

HOT CLASH OVER THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW STRIKES THE FIRST FIRE AT THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS

DISCUSSION IS VERY LIVELY

Question of Admitting Orientals Results in the Warmest Debate of the Whole Trans-Mississippi Congress.

NO OPEN GATE TO COOLIES THE DECISION

Attempt to Make Radical Change in Original Resolution on Chinese Exclusion Falls Flat—Complete Text of All Resolutions Adopted at the Closing Day's First Session.

One of the bitterest fights in the history of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress was witnessed today when the Chinese exclusion question came up for debate. The resolution of the committee as reported to the congress was colorless, having been drafted as a compromise between those who were unalterably opposed to admission of coolies and those who favored admitting them, if necessary to the preservation of the commerce of this nation in the orient.

It was expected that no debate would be heard, as the committee's compromise was understood to have eliminated the political issue contained in the Chinese question from the deliberations of the congress.

The report of the resolutions committee on "other subjects" was adopted without material modification, though there was an exhibition of oratory for a few moments over the resolution for admission of "terrace boys," which was amended by striking out the word "separate" from the original text.

Then Chairman Fred W. Fleming of the resolutions committee read the Chinese resolution as a supplemental report, and the floodgates broke. A dozen men were on the floor at once; there were cries of "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman, I demand recognition!" and all the arts of the parliamentarian were resorted to by the disputants.

Chairman Fleming had scarcely ceased reading the resolution when Mr. Lynip of Missouri sprang to his feet and moved to table it, on the ground that it was a virtual reflection on President Roosevelt, who is moving to investigate the issue in China.

"It's a political question, anyway," exclaimed Lynip, "and should not be considered here."

E. F. Harris of Texas was on his feet instantly to protest against the tabling of the resolution. Before he spoke, Chairman Smith recognized Mr. Yates of Kansas City to speak for the motion to table. He also urged that it was a political question and must not be debated in a commercial congress.

Then Mr. Harris of Texas gained the attention of the chair and moved the attention of a virtual reflection on President Roosevelt, who is moving to investigate the issue in China.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair, but it was withdrawn when Mr. Harris moved a reconsideration. A call by states was ordered and the reconsideration was lost. Harris and his delegation voting against the motion, the Texan having moved the reconsideration merely to permit a fair expression on the subject.

The vote by states was:

(Continued on Page Three.)

YOUTHFUL KING OF SPAIN DECLARED BY PHYSICIANS TO HAVE CONSUMPTION AND TO SHOW SIGNS OF LUNACY.

Madrid, Aug. 18.—Dr. Machio, physician to the private chaplain of the royal family, this morning announced that at the time of King Alfonso's visit to England King Edward called off the proposed marriage of Alfonso to Princess Patricia of Connaught. The action was taken as the result of a report made by two physicians, members of Alfonso's suite, who were appointed by Edward with instructions to study King Alfonso's condition and reported that he was suffering with phthisis and showed signs of insanity.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE TO PATRICIA IS CALLED OFF

King Edward Prevents Consummation of Royal Nuptials—Neither King Nor Princess Feels Badly as Affair Was One of State and Not of Heart, Both Loving Others.

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The proposed marriage of the Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, the surviving brother of King Edward, to the little Spanish monarch was 19-10 months in the making. The princess is four years older than the king, the latter having celebrated his nineteenth birthday on May 17 last, while the princess celebrated her twenty-third last winter.

The reported rupture of nuptials has caused a sensation in court circles, as the match was arranged by the queen regent and king with the sanction of the pope. It has been known for some time that the young king was not of robust constitution, while his eccentricities have caused international comment, but it was never before supposed that anything was the matter more than youthful indiscretion so often condoned in young monarchs.

Alfonso XIII is the posthumous son of King Alfonso XII, and was proclaimed king on the day of his birth, with his mother, an queen regent. Though a delicate youth, the king has developed into quite a manly fellow and is fond of outdoor exercises of all kinds. He bears the fatigue of the many public ceremonies with great ease and attends to the many duties of state without complaint. He is an intrepid horseback rider and has been carefully schooled in all branches of athletics with the ultimate purpose of making him a sturdy and robust king. Should Alfonso die his successor would be the young Don Alfonso, son of the late Infanta Maria, who died last year.

