

LEVEL

(Continued from Page One.)

Alaska, 16 no; Arizona, 10 no; California, 11 yes, 13 no; Colorado, 10 no; Iowa, 10 no; Idaho, 10 no; Indian Territory, 10 no; Kansas, 10 no; Minnesota, 10 no; Montana, 10 no; Missouri, 1 yes, 9 no; Nebraska, 10 no; Nevada, 10 no; New Mexico, 10 no; North Dakota, 10 no; Oklahoma, 10 no; Oregon, 15 yes, 15 no; Texas, 10 no; Utah, 13 no; Washington, 1 yes, 12 no; total, 4 yes, 99 no.

The 16th annual session of the Trans-Mississippi congress today selected Kansas City as the next meeting place, elected D. R. Francis of St. Louis president and adopted a compromise resolution on the Chinese question.

This morning John Henry Smith, a distinguished apostle of the Mormon church, presided, and addresses were given by General John W. Noble of St. Louis, Dr. James Withycombe of Corvallis, Oregon; T. H. Tomlinson of Denver, Henry E. Clark of Omaha and Frank W. Hibbs of Seattle.

The discussions of the committee on resolutions resulted in checking the advocates of admission of Chinese coolies from procuring a declaration that such a declaration would be a national disgrace. When the congress convened there was a clearly defined intention on the part of a powerful contingent to place the congress on record in favor of radical modification of the exclusion laws. On the opening day Governor Chamberlain of this state and Governor Mead of Washington declared emphatically against such amendment.

Governor Pardee, to the surprise of every one, while not standing openly for admission of Chinese, yet demurred from the expressions of the Oregon and Washington chief executives and gave the impression that he had departed from California's proverbial doctrine and was in favor of changing the attitude of this nation toward the incoming of the hordes of oriental laborers.

Expatriation of American Citizenship.
President H. M. Calkins of the Commercial club declared strongly against "degrading American citizenship by admitting coolie labor."

President T. B. Wilcox, Minister John Barrett and F. B. Thurber of New York took strong ground against "unreasonable restrictions against the incoming of Chinese."

These expressions were in open convention in set speeches. The sage of battle thrown down by Governor Chamberlain was taken up in the resolutions committee by E. F. Black of Bellingham, Washington, who opened the subject by moving that "restrictions be placed on all foreign countries alike."

Debate proceeded and finally a sub-committee of Messrs. Moore of Washington, Kimball of Kansas and Benjamin of California, was named to report back all resolutions touching the oriental question. The sub-committee brought in a resolution which was almost exactly the one which T. B. Wilcox submitted. The word "Asia" was added to "Europe and Africa" and "our insular possessions" to the "United States" as the territory from which "undesirable persons" were to be excluded, and the plan thought to have been formed to all in a declaration in favor of admission of coolies was defeated.

No Politics Wanted.
The retreat of those who apparently had desired to ask the federal congress to open the gates to coolies was made plain when E. F. Harris of Galveston, Texas, forced the hand of the remainder of the committee and procured the confession that the admission of coolies, "if necessary to the preservation of the United States commerce in the orient, was that which was wanted."

The net result was to give out the compromise resolution which Harris said was harmless, inasmuch as it declared in favor of excluding undesirable persons of foreign countries and was indefinite that it really meant nothing.

It is understood that the opponents of coolie labor used as a club to defeat their opponents the threat that, if a stand was taken for bringing in coolie labor, the chairman would be asked to rule it out of order, because the organic law of the congress prohibited the consideration of political questions.

Officers for the Congress.
The committee on permanent organization reported the officers for the coming year, selected in caucus yesterday, as follows:

President, David R. Francis, St. Louis, ex-governor of Missouri, president of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, former mayor of St. Louis and former secretary of the interior under Cleveland.

First vice-president, H. D. Loveland, San Francisco, president of the Pacific Coast Jobbers and Manufacturers' association.

Second vice-president, L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe, New Mexico, ex-governor of New Mexico.

Third vice-president, N. G. Larimore, Larimore, North Dakota, largest wheat-grower in the world.

