

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR—NO. 96.

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SECOND SECTION—SIX PAGES.

NEED REVISION OF THE LAWS

CHINESE EXCLUSION QUESTION IS UP FOR DISCUSSION.

A DISCRIMINATION IS SHOWN

Against Better Class of Celestials and Less Stringent Law Is Needed.

Day's Session of Congress Brought to Sudden and Unpleasant End by Unjust Motion Made by a Thoughtless Delegate to Forego Two Addresses.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—That better classes of Chinese are discriminated against to an unwarranted extent, that a less stringent administration exclusion law, or, if necessary, a limited reconstruction is advisable, was urged by the speakers on Oriental trade at the second day's session of the trans-Mississippi congress today.

These ideas were brought out with special force by Hon. John Barrett, United States Minister to Colombia, and by Theodore B. Wilcox, president of the congress.

An unfortunate incident was effected prior to adjournment for the day, which materially marred the success of the session. After listening to the flood of orators that extended over four hours, barring interruptions from the resolutions committee, which was impatient to get started in its work, the delegates openly rebelled against further continuation of the program, and a slight cast upon two of the speakers, which, though unintended, nevertheless caused keen hurt.

The injurious motion was made after G. W. Diekie of San Francisco had concluded his address, that the remaining speeches, those of P. J. Von Loben Sels and Benj. C. Wright, of San Francisco, be read by title and placed on the records of the congress and copies furnished to the president.

The chairman refused to entertain the motion, but the damage had been done, and both speakers were offended at the conduct of congress, declined to speak. A motion was hurriedly made to adjourn and the session came to an abrupt end.

The meeting was presided over by Hon. John W. Noble, first vice-president of the congress. After a few remarks regarding the importance of the program of the day to the western states, Chairman Noble introduced Major W. C. Langfitt, U. S. A., whose subject was the "Columbia River." Major Langfitt said in part:

Major Langfitt's address was a compilation of figures showing the vast area drained by the Columbia river and the amount of government effort expended on the deepening of it and the removal of the different obstructions. "The natural outlet for the product of the fertile wheat lands of eastern Oregon, eastern Washington and Idaho," the speaker said, "is down the Columbia river to the sea and thence to the markets of the world. Unfortunately in its natural state there existed several complete barriers to ordinary river navigation between the eastern and western portions of the drainage area. These are the cascades of the Columbia, the Dalles and Celilo, Priest rapids and other obstructions not necessary to mention here. He added that the Snake river, seventy miles below Priest rapids, also reaches a large portion of the wheat and fruit lands of the eastern areas already mentioned.

He continued: "The Columbia between Celilo and the mouth of the Snake needs but a relatively small amount of work to render it easily navigable for river boats. The stretch between The Dalles and Celilo is now under improvement, work on Three Mile rapids having been prosecuted last season and to be completed this year. The first contract has been let for beginning construction of The Dalles-Celilo canal which will pass river boats around the Five Mile and Ten Mile rapids and Celilo falls, overcoming at one water a total of eighty feet in eight miles."

Major Langfitt spoke at length on the difficulty of keeping the lower Columbia river open to navigation by dredging as a temporary makeshift and urged the necessity of permanent improvement.

In speaking of the Columbia river

bar Major Langfitt described the conditions of shifting of the channel, and asserted that the conditions there involve much delay to loaded vessels, which has prevented general development, increased the cost of freights and caused much commerce, naturally tributary to this outlet to seek other ports.

The extension of the jetty authorized by congress is now proceeding as recommended by the board of engineers and is now being vigorously pressed. In order to complete it, he said, further appropriation of \$550,000 in addition to the \$200,000 authorized but not appropriated by the last session of congress, is necessary.

"That work on the jetty should proceed without stoppage," the speaker said in conclusion, "is most important, both from a standpoint of early results as well as from that of economy, and it is to be hoped that funds will soon be forthcoming for the reason that money now available or authorized will be expended by the end of the calendar year."