The Princess Patricia is reported to have been much opposed to the royal match on account of a love affair with a young officer. Strangely enough the young king is also in love with a young maiden who is called Donna Mercedes O'Donnell, the 16-year-old daughter of the Duke of Tetuan. His consent to the proposed betrothal of Patricia was only obtained after a stubborn siege, in which the young monarch pitted his wit and obstinacy against that of the entire court and the queen mother.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The war department has been informed that the court-martial at Vancouver that tried Captain Carl E. Hartman of the signal corps, has acquitted that officer, who was accused of conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

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STRIKES BLOW TO CITY RIGHTS

Federal Judge Rules That Municipalities Cannot Take Over Corporations.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS BLOCKED BY DECISION

People Lose in Indianapolis Natural Gas Case and Are Refused Right Given in Charter by Company to Take Over Plant.

(Journal Special Service.) Indianapolis, Aug. 19.—Judge Francis E. Baker of the United States circuit court has handed down a decision of vast importance in respect to the powers of municipal corporations to take over the property of public service corporations, practically the effect being to deny such a right, even when the public service corporation receives its charter from a municipality. Judge Baker quotes numerous federal decisions to support his contention.

It is believed the decision will completely block municipal ownership plans contemplated or under way in many cities. In 1887, when it was sought to bring natural gas to this city for fuel purposes, the Consumers Gas company was formed. In an ordinance granting the franchise there was a stipulation that the city after 10 years should, if it elected, take over the property at its agreed valuation. This the city sought to do by bringing suit.

The decision says it is against public policy to permit a public service corporation to sell a franchise or plant, thus disqualifying its obligations to the public.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 19.—Searching investigation into the report of the police accepting bribes for protection of disorderly characters was begun by the grand jury yesterday afternoon. Peter Gougel, one of the members of the French colony, was the first witness summoned. He claims that his arrest, made yesterday morning on a charge of statutory assault, is the result of a conspiracy, and he threatens to tell all he knows of bribe taking by policemen. No indictments have yet been made by the jury, but indictments are expected in the next few days.

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JAPAN'S ENVOYS RECOMMEND THAT PARSON CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Demands Be Modified

WOULD WITHDRAW DEMAND FOR LIMITATION OF RUSSIAN NAVAL FORCE AND FOR INTERNED SHIPS, LEAVING ONLY INDEMNITY AND SAKHALIN—ROSEN CALLED TO SEE ROOSEVELT.

(Journal Special Service.) Portsmouth, Aug. 19.—Japanese envoys recommend to the mikado that their demands be modified. Final determination of the question lies between the emperors of Japan and Russia. Concessions which the envoys are personally willing to make are of such a character as will satisfy the Russians.

It is understood that the concessions recommended are the withdrawal of Russian naval strength in the Pacific, also articles providing for the surrender of interned Russian ships, and leaving for settlement only the question of the cession of the Sakhalin and indemnity.

The cession of Sakhalin is the question of the most importance since the beginning of the negotiations and there is the highest authority for the statement that peace, if the above concessions were granted could be obtained, were the question of indemnity settled.

Both Sides Stubborn. The Russians have accepted outright 7 of the 12 Japanese conditions, one additional they have accepted in principle, four (including indemnity and Sakhalin) have been rejected. The other two, limitation of naval power and the surrender of interned warships, might have been arranged had an agreement been reached on the other two points. Practically both White and Komura have not receded from their original positions, the Japanese abating not one iota of their demands and the Russians steadfastly refusing to yield either indemnity or Sakhalin.

President Endeavoring to Arrange a Compromise Between Delegates. (Journal Special Service.) Oyster Bay, Aug. 19.—All hope of peace between Russia and Japan now centers upon the intercession of President Roosevelt and the result of the meetings now being held between the president and the envoys of the two nations. Baron Rosen, in response to the president's invitation, left Portsmouth at 7:30 o'clock this morning and reached Oyster Bay late this afternoon. It is recognized that the president would not interfere with the negotiations were he not convinced that an emergency has arisen which demanded it. The president is already understood to have been in communication with the Japanese through Baron Kaneko and is undoubtedly making a last effort to induce the warring countries to compromise.

It is reported that both Japanese and Russian envoys have cabled their governments for authority to grant mutual concessions. These concessions will not affect the principles embodied in the demand on Japan's part, though it is evident that the mikado must modify his demands if negotiations are to be continued.

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ROOSEVELT INTERCEDES.

President Endeavoring to Arrange a Compromise Between Delegates.

