## A SPECIAL MESSAGE

## **President Sends Communication** to Congress on Jap Question.

gard.

cation o

The following communication has been transmitted to both houses of Congress by the President:

been transmitted to both houses of Con-gress by the President: Thickose herewith for your informa-tion the final report made to me per-matters of controversy-first, the ski-francisco. The report deals with three matters of controversy-first, the ski-term of the Japanese children from the San Francisco schools, second, the San Francisco schools, second, the schools action of the second schools, second, the schools, acts of violence committed matters of controversy-first, the ski-term of the Japanese children from the San Francisco schools, second, the schools, acts of violence committed matters of controversy-first, the ski-term of Japanese children who shi-term of the fact that, owins to be the brightness, cleanlinese and good be-son on special school is impossible of the one special school is in the school shi the brightness, cleanlinese and good be-son of the school facilities. Let me point is to one special school is in the school of the children themselves. The intribute that there would be no only intribute the shift the school with further that there would be brown the schools and Japanese children in the shift performed the shift the school with the school is any depanese children the school and the as a matter of comily the clip privation, but my very earnese the school with the school with refine to depanese children the school and then as a matter of comily the clip privation in the school with refine to do matter to schools in the school with refine to do be these young Japanese children admirable

letin 66 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The claim is made that while labor has been almost entirely driven from the Hawaiian Islands, and that the Japanese are gradualy forcing even the small white traders out of business. "Many of the foremost educators in the state, and the other hand, are strong-ly opposed to the action of the San Francisco board of education. Japanese and admitted to the University of California, an Institution maintained and supported by the state. They are also admitted to, and gladly welcomed at, Stanford University San Francisco, so tar as known, is the only city which has discriminated against Japanese children of primers are been at a shown, is the only city which has discriminated against Japanese children in taber men, and they all said that they had no objection to Japanese children attending the primary grades: that they wanted Japanese children now in the United States to have the same school privileges as children of other nations, but that they were unaiterably opposed to Japanese young men attending the primary grades with whom I talked while in San Francisco existence and all children attending the primary grades with whom I talked while in San Francisco spoke in the highest terms of the Japanese children, saying that they were anong the very best of their pupils, cleanly in their persona, woll behaved, studious, and remarkably bright. "The board of education of San Francisco as mentioned to rescing its they were anong the their personal work bright." The board of education of the pupils, cleanly in their personal work bright. The work of education of the pupils, cleanly in their personal work bright. "The board of education of the pupils, cleanly in their personal the personal work band of the pupils." The board of education of the pupils of the langes of the pupils of the section in San Francisco as the section in San Francisco as the public section in San Francisco as the public section in San Francisco as the public section in San Francisco a the schools. "The question as to the violence against the Japanese is most admirably put by Secretary Metcalf, and I have nothing to add to his statement. I am entirely confident that, as Secretary Metcalf says, the overwhelming senti-ment of the state of California is for law and order and for the protection of the Japanese by their persons and protement of the state of California is for law and order and for the protection of the Japanese in their persons and prop-erty. Both the chief of police and the acting mayor of San Francisco assured Secretary Metcalf that everything pos-sible would be done to protect the Jap-nesse in the city. I authorised and di-rected Secretary Metcalf to state that if there was failure to protect persons and property, then the entire power of the Federal government within the lim-its of the constitution would be used promptly and vigorously to enforce the observance of our treaty, the supremise law of the land, which treaty guaran-teed to Japanese residents everywhere in the Union full and perfect protection for their persons and property: and to this end everything in my power would be done, and all the forces of the United States, both civil and military, which I could lawfully employ would be em-ployed. I call especial attention to the concluding sentence of Secretary Met-calf's report of November 26, 1965." Secretary Metcalf's report is ad-dressed to the President under date of November 25 last, and in part is as fol-lows: "In my previous report I said noth-

