

MANCHURIAN CONVENTION

China Has Secured Advantages by This Treaty.

THREE POWERS ARE SATISFIED

THE MATTER SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND FOR APPROVAL.

Russia Has Not Asked America's Consent to the Agreement—Congress Will Take Action on a Strict Measure Regarding Suppression of Anarchists and Incendiary Propaganda.

LONDON, April 4.—In a dispatch to the Times, which was received from Peking, in which the advantages secured by China in the revised Manchurian convention are indicated, the correspondent says China submitted this convention to Great Britain and the United States, and that all three powers expressed approval of it.

Consent Not Asked.

Washington, April 4.—It is learned that the Russian Government has not asked the consent of the United States Government to the convention it has just concluded with China, regarding Manchuria. But the United States Government already has expressed its objections to certain features of the original convention, and as those do not appear in the published outline of the treaty provisions, it can be stated that our Government would not interpose any objection to the ratification of the existing document, even if its assent were necessary.

Against Anarchists.

Washington, April 4.—The House Committee on Judiciary today decided to substitute the bill of Chairman Ray, dealing with anarchy and attempts on the life of a President, for the Senate bill recently passed in the same subject. The Ray bill goes further than that of the Senate, providing for the exclusion of anarchists, and also for the suppression of incendiary propagandas.

Gunboat Machias.

Washington, April 4.—The Navy Department has been informed of the arrival of the gunboat Machias at San Juan, Porto Rico, yesterday, and the vessel departed for San Juan, Santo Domingo, under order, in view of reports of trouble there which had reached the State Department. The reports at hand at the State Department do not indicate a very serious state of affairs.

Transport Service.

Washington, April 4.—Secretary Root has prepared a report, in answer to the resolution of the Senate calling for information in regard to the transportation, in transports, of freight for private firms or individuals. The Secretary instituted an investigation, and is able to inform the Senate that the records of the Department show that there are no cases of the character referred to in the Senate resolution.

AT THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

The Camp Wildly Excited, and Many Go Prospecting.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 4.—Grangeville special to the Spokesman-Review says: Four men arrived here today from Thunder Mountain, making the record-breaking trip for pedestrians. They report that the camp is wildly excited. It is impossible to retain men in the Dewey properties, as everybody wants to prospect for himself. As a result the mill is shut down, and only six men are working in the mine. The camp is swarming with representatives of capital, and more are coming every day. The latest stampede was to Indian Creek, twenty miles south. The snow there is six feet deep, and only snow locations are being staked. Claim owners are advancing prices, and the camp expects a phenomenal rush.

EXCELLENT SHOTS.

The Grand American Handicap Brings Out Many Artists.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—Thirty-three wing shots made straight score of twenty-five birds today, in the Grand American handicap, and at the end of the tenth round of the shoot-off, fourteen men remained who had not yet missed a bird. The shooting stopped at the end of the tenth round of the shoot-off, on account of the darkness. The contest will be resumed tomorrow, and continue until one man without a miss remains, and he will be the wing shot champion of the United States.

GERMANY'S MEAT DIET.

BERLIN, April 4.—The North German Gazette (the chief mouthpiece of the Government) today replies to the statements contained in the dispatch of the Associated Press yesterday announcing that the Society for the Protection of the Interests of the German Chemical Industry declared that the Government did not consult the imperial health council before prohibiting the importation of meats treated with boracic acid. The Gazette reassures that the council's committee on food products voted October 12, 1901, for the boracic prohibition unanimously, with the exception of one vote, adding that all the medical experts who participated voted for the prohibition.

ON ONE WIRE.

BERLIN, April 4.—After prolonged experiments in sending four telegraphic messages each way simultaneously, over a single telegraph wire, the German Postal Department has accepted the octuple transmitter, invented by the late Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of Baltimore. The experiments were conducted between Berlin and Hamburg. Between 300 and 500 words were transmitted per minute.

CASORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Be sure the Signature is on the wrapper.

POLK COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Convention Held and a Full Ticket Nominated Yesterday.