John Barrett, United States Minister to Colombia followed T. B. Wilcox. Mr. Barrett said:

Our Trade With China. Mr. Barrett predicts that the next year will determine whether we lose or retain our share of the trade of China. The Chinese boycott he pronounced the culmination of years of protest at what the Chinese believe is discrimination on the part of this country toward their countrymen. China is now in the process of awakening to a sense of her latent power. She is coming to a realization of the true value of her markets, China as a government can have no cause for resentment toward their government but the people of the higher class, and Mr. Barrett emphasized the point that there is no greater mistake than to believe that the Chinese as a nation is composed entirely of coolies, cannot understand why they should be treated differently from corresponding classes of other nations. The higher classes of China, according to the speaker, are proud of their own peculiar civilization, of their philosophy and philosophers, of their unrivaled antiquity as a nation, of their customs and characteristics, social fabric, homogeneity, vast population and great potential wealth, and that they have not taken the same advantage as has Japan in world political development is no sign that it does not exist. He predicts that it is only a question of time, however, before China, like Japan, will startle the world with her onward movement.

Mr. Barrett deprecated the spirit of patronage, the "holier than thou" attitude with which foreigners are wont to treat the Chinese, instead of sympathetic co-operation. This spirit among traders, travelers, soldiers and sailors has had a cumulative influence which had added strength to such movements as the boycott. The speaker minimized the so-called "yellow peril," terming it a "bogey" and thinks that the day will come when it may become a "yellow blessing." In support of this assertion, he called attention to the fact that synchronously with Japan's industrial development she has become a greater purchasing nation. Since China has commenced to foster her own industrial interests at the treaty ports, her trade with the United States has grown to a value of \$2,000,000 per annum, triple what it was a decade ago. It is illogical, he said, in view of the example of Japan, to predict that with the material, social and political awakening of China she will become threatening to the welfare and happiness of the world at large. The crying need in the development of China is the increase of her purchasing capacity. Provide the Chinese masses with money and they will purchase correspondingly with other people. China's foreign trade amounts now to less than one dollar per capita. Japan's to seven dollars, although barely twenty years ago it was no more than China's. If China's trade is developed to five dollars per capita, we would then have a trade of \$2,500,000,000 per annum. To prepare the way for winning our share of this increase is surely worth our best efforts. The marvelous growth of the Oriental and Pacific trade of this country, now amounting to \$350,000,000 was pointed out. Particularly was stress laid upon the fact that our exports to China are double our imports; and the speaker advised his hearers that harsh measures taken to injure such a mighty traffic must be well considered.

Mr. Barrett did not discuss the merits or demerits of the Chinese exclusion law. So far as the Japanese are concerned, he believes that the demand for labor in Korea, Japan, Manchuria, Sakhalin and Formosa, together with losses of able-bodied Japanese in battle, will follow the ending of the war, and that for years to come there will be only

RECIPROcity WITH WORLD

TO BETTER TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN ALL NATIONS.

PERMANENT TARIFF COMMISSION

Created by Congress and Appointed by President Is One of Suggestions.

Reciprocity Conference at Chicago Completes Work After Organizing American Reciprocal Tariff League—Maximum and Minimum Tariff.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The reciprocity conference to devise means of bettering the trade relations between the United States and foreign countries finished its work today, arranged for a committee to prosecute the plans of the convention and formed a permanent organization styled the American Reciprocal Tariff League. A committee of fifteen is to be appointed by the chair and given full power to organize and promote the work.

Resolutions to advocate the maximum and minimum tariff as a means of relieving the situation with which the country is confronted and suggest that such reciprocal concessions be arranged by a permanent tariff commission created by congress and appointed by the president. The principal speaker today was Governor Cummins of Iowa, who hurled defiance at the enemies of reciprocity. Other speakers were Edward Rosewater of Omaha, W. C. Maybury, Detroit; A. B. Parquhar, Pennsylvania; S. F. Hower, Wisconsin; E. S. Lockridge, Indiana.