my previous report I said noth-

"In my previous report I said noth-ing as to the causes leading up to the metion of the school board in passing the resolution of October 11, and the effect of such action upon Japanese children, residents of the city of San Francisco, desiring to attend the public schools of that city. A report on this matter will now be made. "It seems that for several years the board of education of San Francisco had been considering the advisability of es-tabilishing separate schools for Chinese, Japanese and Corean children, and on May 5, 1905, passed the following reso-lution:

illustrated by an epitome of their ar-summit upon the public school ques-ion. That argument practically is as also the public school and the state is for law and order and for the pro-series those schools entirely, and the Federal institu-tion. The state has the power to abol-ish those schools entirely, and the Federal institu-to lift its voice in protest. Upon the other hand, the state may extend the incomes of its schools to atoms upon such terms as it, the state, may extend the incomes of its schools to atoms upon and the Federal government has no right to question its action in this re-right to question its action in this re-iting the govern in this re-tight to question its action in this re-

That argument practically is as the power of california is the public schools of california is the power to abolt the relate that the power to abolt the relate the rel for a moment maintain this expensive institution to educate foreigners and aliens who would carry to their coun-tries the truits of such education. There-fore, if it should be held that there was a discrimination operating in violation of the treaty with Japan in the state's treatment of Japanese children, or even if a new treaty with Japan should be tramed which would contain on behalf of Japanese subjects the 'most-favored-mation' clause, this could and would be met by the state, which would then ex-clude from the use of its public schools all alien children of every nationality and limit the rights of tree education to all alien children of every nationality and limit the rights of free education to children of its own citizens, for whom the system is primarily designed and maintained, and if the state should do this the Federal government could not complian, since no treaty right could be violated when the children of Japanese were treated precisely as the children of all foreign nations. "The feeling in the state is further intensified, especially in labor circles, by the report on the conditions in the Hawaitan islands as contained in Bul-letin 56 of the Bureau of Labor. De-pariment of Commerce and Labor. The claim is made that while labor has been aimost entirely driven from the Haof date in the preservation of our treaty obligations, every consideration around the by 50 years or more of Japan, would white with the empire of Japan, would write in demanding, it seems to me, o the United States government and al its people, the fullest predection and the ple, the fullest protection and all consideration for the subjects of Japan.

Four rich Nebraskans have been convicted of land frauds.

Oregon miners will ask the next legslature for a state mining inspector.

Railroad men and shippers attribute much of the car shortage to excessive prosperity.

Creditors of Zion City are making strenuous efforts to get affairs of the Dowie city settled.

The pope has sent a protest against the French church policy to all the papal representatives abroad.

The San Francisco school board ac uses Roosevelt of meddling and misrepresentation in the Japanese ques-

C. A. Prouty, of Vermont, member of the Interstate commission, says freight rates will soon be reduced all over the country.

Hilary Herbert, ex-secretary of the Navy, says the president did nothing more in the discharge of the negro troops than Grant and Lee both did.

Testimony heard by the Interstate Commerce commission indicates that traffic conditions are much worse in the South than in any other part of the country.

In its annual report the Panama Canal commission says preliminary work has been completed and actual construction of the canal will go forward rapidly.

The Chinese famine is growing worse.

There is a move to put a British prince on the Servian throne.

All Italian shipping has been tied up by the general strike of seamen.

At Norflok, N eb., the temperature is 3 below zero with coal at \$20 per ton. Japanese warships will avoid San Francisco for a time lest the Maine dis aster recur.

A mining exchange has been organized in Chicago in connection with the board of trade

#### PORTLAND MARKETS.

#### Butter-Fancy creamery, 30@35c.

## HANSBROUGH OFFERS REMEDY.

**Discusses a Car Shortage Bill With** President and Knapp.

Washington, Dec. 21 .- Senator Hausbrough, of North Dakota, who has taken an active interest in steps to remedy the situation caused by the car shortage, particularly in the Northwest, has prepared the outlines of legislation which he believes, if enacted into law, will tend to prevent a recurrence of the present congestion. These have been shown to the president, at whose suggestion the senator's ideas were put into shape, and to Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce commission. They contemplate legis lation along the following lines:

