

MANCHU POLICE IN CHINA ARE LOYAL

Imperial Guard Prevents Mutineers From Entering Forbidden City.

MUTINY CAUSE NOT KNOWN

Yuan Shi Kai Appeals to Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Lead Troops to Peking to Quell Rioting—Americans Send Force.

PEKIN, March 5.—The commander of the British troops at Peking has received reports that the mutineers who were driven off Sunday have been reinforced and are moving down the railway. The British troops, who are now guarding that section, are being shifted to advantageous positions. It is reported reliably that Yuan Shi Kai has brought into Peking a new bodyguard from his home province of He Nan. He shifts his troops about Peking almost daily, one day giving the old-style troops command and the next detaining them in barracks, leaving the police and gendarmes in control.

Manchu Police Loyal. The police, who are mostly Manchus, and the Manchu gendarmes are proving more loyal than the others. The imperial guard on the night of the outbreak mounted a machine gun behind the burning gate and prevented mutineers from entering the imperial city and proceeding towards the Forbidden City.

Reasons for the mutiny are still causing speculation. It is believed the soldiers are incited to rebellion by the prospect of being disbanded, being required to quit their quarters, and because of loss of faith in Yuan Shi Kai. There also was a certain sectional feeling against the Southerners.

Dr. Sun Asked to Lead. President-Elect Yuan Shi Kai, of the Chinese republic, telegraphed to Dr. Sun Yat Sen at Nanking yesterday, urging him personally to lead an army to Peking to assist in quelling the rioting there.

Dr. Sun expressed his willingness to lead an army against the rioters if he deemed it necessary.

President Yuan's request is looked on as an admission that the situation at Peking is extremely serious. Fighting between the Chinese regular army and an expeditionary corps has occurred at Tatsikihar, in Manchuria. Many were killed and wounded. The first outbreak started in a theater and was later continued in the streets until it became a regular armed conflict. Panic reigns among the inhabitants.

A detachment of 200 United States marines has been ordered to sail from Shanghai to arrive on board the United States collier Abasco to reinforce the American troops at Tien Tsin. The American protected cruiser Cincinnati will leave for Tien Tsin.

Twelve hundred Japanese troops started from Kwantung today to reinforce the North China garrison. Part went by sea to Chin Wang Tao and the rest by rail.

Looting Doesn't Rule. Although the foreign troops stationed at Tien Tsin were not able to patrol that city today, there was no looting or incendiarism.

A feeling of restlessness prevails there and trade is at a standstill. Such stores as were not looted are keeping up their shutters. The pawnshops have been the principal sufferers, scarcely any of them escaping.

The measures taken by the Foreign Consuls and commanders of the foreign troops have intimidated the riotous element and the mutinous soldiers in Tien Tsin.

The buildings connected with the railroad and the Tien Tsin warehouses belonging to foreign firms are guarded by foreign troops. Generally speaking, foreign property has not suffered, but in the native city there has been much destruction.

The railroad to Peking is open and trains have not been molested. There is still some looting going on in Peking. The Manchus, who are acting as military police in Peking, had succeeded at 2 o'clock this afternoon in restoring comparative order, and the city generally was quiet. Artillery firing, however, was heard to the south of the city.

E. H. BENNETT ARRIVES

ARCHITECT HAS FINAL PLANS FOR "CITY BEAUTIFUL"

Visitor Is Guest of Michigan Society at Multnomah Hotel and De-livers Address.

MERCURY 26 BELOW ZERO

BILLINGS, Mont., March 5.—Twenty-six degrees below zero was registered here early yesterday, after the temperature fell 12 degrees in one hour. Five hours later the temperature was 14 above.

An Heirloom Clock. Philadelphia Record. C. H. DeWitt, of Mansfield, Bradford County, Pa., has an heirloom clock that has been in possession of the family 175 years, and is now keeping good time at the farm homestead. The works are brass and were made in Germany. DeWitt has refused \$150 for the old time-piece.

CENTRAL FIGURE IN SUIT TO COLLECT INSURANCE, WOMAN HE CLAIMS AS MOTHER AND HIS SISTER.