DALLAS, Or., April 5.—The Democratic county convention held its session here today, and placed a full ticket in the field. The sessions were harmonious, and much interest was taken by all. The usual resolutions were adopted. The ticket named is as follows:

- Representative, N. L. Butler, Monmouth.
- Sheriff, J. T. Ford, Independence.
- Clerk, Dee Simpson, Monmouth.
- Commissioner, Seth Riggs, Rickreall (renominated).
- Assessor, F. E. Myers, North Dallas (renominated).
- Treasurer, E. V. Dalton, Independence (renominated).
- Surveyor, Luther Grounds, Monmouth (renominated).
- Coroner, W. S. Cary, Dallas.

Delegates to the State Convention: N. L. Butler, D. W. Sears, Oscar Hayter, N. S. Gregg, J. D. Kelly, Frank Pawk, Ike Simpson, Chas. F. Bett. There was a warm time over the nomination for the office of sheriff. The convention, outside of this contest, was without excitement.

In Eugene.

Eugene, Or., April 5.—The Democratic county convention of Lane county today nominated a county ticket and resolved to support L. Bilyeu for the nomination for Attorney General, and George E. Chamberlain for Governor.

FOR VALUABLE RELICS.

NEW YORK, April 4.—In a contest in the Surrogate Court a claim has been put against the estate of Robert M. Grinnell by Mrs. Josephine Van Rensselaer, of New York, for certain relics of the Grinnell Polar Expedition, says a Syracuse, N. Y., dispatch to the World. Mrs. Van Rensselaer is a granddaughter of Robert Grinnell, the Arctic explorer. Among the relics are a desk given to her grandfather by Queen Victoria, and the Grinnell cup, presented by a London association and valued at \$10,000.

HEAVY FLOODS.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 5.—The Indian village at Portage La Prairie has been destroyed by floods. The people of the town of Souris are completely isolated from the outside world. The valley of the Souris river, which is twenty miles wide, is flooded many feet deep, and the water is still rising.

EXCITING DEBATE.

COPENHAGEN, April 4.—There was an exciting debate on the Danish West Indies Islands treaty in the executive session of the Landthing today. There is a great public interest in the question, and the agitation and excitement are intense. Both sides are confident of success.

A WRE FENCE.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 4.—Word has reached the city that the Canadian Government has appropriated \$10,000 to build barbed wire fence along the boundary between Montana and the Dominion, extending from St. Mary's lake to Sweet Grass hills.

TO END THE STRIKE.

BUTTE, Mont., April 4.—New men are rapidly being found to fill the places of the hoisting engineers of the Amalgamated Copper Mining company, who walked out and tied up nine of the biggest producers of the company. The Brotherhood of Engineers is assisting the company in securing crews.

HELENA'S BASEBALL TEAM. BUTTE, Mont., April 4.—A special to the Miner from Helena says: The Helena baseball team expects to leave on Monday for Walla Walla.

WEARY OF LIFE.

PARIS, April 4.—F. H. Kaemmerer, the artist, committed suicide today in his studio, by hanging. Kaemmerer was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

A NAVAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Lieutenant Commander W. H. Schuetz died today of a complication of acute stomach and lung troubles.

HAS RESIGNED.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Dr. Cabell Whitehead, chief assayer of the mint, has resigned to take effect as soon as Secretary Shaw finds a suitable man to succeed him.

EXCLUSION OF THE CHINESE

Oregon Junior Senator Talks on the Mitchell-Kahn Bill.

ARGUMENT AGAINST OPEN DOOR

FOR THE COOLIE LABOR OF THE ORIENT PRESENTED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Why the Pacific Coast People Should Be Protected Against the Yellow Peril—Rights of the People, and Danger Threatening the Republicans if Measure Is Defeated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—In the Senate at 7 o'clock today, the Chinese Exclusion bill, known as the Mitchell-Kahn measure, was called up as unfinished business, and consideration of it began. Hon. John H. Mitchell, United States Senator from Oregon, made the opening speech. His address had been carefully prepared and was given the closest attention by the Senators and the galleries.