Giving the Interstate Commerce com-

mission power to inquire into the equipment capacity under stress of extraordinary conditions; giving the commission authority to require shippers holding cars in demurrage to unload and reload such cars within 24 hours. after the cars have been placed in the position to be unloaded; making it a misdemeanor for common carriers to sampel trainmen to attempt to move trains containing tonnage in excess of the registered tonnage capacity of the

engines hauling such trains; authorizing the commission to require the temporary use of idle equipment of one road to supplement the overtaxed equipment of another. Many suggestions on the question of

legislation affecting the car shortage sitintion are being received by the commission. Meanwhile much testimony is being taken in the West on this subject by commissioners Harlan and Lane and their conclusions will be awaited

before any further communication on the subject is made to the president. Senator Kittredge, of South Dakota, today expressed the opinion that the coal famine in the Northwest was the result of the requirement of the amended interstate commerce law, under which the milroads have to give 30 lays' notice before changing a rate, and should be done with it. also to the action of the retailers in putting off shipments of coal until they could have the advantage of the new rate. The senator made this statement as the result of many letters he had re-

ceived. He added: "The milroads gave notice of a rate on coal 20 per cent less than the rate then in force. The retail dealers, to have all the advantage of this rate, allowed the entire month of October to pass by before ordering coal. The resuit was that the railroads were not able to ship it fast enough."

## AMERICA MUST WAKE UP.

#### Hamilton Mable Says Germany and Japan Are Forging Ahead.

Chicago, Dec. 21 .- America must soo how to Germany and Japan as world powers if a revolution is not effected in the methods of its commerce. Hamilton W. Mabie prophesied in an address on "Works and Days" at the 61st convocation of the University of Chleago

held yesterday in Mandel hall:

"The race which combines science

with inventiveness and ability to work

will rule the world's future. Unless

we awake to the fact that the business

man of the future must take science

"Germany is sending out to the ends

d the world young men thoroughly

trained and prepared. The man who

ias four languages with which to aid

him will drive out the man with only

"The Japanese for conturies have

een learning that every man is but a

part of a larger organization, and the

all the difference in the world what at-

titude we take, and whether we train

ourselves to meet the Japanese and

Aid Must Come Soon.

Los Angeles, Dec. 21.-W. J. Wash-burn, president of the Los Angeles

hamber of commerce, has sent the fol-

owing telegram to President Roosevelt:

Please have aid rendered immediately

to corral waters now pouring into Im-

perial valley, which will soon render

work along the Colorado river useless,

leave Yuma high and dry, besides un-

termining the great Jaguns dam. This

territory can support a population of

1,000,000. Unless river is stopped en-

cally useless to attempt it."

"Fifty years from now it will make

alue of obedience and discipline.

as a partner we lose in the struggle.

graduates.

me language

Germans.13

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

#### Thursday, Dec 20.

aker occupied the attention of the sennte in its last reasion before the huliday recess today in an extended criticism of the basis of the president's action in discharging the negro troops of the Brownsville raid. He was replied to briefly by Lodge, while Scott sustained the domand of the Ohio senator for a full investigation of the matter by the senate military committee. A resolution declaring for such an investigation is before the senate for action at

its next meeting.

Washington, Dec. 20 .- After being in session for three-quarters of an hour today, the house adjourned until January 3, 1907. Empty desks greeted the speaker when the house convened, and the desire to get away for the holidays was superior to the inclination for basi-TLUMN. Mondell, of Wyoming, succeeded in

passing the bill extending to May 15. 1907, the time in which entrymen tony make final settlement on the Shoshons Indian reservation. Then Payne, of New York, called up his resolution relating to the distribution of the president's annual message to the second committees in accordance with a custom that has existed since the foundation of the government.

The house passed the resolution and adjourned at 12:45 p. m. A bundred greeting to Speaker Cannon.

#### Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Washington, Dec. 19. - President Recoverent's message dealing with his negro troops of the three companies of sion today. A lively debate followed were also read. the reading of the measure as to what

Foraker wanted it sent to the millmake further investigation, should the committee deem it necessary. He said that in reality much that appeared to much of it was not under oath. :On | poped action until tomorrow.

The pension calendar was cleared by the passage of more than 200 private pension bills.

At the suggestion of Senator Lodge, President Reservelt's Panania message will be printed for the senate in "normal" spelling. Kittredge secured the adoption of an order for 20,000 copies.

Washington, Dec. 19 .- In the house oday Lacey, of Iowa, took a pronound sI position in opposition to the adjourn nent of congress for the Christmas had alays, declaring that "it is idiotic for the house to adjourn and then jam all legislation through under whip and spur during the closing days.

Clark, of Missouri, declared that the statement made by Lacey about the idiocy of adjourning for the holidays was the most sensible thing he had said or the past 12 year

found them on the isthmus of Panma Washington, Dec. 20 -Senator For- during his recent visit occupied the senate during the greater portion of its nession today. Printed copies of the message, handsomely bound, were placed on the desk of each sensitor and the reading of the document was closely Twenty-fifth Infantry on account of the followed. Preceding the Panaroa men sage, the president's recommendation respecting public lands and the paval accounted were received and read.

The senate agreed to the holiday adcomment resolution and will be in revess from the end of the session Thursiny next until January 3.

Resolutions were agreed to directing an investigation by the department of Commerce and Labor of the International Harvester company to accurtain whether it effects, restraint, of trade; also directing the senate judiciary committee to report what authority surgress may have under the commerce dame of the constitution to prevent incerstate commerce in child-numle goods.

Washington, Dec. 17 .- The house signn the last week before the Christ. mas holidays with a determination to tisposé of as much legislation: as possihie, to make way for the more active work which will devolve on it when vingress again convenes. To this end several anuall bills were passed under suspension of the rules. The Indian

appropriation bill was taken up and 15 of the 57 pages completed when it was laid aside for the president's message members waited to extend the senson's concerning the Panama canal, which consumed more than an hour in its reading, being listened to by a large number of members.

The pictorial feature of the message afforded an opportunity for good naaction in dismissing from the army the tured comment, the innovation of cuts in a state paper being looked on with the Twenty fifth infantry formshod the favor. Messages from the president on one topic of interest in the senate's sea public lands, and the naval personnet

#### State Rights in Australia.

Sydney, N. S. W., Doc. 20.-Joseph tary committee with instructions to Hoctor Carrothers, premier of New South Wales, has entered a strongly worded protest against any interference on the part of the imperial commonbe testimony was not testimony, as wealth in the rights of the state goveroments in state affairs. He declares objection from Clay, the senate post- that the Australian states declined to permit Alfred Deakin, the prime minster of the commonwealth, to speak in their behalf, and that any resolutions adopted at the colonial conference concerning state matters would be ignore i unless the individual states were epresented.

#### Fulton Looks Out for Counties.

Washington, Dec. 20 -Senator Fulon today secured the promise of the enate public lands committee to anound the bill repealing the timber and stone act so that 20 per cent of he receipts from the sales of public imber shall be paid to counties in which the timber is cut. This is in ion of taxes. The hill provides that hereafter public timber not in forest reserves can only be acquired by purchase at not less than its appraised TRACKAT,

