

SQUEAL DEAL BY U. S. FOR CHINA

America, the Only Nation That Has Treated China With Honor, May Be Called Upon in Future to Adjust Difficulties.

The United States is doing much to help China both in politics and business in a wholly unselfish manner. Wall Street is loaning money to the Chinese government, at the suggestion of the Washington government, and, unlike the banks of other nations, nothing is demanded of the Chinese except the payment of interest. Mr. Harkin will tomorrow tell of the future relations that will prevail between America and China and of the value of China's friendship for the United States when the mastery of the Pacific comes up for settlement.

By Frederic J. Harkin. Washington, Aug. 30.—Because of geographical position, by virtue of the obligations of diplomatic precedent, and in consequence of the natural and normal development of the Pacific coast section of America, it is inevitable that the United States shall play an important part in the great international political game of the future which will center in China. Either the United States will have the mastery of the Pacific ocean, or that honor and power will pass into the hands of white nations. The American republic has the largest interests in the Pacific and must be moved to positive action by the impulse of self protection.

America's Influence Valuable. In China within the next few years, questions of diplomatic and commercial importance will arise upon the settlement of which will hinge the whole future of the race. In the settlement of these questions, the United States is bound to exert great influence. A consideration of the past relations between the two countries proves the peculiar fitness of the American to deal with the issues of diplomacy in the Orient, and indicates the line of policy upon which the United States is bound to exert great influence. A consideration of the past relations between the two countries proves the peculiar fitness of the American to deal with the issues of diplomacy in the Orient, and indicates the line of policy upon which the United States is bound to exert great influence.

China's Policy Fair. In China only the United States has conducted its relations upon a basis of absolute unselfish fairness; only the United States, among the great powers, has refused to exploit the physical weaknesses of the Chinese nation. Because of this unselfish attitude, or perhaps because of the American commercial interests in China have not prospered as they should have prospered. It is now the intention and policy of Americans to capitalize the friendly attitude of the Chinese toward business. That this is right and proper one will deny, and that it is so appears to the Oriental mind as indicated by the fact that the two Chinese characters signifying "business" literally means matter of the affectionate and friendly relations of the most recent events in China, it may be doubted by some that the Americans have the good will and affectionate regard of the Chinese, but, nevertheless, the almost unanimous testimony of foreigners in China indicates that it is true. The Chinese unhesitatingly declare it, the Americans believe and regret that it is not being turned to practical account, and the Europeans exhibit the liveliest curiosity concerning American plans and actions. Perhaps the Chinese will show signs of favor if the Americans will at last wake up to the business opportunities which they are now letting slip from them.

Excelsior Treaty Robbing Up. The Chinese know these things—that only the United States among all the great powers has consistently refrained from any land-grabbing operations; that only the United States has even declined to exact, or from even exacting, for special privileges more than a half century has protested against incursions upon the integrity of China by any power, (several have protested against incursions by particular powers); that only the United States has treated with China, with one exception, as if China were sufficiently strong to back up its rights with force.

The exception is, of course, the exclusion treaty, which, though negotiated with a stronger nation, but which would not have been so harshly enforced if there had been a danger of an avenging war. The unnecessary brutality in the enforcement of the exclusion law was responsible for the boycott of American wares in China. Under pressure of that boycott, President Roosevelt accomplished a needed reform in the administration of the law. Complaints are being heard again, however, and it seems that nothing short of an act by congress definitely liberalizing the regulations as respecting all Chinese but laborers must be passed.

Commenting Friendship of Nations. The effect of the American boycott was not only neutralized, but the United States was lifted to the first place in the Chinese affections by the return, to the United States, of the portion of the indemnity assessed after the Boxer rebellion over and above remuneration for the Chinese. No other nation but the United States has returned any part of the indemnity, and as this is the second time America has taken this action, the practice seems to be peculiarly American. The remitted part of the indemnity will be used as a fund to support Chinese students in American colleges, and will therefore be of great value in cementing the friendship of the two great nations of the Pacific.