Senator Mitchell, in beginning, said that the policy of the Chinese exclusion had become one of the great policies of this country, acquiesced in by all political parties and as firmly fixed as the Monroe doctrine. It is a policy based upon the general welfare, upon the principle of protection against noxious infection of the institution which constitutes American civilization. The basic principles of the pending bill were embodied in existing legislation, and such additions as have been proposed were approved by experience and were in accord with the decisions of the courts.

The framers of the measure had endeavored to make it as effective as possible as a restrictive measure, while keeping steadily in view all necessary means of protection against fraud. An effort has been made to liberalize these provisions relating to the exempted classes. No radical departure was proposed from the statutes now in operation, the bill being a virtual codification of the existing laws and regulations concerning the admission to this country of Chinese persons. The aim of the framers was carefully to avoid anything which might give cause for offense to the Chinese empire, and to an extent, at least, it was a more liberal measure, so far as the exempted classes were concerned, than that which is now on the statute books.

Senator Mitchell then entered on an extended analysis of the proposed measure, making his explanation of its provisions in the light of the decisions of the highest courts relating to Chinese exclusion which have been delivered since the enactment of the Geary act. The theory on which the measure was constructed, he said, is not that all Chinese persons who are not prohibited may enter this country; but upon the contrary, the legislation proceeds upon the theory that "only those are allowed to enter who are especially allowed." Therefore, every Chinese person shall be deemed a laborer, within the meaning of the bill, who is not an official, a teacher, a student, a merchant or a traveler for pleasure.

Referring to the regulations in the measure for the prevention of fraud, Mr. Mitchell said that no one could successfully question the authority of Congress to establish and enforce all necessary rules which would operate as statutory safeguards against fraud, and which would test properly the good faith of Chinese persons claiming to belong to one or another of the exempted classes. He held that this Government never would barter away its inalienable right to prohibit to this country of any class of people from any country on earth, if in the judgment of Congress such persons should be objectionable.

Mr. Mitchell expressed the belief that the constitutionality of the proposed measure could not be challenged successfully. "It is in line," said he, "with the overwhelming sentiment of the country. It is not, when viewed from the proper standpoint, in conflict with any existing treaty stipulations between the United States and China. Even if it were this could be urged only as a policy objection, and not one that for a moment would go to any lack of power in Congress, under the Constitution, to enact a law. It is legislation not only in line with public sentiment of this country, but also with the established policy of this Government."

He pointed out that China had assented to the policy of exclusion, and had not regarded such a policy on the part of the United States as hostile to the Empire of China. Further along, Mr. Mitchell said the proposed legislation "is but another grand step forward by this republic in the majestic and progressive march of true Americanism, which looks to the preservation, purity and perpetuity of American institutions. It is a grand step in the direction of freedom for people and our institutions from the corrupting and corroding influences of pauper labor and those virulent and destructive vices so inseparably connected with the lower classes of Asiatic serfdom, and whose poisonous virus, if permitted to permeate our body politic, inevitably will lead to lamentable, fright, pitiable decay and ultimate destruction. No higher duty rests upon the National Congress than to guard with scrupulous care and unflinching vigilance the doors which stand between us and foreign nations to the end that no classes of people of any nation, whatever, be permitted to enter whose presence, in the judgment of the American Congress, would be a menace to the virile growth and preservation of those institutions which go to make our republic what it is today, the most healthy and vigorous, morally, intellectually and otherwise, of any nation that has ever lived since the beginning of time."

The right to exclude foreigners is one of the highest attributes which attaches to American sovereignty. Indeed, so all-controlling is this right that no treaty stipulation to the con-

trary can stand for one moment against it.

"But, happily, the legislation proposed does not involve any question of public faith. The bill is but an attempt to crystallize into one intelligent, harmonious statute the laws upon this subject as they exist today, with such elaboration and extension as are necessary to apply the policy of exclusion to our insular possessions. It is legislation which seeks to throw the folds of protection around the laborer of this country and also to protect from pollution the morality of the republic and of the people, which otherwise must inevitably result from an admixture with our people of unlimited numbers of a race wholly incapable of assimilation, who can never become citizens and whose vices are a deadly and dangerous menace to our people and our Government."