An inconsiderable proportion that will seek entrance to the United States. As for the Chinese, he asserts the number of coolies who might wish to enter our borders are controlled to a large extent by powerful guilds which are interested in seeing that the supply of coolies in America shall not exceed the legitimate demand. Furthermore, said he, with China's increased devotion there will be a demand at home for laborers and the Chinese man's known preference for his own land will help to limit emigration to this country.

Another aspect of the original subject was treated by Hon. F. B. Thurbor of New York, who spoke on the "Future of the Oriental Markets." He said:

How to Develop Industries. Mr. F. B. Thurbor, president of the United States export association, read a paper which contained the following: "To develop our great resources in fields, forests, mines and factories, give remunerative employment to labor and capital, and prosperity to all the people of the United States, we need:

"First—To foster our transportation system both on sea and land. Help it, don't cripple it.

"Second—We need to appreciate that this is the age of steam, electricity, machinery and organization and that untrammelled American individualism controlling these forces will provide better results than officialism, socialism and communism. Yellow journalism in daily, weekly and monthly teaching the contrary. Don't shy at 'trusts' whether of labor or capital; they represent organization; control, but don't cripple them. We are dependent upon them for progress.

"Third—Our foreign policy should favor an open door; and to get this we should make reasonable concessions in our tariff policy, through reciprocity or otherwise.

"Fourth—Systematize our consular service on the basis of permanency, promotion and an equal compensation. We have superior talent in our consular service as a whole, but it is dwarfed and discouraged by the lack of these prime requisites.

"Fifth—Revise our treaties with Oriental countries so that while protecting American labor against the 'yellow peril,' it will give both American labor and American capital the 'yellow opportunity' to supply eight hundred and a ninety million Asiatics with what they want to buy and with what we want to sell. In other words, don't let the unreasonable fears of the American trades unionism insult the Asiatics who come to trade with us or study with us even in a few 'coolies' do get in under false pretenses. I believe in the dignity of peaceful American labor and that American capital should assist in maintaining it, but I also believe that 'yellow journalism,' which seeks to play Chinese prejudices and fears of organized labor is a greater peril than either eastern or western immigration."

The last speaker of the day was Hon. George W. Diekie of San Francisco. During the proceedings today several important resolutions were introduced, among which were those endorsing a statement for New Mexico, the reclamation of arid lands, favoring the merchant marine, and the establishing of a department of mines and mining, by the congress today in order to remedy the conflict as to the selections of the vice-presidents. According to the new amendment the vice-presidents, hereafter, will be elected by the congress.

Owing to the length of the program today the speeches of P. J. Von Loben Sels and Benj. C. Wright, both of San Francisco, were read by title before the trans-Mississippi congress and will be made a part of the records of the congress. Mr. Wright's paper was in part:

ARE CAUGHT IN THE ACT. Two Boys, Escapes From the Indian School, Picked up by Officers at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—(Special to

LOSS OF LIFE IN EXPLOSION

NITRO-GLYCERINE FACTORY AT BERKELEY BLOWN UP.

ONE KILLED, OTHERS WILL DIE.

Buildings for Considerable Distance Around Were Wrecked and Sky Darkened by Smoke.

Second Explosion Follows an Hour After the First and Officers, Employees and Newspaper Men Have Very Narrow Escape—Cause Not Known.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 16.—One man was killed and a dozen seriously injured in an explosion which destroyed the nitro-glycerine house of the Judson Dynamite & Powder Company at Point Isabel this afternoon. Edward Edris, foreman of the nitro-glycerine department, lost his life. He was blown into atoms, with the building where he worked. The injured, who all survive, are Chinese employed in the mixing room 200 feet from the nitro-glycerine plant.