OPERATORS ON PACIFIC DIVISION OPPOSED TO SURRENDER WHICH IS UNCONDITIONAL.

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WILL COMBINE AGENCY AND GOVERNMENT SCHOOL

Removal of Buildings to Newberg

BIG LOSS IS CAUSED BY FIRE AT NEWBERG

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Newberg, Or., Aug. 19.—The Oregon Handle factory, located at this place, burned last night. Between 3,000 and 4,000 finished handles ready for shipment were consumed. The loss will amount to more than \$14,000, covered by an insurance of only \$2,000. The company also manufactured telephones, brackets and other articles of like nature. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the engine, as everything about the plant was very dry.

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LIVES LOST IN THE FLAMES

Two Men Perish Miserably in Fire Near Fair, One Woman Fatally Burned and Others Seriously Injured.

TINDER-BOX HOTEL BURNS VERY RAPIDLY

Dog Saves Her Master and His Family and Others and Men and Women Perform Deeds of Heroism in a Conflagration That Bursts Forth Fiercely in Early Morning.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Portland, Aug. 19.—A fire at the State Room inn, 305 Thurman street, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, two unidentified men were cremated, one woman was fatally injured in trying to escape the flames by jumping from a window, another was severely injured in the same way and a number of others were more or less injured, including a girl, from the building burning and in rescuing the sleeping inmates.

The fire is supposed to have originated in a gas range in the kitchen on the first floor.

The remains of the men are at Coroner Finley's establishment. One was burned beyond identification, while the face of the other was only slightly mutilated. They are known to have been farmers from a small town near Vancouver, B. C., who reached the city two days ago and secured accommodations at the hotel. They were overcome by the heat and smoke while trying to escape.

Miss Anne Lubet, a French girl employed in the foreign exhibit building at the Lewis and Clark exposition, is at St. Vincent's hospital, suffering from injuries to the spine received in leaping from the second floor of the building. It is stated that she was recovering. Before making the fatal leap she grasped a crucifix that she had worn about her neck for years.

Harry Blitt, wife and child, who lived at the hotel, and five members of the Donaldson family, who occupy an annex in the rear, were aroused by the barking of a dog and saved themselves from the flames. Mrs. Harper, who was conducting the hotel, and Mrs. Van Alstine, wife of the proprietor, broke down doors and rescued several persons.

The residence of Attorney Van Dusen, adjoining the hotel, was gutted by the flames, though the furniture was saved. None of the occupants of the residence was injured. In the residence of W. D. Bevier, 109 Thurman, adjoining the Van Dusen residence, were 12 persons. They had to leave the place hurriedly, but firemen kept the flames from the residence and no one was injured.

The hotel building was constructed after the fashion of scores of other buildings near the entrance to the fair grounds. It was a veritable straggle and the flames ran riot through the flimsy fabric, within 32 minutes after it had started, two lives had been lost, a woman had been fatally injured, several other persons more or less seriously injured, the building in ruins and the adjoining residence, greatly damaged. Only the charred skeleton of the building remains, around which police officers and guards from the fair grounds are posted to guard the treasures that were thrown from the windows.

The fire is said to have been discovered by A. C. Pollender, who was seriously injured while rescuing others. He lived at the hotel and was aroused from sleep by a blinding light, he says. He leaped from his bed at once. Flames had gained headway at that time.

Woman Rescued Her Friend. M. Runkel, proprietor of the Fair Boy school, 385 Twenty-sixth street, was aroused and with the assistance of a Chinese who was passing, began to alarm the sleepers. He fired a revolver and Special Officer J. H. Roy turned in an alarm of fire.

Meanwhile Mrs. Ida Harper, a student in law of the proprietor, and Mrs. Van Alstine were aroused. They rushed through the hallways and battered down doors. After most of the roomers had escaped in safety, Mrs. Harper failed to find Mrs. E. C. Lewis, wife of a fireman who lived at the hotel, who had been and was confined to her bed. Mrs. Harper rushed into the burning building and dragged Mrs. Lewis from her bed, into the street and found shelter at the home of a neighbor.

The flames soon spread to the adjacent buildings adjoining the hotel, and a number of persons were injured. Mrs. E. C. Lewis, wife of a fireman who lived at the hotel, who had been and was confined to her bed. Mrs. Harper rushed into the burning building and dragged Mrs. Lewis from her bed, into the street and found shelter at the home of a neighbor.

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