The history of the relations between China and the United States began with the establishment of a "factory," or trading post, at Canton within a year after the independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain. The career of this "factory," like all the other early foreign enterprises in China, does not reflect any particular credit upon either Americans or Chinese. It is worth mentioning, however, that the United States had a larger proportion of the foreign trade of China when George Washington was president than it has under the administration of William H. Taft. American China trade continued to expand until, after the opening of the ports in 1842, the American shipping was second only to that of England in all the east and the American trade with China was the largest foreign trade of the United States. It was at this time that the history of the diplomatic relations of the United States and China began. The first treaty was negotiated by Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts in 1842. Mr. Cushing was sent as a special commissioner by President Tyler, and his letter of instructions was written by Daniel Webster, then secretary of state. This treaty annulled the note of justice which had been issued in 1842, and characterized the American dealings with China. No special advantages were asked, and the only desire was for equal opportunities. If China had been left free, there is little doubt that America would now have equal advantages in the Chinese trade. But on account of the action of other nations many of them have peculiar privileges which the United States does not possess. If the American trade had maintained its relative importance, the record of the past probably would have been different.

The Civil war, however, paralyzed American business and the confederate cruiser "Alabama" decimated the American shipping on the Pacific. The marine commerce never recovered from that blow, the government at Washington was too busy with internal affairs to take action to restore it, and the "every day" navy practically disappeared from the eastern seas. The Cushing convention was followed by the liberal treaty in 1858, which further emphasized the American attitude of fairness to China. In 1867 the American minister to Peking, Anson Burlingame, resigned and was appointed an envoy of the Chinese government, with the highest rank. He was directed to visit the United States and to urge the Chinese minister to attend to every question arising between China and the United States. Unfortunately for China, Mr. Burlingame failed to do this. The first capital he visited, before anything was accomplished, in Europe.

Second Treaty Beneficial. He did, however, negotiate another treaty with the United States which was drafted by Mr. Seward, then secretary of state. It stipulated the territorial integrity of China by disavowing any right to interfere with its eminent domain or sovereign jurisdiction over its subjects and property. It granted China's rights to control its own internal affairs; granted the privileges of colleges and schools, and expressed the willingness of the United States to cooperate in the work of constructing public improvements when requested to do so by the Chinese government. This consistent attitude of the American government was warrant for John Hay's memorandum of 1898. It was when the American note to the powers preserved China from immediate partition and pledged the world to the "open door" principle. This "open door" compact has been more honored in the breach than in the observance. It is true, but the American attitude upon the subject admits of no doubt.

On account of this long record of diplomatic justice, the Chinese feel that the United States is the one nation among the great powers upon which they may depend as being justifiable, as having no territorial ambitions, as having no greedy appetite for "spheres of influence," as being always a supporter of the square deal. Thus it is that American interests and Chinese confidence are being cooperated to form the American representative at Peking to take a prominent, if not leading part, in the settlement of the still unsettled questions which have to do with a gratification deluged the Pacific coast of Asia with blood.

PROMINENT MEN PAY \$25 EACH FOR SPORT

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Forest Grove, Or., Aug. 31.—For killing ducks out of season, Abraham R. Tenbrook, mayor of Merrill, a thriving little southern Oregon city, and John Martin, C. A. Egan, and other prominent and wealthy men of the southern part of the state, contributed \$25 each to the state yesterday.

The party of hunters was seen by a deputy game warden, who secured a launch and went to the spot where the hunters were coming and speeded up their own launch. They were making good headway and would probably have got away, but misfortune followed them and when their launch struck a sandbar the deputy caught them.

The evidence about 60 ducks was thrown overboard, but the deputy recovered them and brought his prisoners before Justice of the Peace O'Field, who imposed a fine of \$25 on each lawbreaker.

TWO FIRES LAST NIGHT AT ST. JOHNS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) St. Johns, Or., Aug. 31.—The house and contents belonging to Bert Olen, in Cedar Park addition, was burned to the ground about 3 o'clock this morning. The fire was supposed to have been caused by the overturning of a lamp. Mr. Olen was the only member of the family at home at the time of the fire. The evidence about 60 ducks was thrown overboard, but the deputy recovered them and brought his prisoners before Justice of the Peace O'Field, who imposed a fine of \$25 on each lawbreaker.

A fire, the origin of which is unknown, burned a building adjoining the Central hotel and damaged the hotel to a small extent last night.