A second explosion followed an hour after the first, destroying the mixing works, about 500 feet from the wrecked nitro-glycerine plant. The shock was greater than the original explosion, the sky being darkened by the enormous volume of smoke that arose. Explosion No. 2 was due to the igniting powder particles and acid on the ground in the vicinity. Twenty men had a narrow escape in the second explosion, being saved only by the warning of an employe of the powder works, who saw the acid trickling from the building to the ground near where a number of men, including employes, officials, newspaper men and others, were investigating the cause of the original explosion.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 17.—The incorporation of the Wallula Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver, Wash., is supposed to have been taken at the instance of the Harriman officials for the purpose of securing a right of way down the north bank of the Columbia river, shutting out the Northern Pacific or depriving it of the most feasible route. The step is said to be the result of the formation of the Columbia River Railroad & Navigation Company, thought to be a Northern Pacific creation. Railroad men believe a struggle between Harriman and the Northern Pacific is again imminent.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 17.—The Associated Press learns at midnight that during the conference the Japanese plenipotentiaries several times manifested a desire to compete consideration of a distinctly had impression regarding the outlook, coupled, however, with an expression of hope that if it developed that the conference was going to pieces President Roosevelt might again step in.

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IS IT ON AGAIN?

RAILROAD MEN PREDICT ANOTHER STRUGGLE BETWEEN HARRIMAN AND THE N. P.

May Be Precipitated by Believed Attempt by Harriman to Exclude Northern From Most Feasible Route Down North Bank of Columbia River

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Baron Hayashi Optimistic. London, Aug. 17.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, said today that the pessimistic dispatches from Portsmouth were not worthy of consideration. "If the war continues," said he, "our forces will capture Vladivostok and Harbin, taking by force a territory of greater value than the payments demanded by Japan."

The baron said the plenipotentiaries on both sides possessed full power to conclude peace and the ratification of the terms will only be a matter of formality.

Pay Tribute, Political Death. Portsmouth, Aug. 17.—Mr. De Martens, Russian delegate and authority on international law of the world, said there was no precedent where a country whose territory was not occupied in whole or in part by the enemy has paid a war tribute upon the conclusion of peace. Russia, De Martens said, was not crushed. Japan had not approached the true Russian frontier.

"Should Russia consent to pay tribute to Japan in any form, it would be her political death. The powers would understand she had accepted the proposition of President Roosevelt, not because she was desirous of honorable peace, but because her power had been annihilated and it was impossible for her to continue the war."

IS SAD DISASTER

OPEN DRAW OF BRIDGE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WRECK IN VIRGINIA.

Engine and Six Coaches of Coast Line Excursion Train Runge Through the Opening and Believed Every Person in First Coach Perished.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 17.—Between twenty and thirty negroes occupying a car on an Atlantic coast line excursion train were killed and injured today. The train, consisting of an engine and six coaches plunged through the open draw of a bridge at Bruce station, the engine and one coach were completely submerged in the water and the second coach was partly submerged. It is difficult to establish the number of dead. It is believed every person in the first car perished, as none as yet have been accounted for. The engineer and fireman discovered the open draw too late to stop.

VIEWED YELLOWSTONE SIGHTS.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 17.—Secretary Loeb and wife this afternoon completed a month's tour of the Yellowstone National Park, and tonight started on their return to Washington.

PRESIDENT MAY YET TAKE HAND

PEACE ENVOYS CANNOT AGREE UPON TWO MAIN POINTS.

FESLIALISM AGAIN THE NOTE

But Final Rupture of Proceedings May Be Avoided at Today's Session.

Both Sides to Dispute Are Cautious and Prefer to Postpone Final Action to the End—The Only Show Now is a Compromise.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 17.—The crisis in the peace conference has been reached and pessimism is again the note. But the darkest hour is just before the dawn and there is still hope. The plenipotentiaries of a final rupture tomorrow will certainly not be justified unless Komura, figuratively, picks up his hat and announces it is useless to proceed further. Witte at least will not be precipitate. At tomorrow's session, after article two (the limitation of Russia a naval power in the ar east) and article twelve (the fishing rights on the Russian littoral) are disposed of he will favor adjournment until Monday to hear the last word from St. Petersburg.