Japanese and Corean children, and on May 5, 1905, passed the following reso-lution: "Remotved, That the board of educa-tion is determined in its efforts to ef-fact the establishmen of separate schools for Chinese and Japanese pupils, not only for the purpose of relieving the congestion at present prevailing in our schools, but also for the higher end that our children should not be plased in any position where their youthful in-pressions may be affected by association with pupils of the Mongolian race. "And on October 21 the board passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That in accordance with article X, section 1662, of the school law of Chifornia, principals are hereby directed to send all Chinese, Japanese or Corean children to the Oriental pub-lic school, situated on the south side of Clay street, between Howell and Ma-son streets, on and after Monday, Oc-tober 15, 1906. "The action of the board in the passed hard the resolutions of Max 6, 1905, and October 11, 1906, was undoubtedly largely influenced by the activity of the Japanese and Corean Exclusion hard the provisions of the scitist of the Japanese and Corean Exclusion purpose of securing enactment by the congress of the United States of a law extending the provisions of the exist-ing Chinese exclusion act so as to ex-cide Japanese and Corean. "The number of schools in San Fran-function to Asril 15 was 7.6 Of this and two bigh schools were destroyed by fire, and one high school was to schools high

fire, and one high school was destroyed by earthquake, leaving 45 schools. Since April 18, 27 temporary structures have been erected, making the total number of school buildings at the present time 72.

The Oriental school, the school set the present time of the Chinese. Japanese and Control of the Chinese and Control of the Chinese and Control of the Chinese and the present time, and there are no Japanese student attending this school at the present time, and there are no Japanese children at the present time. I will be the Criental school in company with the Japanese consult and found it to compare favorably with many of the new temporary structures of the the the schools, and competent teachers are assigned for duty in this school. Nearly all of the pupils at the found in the state.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Giris Boys Roys "A boycott was maintained in s-Francisco from October 3 to October by members of the Cooks and Waiter Union against Japanese restaurants of ed in Sat

de became mandatory.

years old years old years old years old

years old years old years old years old years old

years old ter of pupils

Seventh grade Eighth grade umber of pupils born in

Japan United States Number of-

ond grade

urth grade

18219

First grad

Third grade

Fifth grade Sixth grade

de became mandatory." Resume of Japanese attending public hools in San Francisco as mentioned

Server or

by members of the Coose and waiters Union against Japanese restaurants do-ing business in that city. Nearly all of the lenders of labor organizations in San Francisco interviewed on this sub-ject disclaimed any knowledge of any formal action being taken for the hoy-cotting of these restaurants. "As a matter of fact, a most effect-ive boycoit was mulnitained against nearly all of the Japanese restaurants located in San Francisco for at least three weeks. Fickets were stationed in front of these restaurants and every ef-fort was muce to prevent people from patronizing them. At times stones were thrown and windows broken, and in one or two instances the proprietors of the restaurants were alrick by these stones. "I am satiefied, from inquiries made by me and from statements made to me by the Japanese restaurant keepers, that the throwing of stones and break-ing of windows was not done by the men picketing the restaurants, but by young men and boys who had gathered in front of the restaurants as moon as the boycott cketing the restaurants, but by you en and boys who had gathered in fro

of the restaurants as soon as the boycott was instituted. "Assaults have from time to time

-Oregon ranch, 35c per d Poultry-Average old hens, 1168120 per pound; mixed chickens, 11@12c. spring, 11@12c; old roosters, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 14 @ 15c; turkeys, live, 17 @ 17½c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 10c; ducks, 156(16c.

Fruits - Apples, common to choice. 50@75c per box; choice to fancy, \$1@ 2.50; penrs, \$1 @ 1.50; cranberries, \$11.50@12.50 per barrel; persimmons, \$1.50 per box.

Vegetables - Turnips, 90cd;\$1 per snek; carrots, 90c@\$1 per snek; beets, #1.256(1.50 per sack; horseradish, 960 10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 255@ 234c per pound; cabbage, 134@134c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, \$4@4.50 per crate; lettuce, head, 30c per dozen; onions, 10601250 per dozen; pumpkins, 1 ic per pound spinach, 4625c per pound; squash 166

Onions - Oregon, 75c66\$1 per hun-

Potatoes - Oregon Burbanks, fancy. \$16e1.10; common, 756e85c.

Wheat - Club, 656666; bluestern, 67668c; valley, 66667c; red, 63c.

Onts - No. 1 white, \$256/26; gray,

Earley - Feed, \$21@21.50 per ton; rewing, \$22.50; rolled, \$22.50@24.