Above—Andrew J. White, Deceased by St. Louis Jury as Impostor; Below, Mrs. Estelle Kimmel, Mrs. Edna Rosslett.

LYN, N. Y., may be the next city of the United States to develop the city beautiful idea. Tentative plans are under way to make a complete set of plans for that city similar to the plans prepared for Portland. "The cities of the East are beginning to realize the importance of planning for the future," said Mr. Bennett, last night. "I think it is only a matter of time when many cities will follow the lead made by Portland."

Mr. Bennett addressed 300 members of the newly-formed Michigan Society in the ballroom of the Multnomah Hotel last night. He used stereopticon views to illustrate his remarks. In brief, Greater Portland will have three centers: transportation at the west side of Broadway bridge; recreation, at Multnomah Field, where an auditorium will be erected, and civic, at the end of the city last night, and the insurance on his stock was not ascertained. The building is owned by the Caldwell estate, of which W. A. Caldwell is the main tenant.

The fire had apparently started around some electric wiring in the millinery firm, and defective wiring was ascribed as the cause of the flames. The two mercantile establishments occupied the large store space on the first floor jointly, with one-half of the room devoted to each. The cashier of the millinery store said that it was about 8 o'clock when she left the store, and that at that time no signs of fire existed. Mr. Shipman, of the hotel, said that he noticed smoke arising from the rear part of the store, and caused the alarm to be turned in.

When the firemen arrived the smoke was dense and it was some time before the seat of the flames was located. The flames raged in the rear of the store, and the smoke spread through the front and through a shaft and a window, into the hotel above.

Large crowds witnessed the fire-fighting and caused the police difficulty in keeping them outside the lines. The store formerly was occupied entirely by the millinery firm, but the clothing concern obtained quarters there about six months ago.

White Is Impostor. ST. LOUIS, March 5.—(Special.)—Late into the night the juror in the Kimmel insurance case debated with earlier in the day the foreman reported that it had agreed finally that the claimant, Andrew J. White, was not George A. Kimmel, the missing bank cashier. The point upon which the jurors had been unable to agree was that Kimmel was dead in 1904, when the present suit was filed.

Judge Amidon instructed the jury anew after the foreman reported the difference which was then unsettled and the jurors retired again to deliberate on the point as to whether Mrs. Kimmel, mother of the missing man, is entitled to collect on an insurance policy.

The case is of unusual interest inasmuch as the juror was decided that Kimmel met his death in Oregon in 1904. It was held that he was murdered in a forest and alleged witnesses of the killing have testified to this effect in court.

The entire case from the inception has been extraordinary. At one time Mrs. Kimmel was confronted by a man claiming to be her son and declaring that she ought to recognize him. His apparent knowledge of her affairs and the things surrounding Kimmel's early life lent color to his story for a while, but inability to answer leading questions did much to cast discredit upon his story.

Washington, March 5.—The best sugar producers of the country entered a protest Monday with the ways and means committee of the House against the free sugar bill, asserting that its adoption would destroy their business and at the same time be a complete victory for the big Eastern refiners, who would have a practical monopoly under it. The protest, addressed to Chairman Underwood and signed by C. A. Hamlin, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Beet Sugar industry representing 99 per cent of the producers, said in part:

"The passage of such a bill would mean the confiscation not alone of the hundred million dollars invested in beet sugar factories, but probably of as much more directly or indirectly dependent upon the beet sugar business."

"It would take away from the American farmer the \$20,000,000 which they receive annually from the beet crop and destroy an industry which promised more as an adjunct to intensive farming and scientific agriculture than any other ever established in this country."

"Your statement that free sugar would not destroy the domestic industry is erroneous and seems to be predicated on the evidence adduced before the Hardwick committee. Are you aware that the independent producers of beet sugar were denied a hearing before that committee?"

"If this industry is to be destroyed, and it will be under the proposed bill, it should only be done after a full hearing and with complete knowledge of the facts."

"Anything short of this is confiscation pure and simple."

In a statement made today at Milwaukee before a conference of beet sugar manufacturers by Mr. Hamlin, he declared that the defeat of this bill will mean the investment during the next five years of at least \$25,000,000 in new factories in all parts of the country, with an added expenditure of \$25,000,000 a year in payments to farmers who raise sugar beets for these factories.

