minnesota Not to Betray Plans to Harriman.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 15 .- James J. Hill, accidents.

president of the Great Northern Railroad, at the hearing today before the legislative committee investigating the ore deal, made a statement giving the purpose of the purchase of the land and the organization of the Lake Superior Company. He said that the land was purchased solely to assure the transportation of immense freight ton-nage to the road of which he is president. But, as the road did not want

limited, was formed to take over the ore land and hold it in trust. Mr. Hill's statement was made in response to questions by W. R. Begg, general solicitor for the Great Northafter Representative C. B. Miller, of Duluth, had closed the direct examination.

to have any other business than rail-

roading, the Lake Superlor Company,

Just before Mr. Miller closed his examination Mr. Hill made a reference to his fight with other railroad interests on the Pacific Coast. He said: "There have been dragged into this hearing in a public way matters that we have excellent reasons for trying to keep as private as possible. There

was that Vancouver & Yakima Rallroad transaction. We have lawsuits and lawsuits, while we are trying to build a road down the north shore of the Columbia River. The owners of the railroad on the south shore located a rallroad along there and in every tight place tried to get the right of

I do not know how many lawsuits we have had growing out of our atnorth shore, and I do not know and you do not know that they won't have that information as quick as a tele-gram care carry it to them. That is not connected in any way with iron ore in the State of Minnesota. I feel that it is hardly right to drag out these matters that may cost us a good eal of money."

The examination will be resumed by

he committee next week.

EXPRESS COMPANIES' MISDEEDS

Inquiry Sought Into Handling of Produce on Consignment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-Representative Kennedy of Nebraska today intro-duced a concurrent resolution at the in-stance of the Western Fruit-Jobbers' Assolation, in which the latter charges that the American Express Company, Adams Express Company and United States Ex-press Company are unlawfully engaged, especially in the West, in the business of buying and handling on consignment rult, vegetables and oysters, thus coming nto direct competition with merchants and jobbers engaged in such business. It is charged that the express companie mentioned are thus given opportunity for covering up discriminations and the pay-

ment of rebates, The resolution calls upon the Interstate commerce Commission Immediately to investigate and report to Congress or to die President, when Congress is not in session, from time to time as the lavi-tigation proceeds, the facts as to the charges and whether the business com-plained of is sanctioned by the articles of incorporation of the companies or is incorporation of the companies or is in

Publicity to Prevent Accidents.

reventive for railroad accidents plete publicity is suggested by Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and vice-president of the Southern Pa-cific. "The persons responsible for action of the country which does not need cidents, whether officers or laborers, sald he, "should be known to the public, in order that they may be made to feel the weight of popular displeasure.
"We must bring about a closer ob-servance of the rules governing the operation of the railroads and a greater respect for danger signals than we now get from our employes. se only by the widest publicity of

CAUGHT!

His Lawyers and Jerome Are Agreed.

NO PROSPECTS OF MADHOUSE

Trial Will Proceed on Monday With Same Jury.

OF ALIENISTS OPINIONS

All Admit Thaw Is Now Sane and Prosecution Says He Was Sane Day After Killing-Wife and

called.

Thaw, who has been reported as cast fown at the possibility of a mistrial, declared himself in good health when his wife visited him at the Tombs today. With his wife, the prisoner went over the undred or more letters and belated valentines that the morning mails brought

will be continued Monday. It is not exdefense that Thaw is of sound mind toapply for the appointment of a commis-NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15 .- As a not Thaw is insane. None of his assistsave not had an opportunity to examine

> trial with an open mind. They would like to know. If any experts retained for the defense will say that in their opinion Thaw is now insane, the District Attorney will join with them in the request to the court for the appointment of a commission in lunacy to decide on the question of the

> Thaw. They are present in court at the

LEGISLATURE

Will Testify

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-Despite appreension felt over the interruption of the trial of Harry Thaw, there appears no basis for a doubt that the case will be esumed, as planned, on Monday, Juror Joseph Bolton, the death of whose wife necessitated the present recess, has communicated to Judge Fitzgerald his expectation of being able again to take his place in the jury box when the case is

No Commission in Lunacy,

Both District Attorney Jerome and the lawyers for the defense believe the trial pected now that Mr. Jerome will ask for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the mental condition of Thaw. Mr. Jerome made this point clear today on the past of the prosecution, while Daniel O'Reilly insisted on behalf of the day and therefore it would be futile to sion in lunucy. Both sides, it is understood, want to have the case tried out and hope there will be no further delays. Mr. Jerome does not know whether or ants know. None of the experts retained for the prosecution know. These experts

defendant's sunity Thaw himself is credited with having

Thaw Not Insane Now.

the experts called by the defense has

called Thaw insane now. Dr. Evans testified that in his opinion Thaw was

of unsound mind when he killed White,

the first three visits he made to the

Tombs and that Thaw improved there

The slienists to testify for the prose-

cution will, it is said testify that in

their opinion Thaw is not only sane

today, but that he was sane the day

after he killed White. The experts

for the prosecution are Drs. Flint, Mac-

Donald and Mahon, three of the highest

recognized alienists in this country

They will, it is understood, testify that

they have had no way of determining

whether Thaw was sane when he killed

Stanford White; that when they saw

the prisoner on June 26 and again or

June 27, 1906, he refused to submit to

Leading the Fight for Settlement of the Japanese Question in the

an examination and, although during the trial they have observed him in court, they have not been permitted to onverse with him.