Pension for Shah. Teheran, Aug. 31.—The new government has offered the ex-shah a pension of \$5000 a year if he will leave Persia immediately.

Washington Once Gave Up. To three doctors was kept in bed for five weeks. Blood poison from a spider's bite caused large, deep sores to cover his leg. The doctors failed, then "Buckley's Arnica Salve" completely cured him. Write John Washington, of Boqueville, Texas. For details, bottles, burns and piles it's supreme. 25c at Woodard, Clarke & Co.

WATERWAYS SUBJECT

Railways Cannot Handle Freight in Busy Season and Rivers Must Be Developed to Aid Them—Great Interest Shown.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.) Washington, Aug. 31.—Since the passage of the tariff bill a quickening of interest in national waterways and this interest is not likely to wane as time passes. Already there is noticeable change going on throughout the country on the subject of improving the inland waters of the United States and the utterances of the railway kings, Harbinger of the future, and others who state that the railroads cannot transport more than 60 per cent of the freight at the time it should be carried, has prompted a movement for a broad and comprehensive waterway policy on the part of the federal government, to the end that the great natural thoroughfares of the country may be made to do their share of transportation.

A much greater interest is being shown by senators and representatives in congress than ever before in the subject of waterways and their improvement. Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of the Tenth Illinois district, is among the leaders of the house to unreservedly favor a bond issue of liberal proportion to carry on the work of improving the inland waters and canals of continental United States, one of the cardinal planks in the platform of the National Rivers and Harbors party, whose sixth annual convention in Washington next December gives promise of being the biggest waterway convention ever held.

Mr. Rainey's Views. "The waterways of the country," said Mr. Rainey today, "have fallen into disuse for two reasons: First, the railroads have been increasing their carrying capacity, building larger engines, building larger cars, laying heavier rails, and building longer bridges, until now the limit of development seems to have been reached. Nothing has been done for waterways while this has been in progress. Rivers have not been dredged to any considerable extent, the banks of streams have not been regulated, and comprehensive system of waterway development has been entered upon. In the second place, railways passing rivers and crossing cities along our rivers have pursued a policy of making cheaper rates to river points, rates often as cheap or cheaper than the rates of the railroads. This has been in progress. Rivers have been carrying freight to river points at a loss in order to destroy river traffic, and have been increasing their carrying capacity to pay higher freight rates than they ought to pay in order to make up the loss. The railroads have been fighting the rivers, with no organizations until a comparatively recent period fighting for them."

There is only one way to meet the situation and to restore to railroads the competition they ought to have, and that is to improve the waterways, where necessary with artificial canals, depending upon the electric lines reaching our rivers and the interior of the country to furnish in connection with the improved rivers, the competition which a gigantic railway competition will have. This will improve our rivers and you will have furnished to every man a great free national highway upon which he can launch his boats and carry his goods free of all charge, to the ocean highways of the world.

Two States to Front. "By a majority of nearly 500,000 votes the state of Illinois has declared itself in favor of a bond issue of \$20,000,000 in aid of the lakes to the Gulf deep waterway. The state of New York has voted \$10,000,000 in bonds to carry out the canal. The waterway from the lakes to the Gulf is an interstate waterway. The Ohio river is an interstate waterway. The Missouri, the Tennessee and the Arkansas rivers are all great interstate waterways. The Atlantic coast deep waterway is an interstate waterway. Illinois and New York have done their part toward creating efficient waterways within their boundaries connecting our interior lakes and rivers with the world. It is the duty of the national government to issue bonds for the purpose of carrying on the great work of river improvement and canal building upon which the future prosperity of the country depends."

RETURNS BIG PURSE; TAKES NO REWARD

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Seaside, Or., Aug. 31.—Finding a purse containing \$2000, returning it to the owner without even giving his name or accepting a reward, was the philanthropic act of a stranger here yesterday. C. M. Knox, a tourist of Alpha, S. D., was the man while strolling along the beach.

A stranger who was going away on the afternoon train appeared at the Astoria & Columbia depot with a wet purse, which he had found half buried in sand and water on the beach. It was opened and identified as the property of C. M. Knox. It was quickly returned to the much worried owner. In the meantime the stranger had left on the train for Portland.