Rye-\$1.40@1.45 per ewt. Corn-Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per

Hay-Valley timothy, No. 1, \$116 12 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy \$146016; clover, \$7608; cheat, \$7.50 (0.8.50; grain hay, \$7.5060.8.50; alfalfa. \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Veal-Dressed, 536@8c per pound. Beef - Dressed bulls, 1622 per ound; cows, 4 6 5c; country steers,

Mutton - Dressed, fancy, 86.90 per bound: ordinary, 6607c.

Pork-Dressed, 6608c per pound. Hops-11@15c per pound, according

to quality. Wool-Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c, according to shrinkage; val-

'Remember that the trained man ommands the situation today, and that

After considerable discussion on a proposed increase of clerks an absence the trained race will take the situation of a quorum was revealed and the house in the future." Mr. Mable told the adjourned.

### Tuesday, December 18,

Washington, Dec. 18 .- The senate today devoted nearly four hours to onsideration of unobjected bills on its mlendar. The result was the passage of a number of measures of minor importance. Among those passed was one authorizing a government loan of \$10, 000,000 to the Janusciown Tercenten nial Exposition company, and another providing for an investigation of the industrial, social, moral, educational and phylscal condition of women and child workres in the United States by the department of Commerce and Labor. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was also passed.

Washintgon, Dec. 18 .- During the ession of the house today the Indian appropriation bill was passed practically as it came from the committee on appropriations. The curly morning session was devoted to the consideration of District of Columbia business The exodus of members has already commenced for the Christmas holidays.

#### Monday, Dec. 17.

illustrated message from President illness in their families are the only Roosevelt portraying conditions as he valid excuses.

#### Was There Congo Lobby?

tirely within 60 days it will be practi-Washington, Dec. 19 .- Senator Patterson in a resolution has asked that the charges by a New York newspaper Ask \$1,225,000 for Seattle Fair. in relation to a lobby having been sent Washington, Dec. 21 .- Senator Piles to the United States at the last session and Representative Humphrey will to of congress to influence senators conmorrow introduce a bill appropriating cerning Cengo Free State legislation be The first step in this direction was Investigated by the senate committee taken by the Central Freight associa-\$1,225,000 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle in 1909. The bill on foreign relations. The resolution tion, which has asked the Eastern lines arries \$550,000 for the Alaska exhibit, revites that the lobby is alleged to have to join it in considering the question.

to influence them.

North Dakota Has No Goal.

St. Paul, Dec. 18 .- A special to the Despatch from Grand Forks, N. D., says that the fuel situation today presouth the most critical condition that has existed in the history of the state. Careful inquiry in every portion of the northern half of the state shows that there is not a town in which could could be had to supply lumediate needs and in dozons of places there is not a pound to be bought, the dealers having been out of fuel for days and weeks.

#### Opposes Blanket Increase.

Washington, Dec. 19 --- Representative Littauer, a member of the committee on appropriations, talked with President Roosevelt today on the question of increasing the salaries of govetnment employes. The president is understood not to favor a blanket inerense of 20 per cent, although he is said to feel that there are many men in the government service who deser o more than they are receiving.

#### Pay Lawma ers By the Day.

Washington, Dec. 18 .- Representative Gaines introduced a bill today providing that senators and representatives shall receive \$13.75 a day, their pay to be deducted from their salaries for each day they fail to attend ses-Washington, Dec. 17 .- A pictorially sions. The sickness of members or

#### May Agree on One Classification.

Chleaga, Dec. 19 .-... An effort is tobe made by the railroads to obtain a universal and systematic classification of freight in response to the demands of the shippers and to the suggestions of the Interstate Commerce commission. \$75,000 for the Hawalian exhibit, been maintained by a foreign govern-\$100,000 for the Philippine exh b't and ment and that a consular official sent which will confer together and see if a ley, 20@23c, according to fineness; mo- \$500,000 for buildings to accomodate communications to senators in an effort uniform classification cannot be agreed upon.