Fourth vice-president, C. A. Fellows, Topeka, Kansas.

Secretary, Arthur F. Francis, Cripple Creek, Colorado, elected.

Treasurer, H. B. Toppins, Kansas City.

Hospitality was offered by several cities which wanted the seventeenth annual congress.

Denver extended an invitation in letters from various commercial bodies, and John T. Burns made a speech in seconding the invitation.

Kansas City was represented by Governor Crittenden of Missouri, who eloquently asked the congress to come there in 1908.

General Williams of Blinnock, North Dakota, after his town had been presented as a candidate, withdrew the nomination and seconded Kansas City.

Mr. Reed of Texas seconded Kansas City.

Mr. Hewlett of Utah urged the claims



Mrs. Charles V. Fornes, Wife of the Acting Mayor of New York City. Who Has Brought Suit for Divorce.

of Salt Lake City, and the Mr. House of Washington seconded the Mormon city.

Mr. Saylor of Iowa who was to offer Des Moines, instead seconded Kansas City.

Mr. Burns of Colorado then withdrew Denver, and asked unanimous support for Kansas City.

Tanahill of Idaho helped to make the Missouri tour the victor.

Kansas City Chosen.
Salt Lake was then withdrawn and Kansas City was chosen without a dissenting voice.

Dr. James Withycombe of the Corvallis experiment station read an interesting paper on experiment stations as a factor in commercial development. He said in part:

"When we reflect on the almost incomprehensible aggregate value of the products of the farms of our own country, which for the year 1904 was nearly \$5,000,000,000, it becomes readily apparent that these products are important factors in the activities of commerce. Even this immense sum does not represent the possible production of wealth from our farms. Science supplemented with the skill and indomitable energy which characterizes our people will reclaim millions of acres of desert land. Then again science will aid the farmer in increasing the productivity of his holdings. The agricultural experiment stations are lively factors in the promotion of national wealth. These stations employ 736 persons in the work of administration and research at a cost of about \$1,850,000 annually to the national and state governments. This expenditure is a mere bagatelle compared with the great increase of our agricultural wealth."

Dr. Withycombe gave illustrations of the excellent results achieved by the agricultural stations. The station chemists, the soil physicists, the agronomists, the entomologists, have all given invaluable services. Millions of dollars have been saved by the methods evolved for destroying injurious and cultivating useful insects.

"The experiment station," said the speaker in conclusion, "through its corps of scientific workers has rendered a signal service to agriculture and indirectly to commerce. Despite the great work in behalf of a more progressive agriculture, the realm of this industry is scarcely yet invaded. Immense fields of opportunity are yet untouched. Agriculture, stimulated and safeguarded by scientific effort, will pour into the lap of commerce a rich legacy and will maintain its supremacy as our foremost national heritage."

The resolutions in full are:

Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress. We, your committee on resolutions, having fully and carefully considered all resolutions referred to it, respectfully submit the following report:

Resolved by the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, composed of representatives from the several states

and territories between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast, at its sixteenth annual session, assembled in the city of Portland, Oregon, as follows:

Rivers and Harbors.
"We earnestly recommend liberal appropriations under continuing contracts by the federal government for the improvement of the harbors on the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast. The largely increasing trade with Central and South America and the orient renders a more liberal policy toward these ports on the part of the national government imperative and necessary."

"The deep draft of the vessels in which the commerce of the world is now most economically carried makes it important that the Galveston harbor should have a uniform depth of not less than 35 feet of water at mean low tide, with a width and extension commensurate with its growing importance. The same recommendation is made with reference to the improvement of the harbors on the Pacific coast."

"The jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river ought to be completed according to the plans of the government engineering in order that the products of the northwestern country may find a convenient highway to the markets of the world."

"In harmony with past declarations of this body we declare that it is the plain duty of the national government to take hold of the important question of river improvement and flood control in an earnest and broad-gauge manner. The cost of necessary improvements to prevent the continued interruption of interstate commerce and an appalling loss of life and property should be met by the national government and the localities affected upon an equitable basis. The permanent improvement of the great Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their navigable tributaries ought to be an object of national concern. The conditions at and in the vicinity of Kansas City and East St. Louis, where commercial and transportation interests of the greatest magnitude are frequently menaced by devastating river floods, emphasize the national importance of this question."