Queen Wilhelmina's Birthday

The Hague, Aug. 31.—All Holland is celebrating the twenty-eighth anniversary of Queen Wilhelmina's birth. In honor of the day the city is gaily decorated and the streets around the royal palace are crowded. The queen has ever been the idol of her people and since the birth of her daughter, Princess Juliana Louise Emma, Marie Wilhelmina, the queen's popularity has increased tremendously. The day is celebrated with equal enthusiasm throughout the whole country.

Monument for Heriot. Paris, Aug. 31.—A monumental stone is to be erected in honor of Heriot's success as the first aeronaut to cross the channel to England. It will be located in the port of Calais, whence he started. Santos Dumont has been named knight of the Legion of Honor and Farman with the brothers Wright has been named gentleman of the same order.

Agents for Henderson's Corsets. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. Agents Pay Hosiery for children. WEAR SILVERFIELD FURS. MERIT MADE THEM FAMOUS. SEND FOR NEW FOX STYLE BOOK. MAILED FREE. Cor. Fourth and Morrison Sts.

SILVERFIELD'S FURS

Merit Made Them Famous

The fur season will soon be at hand, so now is the time to think of purchasing one of SILVERFIELD'S FINE FUR GARMENTS. There is a GOOD and SUFFICIENT REASON for purchasing your furs now, and that is the SAVING OF PRICES. Our fur exhibit has been selected with a care that places each and every fur piece above criticism. An absolute guarantee accompanies every SILVERFIELD FUR purchased, for the reason that WE MANUFACTURE EVERY FUR WE SELL. THE LOW PRICES GRANTED NOW SHOULD APPEAL TO EVERY WOMAN NEEDING FURS.

A Word About Remodeling and Repairing Furs

Now is the time to attend to your furs, before the season's rush commences. We can give more attention to your orders now than later on. Now is the time to have your furs remodeled into the latest fall styles. Bring them in or phone and our messenger will call. BOTH PHONES.

Silverfield's New Autumn Tailored Garments

It is a well-known fact that women are different from men in their taste for tailoring, in that they consider it an important factor, in purchasing a garment, whether they are likely to see many women about them wearing the same thing. This is the Essential Reason Why the Silverfield Tailored Garments Are Most Desirable. BECAUSE each and every garment has been carefully selected and is of the newest and best materials and models obtainable from the foremost tailors of ladies' fine garments in the country. ALL ARE EXCLUSIVE CREATIONS. Our fall showing this coming season is larger than ever. It is now ready, on display and selling. PRICE RANGE FROM \$25.00 TO \$100.00 YOUR INSPECTION INVITED



What Is Left of the Summer Things A Few Items in Brief

Summer waists that formerly sold at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$4.00, now 49c, 69c and \$1.19. Net Waists up to \$18.00, now \$3.89. Muslin Underwear and Infants' Summer Wear at ONE FOURTH OFF.

THE NEW FALL MILLINERY

All that is new and correct in the way of style and beauty in New Fall Hats are now being shown in our new Millinery Department on the Second Floor, ranging in price from \$6.00 to \$25.00. These are an advance shipment and are for early fall wear—only a fraction of our enormous stock of trimmed and untrimmed hats which are arriving daily. All at PRICES THAT PLEASE

ANTI-TRUST ACTS TO BE AMENDED

Commission in Session to Change Trust and Commerce Laws.

New York, Aug. 31.—The commission appointed by President Taft, consisting of Attorney General Wickersham, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagle, Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, Solicitor General Bowers, Commissioner Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Representative Townsend of Michigan, to recommend amendments to the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws and to reorganize the executive departments to make the enforcement of existing laws more effective, met here today to begin its important work and shall probably remain in session for a week or more. Before adjourning the commission will complete a comprehensive report embodying its views concerning the necessary changes and amendments. This report will be submitted to President Taft before he leaves for Chicago on his western tour, September 15. The president intends to make a careful study of the report of the commission and intends to use it as the basis of a number of speeches he expects to deliver during his trip through the west and south.