Wife and Mother to Testify.

The defense announced today its work for next week. Dr. Wagner and Dr. Evans, the alienists, will be recalled to tell of conversations with Thaw, which the court has ruled may be admitted. The prisoner's wife then will conclude her story, after which Mrs. William Thew, the defendant's mother, will be called. For the mother the ordeal, it is believed, will be made as brief as possible. Mrs. Thaw is expected to tell principally of the early life of her son or whether she discovered in him anything having a bearing on the present question of his recent insanity.

Anthony Comstock, of the Socjety for the suppression of Vice, and E. F. Jenkins, superintendent and secretary bleaching sugar by the clay process f the Gerry Society, have been sub

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declared that he would not face the asy-**GREAT FORTUNES** um in preference to Sing Sing and th As the case now stands, Thaw i IN LITTLE THINGS saumed to be of sound mind. None of

Inventions and How They Were Made.

ROMANCE OF PATENT OFFICE

Animals and Accident Suggest Useful Things.

WOMAN'S GENIUS SHOWN

Simple Facts in Nature Give Ingenious Men Ideas Some Patents Which Caused Disaster-Jefferson Father of Patent Office.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN WASHINGTON, Feb. 19,-(Special orrespondence.) - Whenever a new patent comes out, especially some little thing that anybody might have made, you will always hear the re-"Why couldn't I have thought of that?" Fortunes are made fro man walked from Philadelphia to Washington to patent the pointed screw, and the simple idea eventually earned him more than a million dollars. The rubber tip on the end of lend pencils made its invento rich. The metal point on the end of your shoe-string carned a fortune for the woman who thought of it, and the copper cap that so long adorned the toes of children's shoes earned \$2,000;-000 for the lucky person who patented

Many valuable inventions were hit pon in a most accidental way. The art of making sugar white was discovered by a harmless old speckled hen. This feathered matron one day went for a walk through a field of clay and later, without taking the pr caution to wipe her feet walked through a sugar mill on the same planfation, indifferent to the fact that she was scattering clay over the loose mounds of sugar as she passed. Afterwards it was discovered that wherever her tracks had fallen on the moist sugar the clay had whitened it. Scientists took up the matter, and from this incident introduced the method of

Dog Discovers Dyeing.

A dog gave us the art of dyeing cloth in quite as accidental a manner. One afternoon, so many years ago that the date is of small consequence, a noted man and his sweetheart went for a walk along the sands of the seashore in a fur off country. A little dog trailed along at their heels and, becoming weary of much love-making. finally ran ahead and went fishing imong the rocks. One particular shell fish which he captured and devoured exuded a fluid which dyed the hair about his mouth a pretty purple. vestigation of this incident founded the science of ayeing cloth, which now gives a happy feminine world the pleasure of flaunting so many brilliant olors in its attire.

A man from Michigan was told by the doctors to take his wife South for her health. He purchased a big wagon and team for the trip, and thought to make some profit by carrying a stock of feather dusters to sell along the way. One day he went to the factory where his dusters were being made and, while standing in the yard talking to one of the employes, picked up from the ground one of the "strutters" or tail feathers from a turkey, the refuse from the duster factory. He began idly twisting a thread back and forth through its broken edges, and the idea of the featherbone came to him from the result of the idle play of his hands. The featnerbone is the successor of whalebone, and is indispensable to the attire of the modern woman. He patented the idea and received so much money from it that he will never have to travel overland in

a wagon again unless he wants to. . Ideas Borrowed From Animals.

A man standing in front of the postoffice in Washington, D. C., bent a small plece of tin in his fingers until it took the shape of a T. "This would make a good paper-fastener," he remarked to the man with whom he was talking, and he straightway had the idea patented. Another man made money from the device of an imbedded string in the end of an envelope to cut the paper as it is drawn out. Still another man added to this idea by tying a knot in the end of the string to keep it from being dra'wn

through. It is interesting to note how man has borrowed many of his ideas from the animal world. Wasps made paper from wood long before man decided it was a good substitute for rags. The folding scissors and folding pocket compass are only copies of the folding lower jaw of the dragon fly. The flying squid, a species of cuttle fish, has a way of projecting itself as high as 12 feet above the surface of the water by forcibly expelling water from its body. Man saw this and invented the skyrocket. The rope-making machine used in the United States navy yard follows almost the precise lines that a spider does when making his own frail

Women have been prominent in the field of invention and there are over 350) different devices credited to their inge-(Concluded on Page 17.)