"We earnestly favor a liberal policy on the part of congress in appropriating money for the permanent improvement of the navigable waterways of the country, thereby decreasing the cost of transportation of the products of the farm, ranch and factory and increasing the general prosperity of the nation."

Coast Fortifications.
"We recommend that an additional naval station be immediately constructed on the Pacific coast at some point near the Mexican border to be selected by the navy department."

"We desire to direct the attention of the national government to the defenseless condition of the Pacific coast and urge that congress make the necessary appropriation to carry out the plans of the war department for adequate coast fortifications."

"We favor the protection of the sea wall built by the national government for the protection of its property at the port of Galveston in accordance with the plans of the United States engineers."

Minas and Mining.
"The mining industry of the United States has long grown by such proportions and importance, and being capable of such vast development if properly fostered by the government, we heartily favor the establishment by an act of congress of a national department of mines and mining."

Statehood Bills.
The fundamental principle of the American republic is that of self-government, and no body of American citizens should be deprived of that right. We therefore recommend the early admission of all of the remaining territories as states, and the establishment of a territorial form of government for Alaska."

Merchant Marine.
"We unqualifiedly favor the progressive national policy on the part of the United States of fostering and building up an American merchant marine by every available means, and respectfully

urge upon the government the importance of the national importance of this question in the development of our foreign trade."

Forest Reserves.
"We endorse and approve the maintenance of forest reserves under just and reasonable conditions. We, however, urge that the utmost caution be exercised in the extension of the present reserves and that no further extensions be made without due regard to the conditions and rights of the communities affected or to the location of homesteads on any tracts, large or small, which are capable of cultivation, and we further urge the repeal of all laws and orders of the interior department limiting the use or sale of the timber products to the state or territory in which the same may be cut."

Irrigation Work.
"This congress desires to express its high appreciation of the national irrigation law and to have with pleasure the opportunities afforded under its beneficent provisions for the American citizen to own his own home, and we express the hope that the several governmental enterprises now under contemplation, as well as under construction, be pushed to a speedy and successful completion."

"We declare that the use of the river waters of the trans-Mississippi states is of vastly greater importance when applied to irrigation than to navigation, and hence, when the demands of irrigation require such a volume of water as any navigable stream is to render it less navigable, such conditions should not be permitted to interfere in any manner with the prosecution and operation of any irrigation works."

"In the construction of river improvements to aid navigation or for the control of flood waters, we recommend that special investigation be given to the practicability of the construction of large storage reservoirs so as to store the waters during the flood season and thus minimize the danger of flood ravages in the lower portions of such river valleys."

Interstate Commerce.
"We insist upon the rigid enforcement of existing laws as the proper remedy for the unmixing evil of rebates, discrimination in freight and express rates and special privileges to private car lines, by railway companies."

Good Roads.
"We recommend to the several states and territories the adoption of such legislation as will place the subject of permanent public road improvement under an intelligent and uniform state and county supervision."

"We earnestly urge such a thorough organization of our consular service as to secure the most efficient service to our business interests; and we believe that this can be best accomplished by having appointments upon experience, ability and character, unbiased by any political consideration, thus insuring that efficiency which is only attained by extended experience."

Pan-American Trade.
"We endorse the proposed Pan-American Trade college, or College of Commerce, upon the Gulf coast of Texas, in which the trade usages, customs and language of the Central and South American republics shall be exemplified and taught, as a project worthy of the favorable consideration of the congress of the United States."

"We approve of the calling of a national waterways convention to meet in Washington in the early part of 1906, and recommend to the members of this body that they take the necessary steps to secure a representative from their respective states and territories."

"We wish to record our indorsement of the Western Immigration congress as proposed by the State Commercial Association of the United States."

"In view of their rapidly increasing export trade we strongly urge that San Diego and San Pedro, California, be made ports of entry. Respectfully submitted."