"If the tariff is cut the beet sugar men will be obliged to abandon all attempts to extend the industry and the farmers who now sell sugar beets as one of their most profitable crops will be forced to accept cut prices or stop beet raising."

"Beet sugar is now produced in 16 states," said Mr. Hamlin, "and were it not for tariff uncertainties, the industry would be extended rapidly. I know at least of half a dozen factories that would be built at once were stable conditions established for the next few years."

"The people generally are wholly ignorant of the sources of these attacks. The agitation is wholly inspired by the New York refiners and importers of foreign raw sugar, who see their business menaced by the competition of beet sugar—the interests usually known as the 'sugar trust.'"



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PRINT PLANT SCORCHED

GLASS & PRUDHOMME PLANT SUFFERS \$10,000 LOSS.

Flames Get Into Ink and Spread Through Second Floor—Same Place Had Fire Year Ago.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Tuesday morning fire was discovered in the printing and office supply house of Glass & Prudhomme, Seventh and Ankeny, and before the fire department could respond the flames had spread into the ink, which acted as tinder, and in few minutes the second floor of the building was a cauldron of seething flame.

Water upon the fire for a time acted only to scatter it, but by 2 o'clock the fire was out. Fred Pauly, 471 East Taylor street, discovered the fire, and, after some trouble, summoned a patrolman, who turned in an alarm.

Smoke spread to the Oak Hotel, 247 Oak street, and the patrons of the place were driven out, many being forced to appear in the streets in negligee.

Mr. Glass and Mr. Prudhomme last night estimated the loss at \$10,000.

A similar fire broke out at the same place about a year ago. At that time the flames were about controlled and when many of the firemen had gone home a few sparks found their way to the ink supply and a fire ensued which virtually gutted the big five-story building. Spontaneous combustion is ascribed as the cause of the fire.

The second floor contained all the printing machinery, including three large cylinder presses, eight platen presses, the type and a large quantity of stock. The flames spread to the third floor, where the bindery is located, but were checked before they did much damage. The insurance on the type and machinery is about \$25,000. Water flowing through the floor did a considerable damage to the furniture stock.

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Schlitz The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

Centuries before Occidental people learned to manufacture paper from rags it was being made in China from actual fibers. From China this art was carried to Europe through Central Asia by the Arabs.

Egyptians are considered to have been the first papermakers, but their papyrus was not real paper, but merely the peeled bark of reeds growing on the banks of the Nile. The material for making paper first employed by the Chinese was the so-called paper mulberry bush, which is known as koku in Japan.

The value of the annual production of Japanese machine equipped mills is about \$7,500,000 and that of the hand mills reaches \$5,000,000. In 1905 there were 27 factories with 352 machines for the production of "European" paper in operation in Japan, and these had a total of 436 employees. The quantity of European paper produced by these mills in 1909 amounted to 123,947 short tons.

Modesty in Politics. Washington Star. "I suppose your motto for the National convention is 'May the best man win.'"

"But," protested the eminent possibility, "wouldn't such a declaration on my part sound a little egotistical?"

Resolved, That the Anti-Saloon League is a righteous, wise and efficient institution, aiming at the elimination of the liquor traffic. That Local Option, so-called, as urged and presented by the Anti-Saloon League is a righteous, wise and efficient step toward the elimination of the beverage liquor traffic.

Resolved, That the Anti-Saloon League methods aiming at the elimination of the liquor traffic are neither righteous, wise or efficient; That Local Option, so-called, as urged and presented by the Anti-Saloon League is neither a righteous, wise or efficient step toward the elimination of the beverage liquor traffic.

Resolved, That the Anti-Saloon League and Local Option Legislation, as urged by the Anti-Saloon League aid the liquor traffic in the fight for protection of their trade, and are the means of dividing the temperance forces, and to that extent delaying the final day of victory.

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Oregon's Greatest Temperance Debate

EUGENE W. CHAFIN VS. J. F. BURKE. A series of 30 temperance debates on methods will open at Taylor M. E. Church, March 12, 8 o'clock. All prominent towns will be covered. The general public concerned in moral reform manifests intense interest in these moral-political debates on methods.

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