In conclusion, Mr. Mitchell warned the Republicans of the Senate that if they failed to pass the proposed bill which had been agreed upon by a non-partisan commission and insisted on forcing the passage of a statute, "which is inadequate and inefficient," then at the coming election look out for such a vote of condemnation of the Republican party on the Pacific Coast as you have not heard since the overthrow of the Republican party in 1894."

In the House.

Washington, April 4.—The House today began the consideration of the Chinese Exclusion bill. No opponents of the general principle of exclusion appeared, but the members were divided in their support of the two bills presented. Hitt (Ill.), Perkins (N. Y.), and Adams (Pa.), supported the majority bill, and Clark (Mo.), Kahn (Cal.), and Napier (Mass.), spoke for the minority substitute.

CHOLERA IN MANILA.

MANILA, April 7.—A total of 175 cases and 137 deaths from cholera were reported up to noon today. The natives are making great efforts to break up the quarantine.

Imitation Stamps.

Spokane, Wash., April 4.—A Spokane student attached imitation stamps to four letters, and sent them through the mails. As a result, every business college in the United States must quit the use of these play stamps, and the factory must quit printing them. The stamps bear the words "Imitation Postage," but the letters are very small, and the imitation was close enough to carry four letters to their destinations. One went to the Dead Letter Office, and it is supposed came under the eyes of the Washington officials.

Trespass notices printed on cloth at the Statesman office.

Legal Blanks at the Statesman office.

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Pacific Homestead

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CORONATION ROBE.

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BLOOD POISONING.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 5.—Dr. W. D. Middleton, Dean of the Medical Department of the Iowa State University, died tonight from blood-poisoning contracted during an operation.

A Great Offer

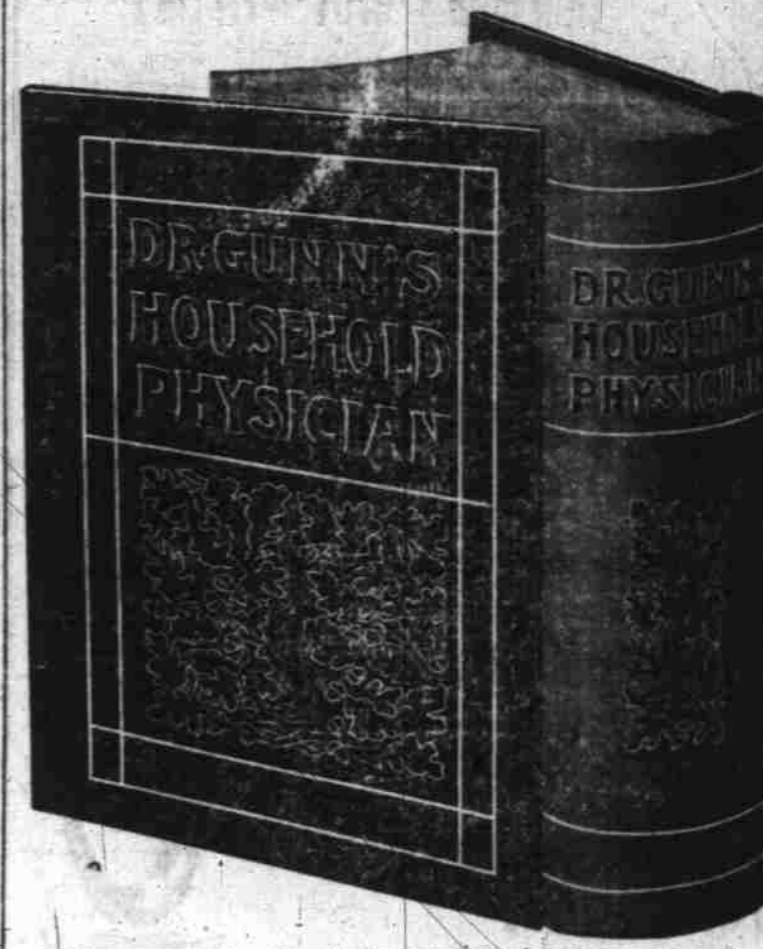
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A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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