"FRED W. FLEMING, Chairman.
"E. A. HAWKENS, Secretary."

Immigration Laws.
This resolution was offered as a supplemental report on immigration:

"Our foreign trade with China is at present suspended and unable to discharge its cargoes at Chinese ports and Hongkong because of the refusal of the Chinese to handle American products. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is understood to have been produced by the improper treatment to which the privileged classes of China have been subjected in the administration of our laws prohibiting the admission of Chinese laborers to the United States."

"There are now seeking admission to our country large numbers of persons from Europe, Asia and Africa, many of whom are undesirable and cannot be admitted without endangering the high standards of American citizenship. Therefore, we respectfully petition the president of the United States to, if deemed expedient, reiterate his instructions for proper treatment of the privileged classes of China, to ascertain through the proper channels the reasons for the present boycott, and to appoint a commission to investigate and report to congress, with recommenda-

tions for a comprehensive immigration law framed to remove all unreasonable restrictions, but to exclude from the United States and our insular possessions, all undesirable persons from every country."

HINDOO PRINCESS STOLEN BY HEATHEN RELATIVES

Missionary Circles in Ferment of Excitement Over Blow Struck at Christianity.

(Journal Special Service.)
New York, Aug. 19.—Soobonogom Amijal, a Hindoo princess converted from Brahminism to Christianity, has been kidnaped at Madras by some one acting for her family, according to word received at the office of the Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church. The girl was spirited away July 18.

The kidnaping of the princess is one of the strongest blows that could possibly be dealt to Christianity in Asia. For this reason, it is said, the Methodist church will do everything in its power to find her and release her.

In missionary circles, the kidnaping has created as much excitement as the disappearance of Miss Ellen Stone did two years ago, and it is even likely the government will be asked to take such steps as it can to insure her release.

GAMBLERS AT SARATOGA SCARED BY EXPLOSIONS

(Journal Special Service.)
Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Two deafening explosions caused consternation here last night. There is strong reason to believe the explosions were caused by bombs. Much mystery surrounds the two incidents, and many detectives are guarding the scene to prevent the facts becoming known.

The first explosion wrecked a garage and smashed all the windows of the United States club next door. The second explosion is said to have occurred at Canfield's place and a crowd of 5,000 people surrounded the place, but were driven back by the police.

It was learned later that a cartridge exploded 100 feet east of the gambling house. The grass was torn up in an area of 10 feet. William A. and Robert Pierson, who are helping to aid the local police. There is no doubt that as a result of the explosion the play at Canfield's is ruined for the season.

Hager's Lawrent.
The world's greatest psychological wonder and mind reader, Tatum, may have an injunction served upon him when he attempts to appear at the new vaudeville house under the management of Mr. G. A. Hager next Monday evening. Mr. Hager is accused, by Mr. John W. Considine, president of the Pacific Coast Amusement association at Portland, of stealing the great psychological marvel from the grand vaudeville circuit. Tatum previous to the date of the latter contract with Considine, this, however, is denied by the management of the Grand at Portland, and Hager is threatened with an injunction the instant Tatum appears at Hager's theatre, whichever theatre Tatum appears, he is threatened by the proprietor of the other with an injunction. Mr. Tatum assures Mr. Hager that he will positively appear next Monday at Vancouver, and the result is looked forward to with great interest.

Low Excursion Rates East.
On August 24, 25 and September 16, 17, the Great Northern railway will sell excursion tickets to Chicago and return for \$11.50; to Los Angeles and return, \$47.50; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth and return, \$60; tickets good for going pass for 10 days; final return limit, 90 days; good going via Great Northern railway, returning same or any direct route, stopovers allowed going and returning. For tickets and additional information call on or address H. Dickson, C. P. and T. A., Great Northern Ry. 12, Third street, Portland.

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Excursion Rates to Newport.
The Southern Pacific company has placed on sale at all Portland offices round trip tickets to Newport at rate of \$5, limited to October 30, 1906, and for \$5 Saturday to Monday. Hotels, ample hotel accommodations at reasonable rates are provided at this popular resort.

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