President Taft fully recognizes that not only is the effectiveness of existing laws crippled, but the administration is greatly handicapped in their enforcement by the lack of a well defined organization under which the different departments would have a clear field for work. At present, for instance, the bureau of corporations and the bureau of labor of the department of commerce and labor encroach upon and duplicate work done by the interstate commerce commission. There is also conflict of authority between the interstate commerce commission, the department of interior in land fraud and other cases has encroached upon the department of justice. The president is desirous of removing all friction, and wishes to have some plan known to be of the opinion that the commerce and labor through its bureau of corporations and bureau of labor will be enabled to work up cases in which violations of the interstate commerce and Sherman anti-trust laws are suspected. The department of the interior will perform the same service in alleged violations of land laws.

It has been suggested that in the department of justice there be established a bureau of prosecution to which will fall all prosecutions when the evidence obtained by the other departments justifies appeal to the courts. It is believed that the interstate commerce commission will be reduced to a special bureau in the department of justice. He anticipates little trouble in framing suggestions for the control of overcapitalization of corporations and the overissue of stocks and bonds. He believes it will be more difficult to carry out the proposed amendments to the anti-trust law.

AN ITCHING PALM

No Cure for It. Other Forms of Itching Profitable. There is no cure for an itching palm—the money kind. Even possum, the new skin discovery, cannot help it. But when it comes to eczema, the most annoying of itching skin troubles, possum will stop the itching at once and cure the worst cases in a few days. So with hives, rash, scabies, split toes, piles and scaly scalp, all of which are different forms of eczema, accompanied by the severe itching and caused by imperfect digestion and careless diet. Possum comes in two dollar jars, but 50 cents' worth will answer in curing any of the diseases mentioned. It can be had of any druggist. The Skidmore Drug Co. and the Woodard, Clarke & Co. make a specialty of it.

That results are immediate will be amply demonstrated overnight by the use of the experimental sample which the Emergency Laboratories, 33 West Twenty-fifth street, New York City, will send free by mail, in plain wrapper, to any one who will write for it.

that temporary injunctions should be restricted to a specified time limit. The commission also favors that the law be so amended that labor organizations will not be guilty of conspiracy when engaged upon a peaceful strike.

A Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Several hundred delegates, representing a membership of 30,000, are attending a convention of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association, which assembled in Rochester today for a three day session. Prior to the formal opening of the convention this morning the delegates marched to the cathedral, where solemn high mass was celebrated by Bishop Hickey. Mayor Edgerton welcomed the visitors, and response was made by Thomas F. McAvoy, of New York city, grand president of the order.

LAND SEEKERS PAY WELL FOR TRAVELING

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 31.—The railroads reaped a harvest of \$5,000,000 in the opening of the three Indian reservations, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Flathead, according to estimates made here. Of this amount the Northern Pacific railroad is credited with receiving the lion's share, or about \$2,000,000. It is now expected that the lucky winners in the drawings will spend about \$1,000,000, which will find its way into the railroad's pockets, in taking up their land.

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NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

Shelburne, Or., Aug. 31.—The contract for a new school building in the Colas district, located three miles east of here, has been let by the directors. Work will begin immediately and it is expected to have it finished by the opening of the winter term.

Only 3 Days Left

Do You Want \$50? Want \$100?

Picking it up on Washington street would be no easier than buying a lot at Westmoreland and taking advantage of the withdrawal of the 10 per cent that has been available for the past two months.

September 3rd Marks the End

Are you going to be one of the gainers? Can you afford to miss such an opportunity? Look over the property at your leisure, if you will, but make it a part of your business before the close of the day, Friday. You'll never regret it. There's no stopping half way—Westmoreland gets her introduction to real city usefulness at a jump. No wading in the mud. Graded streets, cement walks and curbs, shade trees, etc.—it all comes at once, and THROUGHOUT THE TRACT.

Only 3 Days Left—It's Your Move!

Columbia Trust Company

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.

DUTCHESS TROUSERS

10 Cents a Button \$100 a Rip

The best trousers in town at the lowest prices on record, sums up the situation at the Lion this week. Dutchess Trousers reduced as follows: \$6.50 Trousers \$3.85 \$4.50 Trousers \$2.35

WATERBURY TROUSERS

166-170 THIRD ST.