The pessimism tonight is based on the fact that no progress was made today. An exchange of views at the morning session on article nine (renunciation for the cost of the war) showed that the plenipotentiaries were as far apart as the poles and it was passed over. Article ten (the surrender of the interned Russian warships) was also passed, not in the opinion of one of the plenipotentiaries, because it could not have been arranged, but because it was within the shadow of the two main points.

In the dispute hanging over the conference, both sides were cautious and preferred to postpone it to the end. Article two (limitation of the sea power) is also adjustable after modification and article twelve will present no difficulties. So tonight the situation is practically where it was last Saturday. The only chance now is a compromise. Russia to yield Sakhalin, and Japan the indemnity. Neither will yield both and perhaps Japan will yield neither.

A few words from Witte, said to the foreign correspondents, were as usual, not encouraging. No very great hope was vouchsafed in the Japanese camp and from an authoritative source the Associated Press correspondent received a distinctly had impression regarding the outlook, coupled, however, with an expression of hope that if it developed that the conference was going to pieces President Roosevelt might again step in.

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HOME FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

G. W. Aschenbrenner and Wife, Who Have Been in the Islands, Bring Good Report.

G. W. Aschenbrenner and wife, nee Currin, who have been for the past four years in the Philippine islands teaching in the government schools, have returned and are visiting friends in Salem preparatory to taking up their residence in California.

Mr. Aschenbrenner expressed himself as being well pleased with the Philippine islands, liking the climate, and enjoying the life there. He reports a great improvement in that country during the past four years, and especially is this noticeable in the character of the people. When he first went there they were so wild, difficult to get acquainted with, while now he finds them very friendly. He thinks the future of the Philippine islands is full of promise and thinks there are a great many opportunities there for men with capital and energy.

MORE ALLEGED GRAFT.

Geological Survey Now Under Suspicion—Charged That Officials Used Office to Aid Publication.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In response to published charges that officials of the United States geological survey used information belonging to the government for the benefit of the Mining World, a magazine in which certain members are said to hold stock, Director Charles D. Walcott today telegraphed to Acting Director H. C. Hizer for an explanation from Drummond, Mont., where he is in camp. Director Hizer replied that members of the geological survey do not own or control Mining World, though some members of the survey, purely as a private matter, subscribed a fraction of the stock. The director stated that a request made to Dr. Day to nominate competent writers to the journal was approved by the director, subject to the usual survey regulations. He denies that the World was given any advantage not enjoyed by other outsiders, and says that he courts investigation.

VICTORIA, Aug. 17.—The extradition case against George D. Collins, lawyer, of San Francisco, wanted for perjury, was concluded this afternoon. A decision is expected Saturday. If Judge Lappan decides against him, Collins says he will appeal, if necessary, to the privy council of England.

WILL HAVE MONEY ENOUGH.

Isthmian Canal Commission Will Be Able to Continue Work Without Bond Issues.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—One of the first important tasks awaiting Mr. Shonts, when he assumed the presidency of the Isthmian canal commission, was the conservation of the balance remaining of the appropriation of three millions to guard against the stop-

ROOSEVELT IS INTERESTED

CONFERES WITH INSURANCE MEN ON FEDERAL CONTROL

WANTS IT IF CONSTITUTIONAL

Disclosures in Equitable Investigation Shows Need of Supervision for Benefit of Insured.

PRESIDENT ALSO HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH MAN WHO UNCOVERED IMPROPER PRACTICES IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE—NOT NECESSARILY DISHONEST.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 16.—Federal supervision of insurance was the subject of a discussion today between President Roosevelt and James M. Beek, formerly assistant attorney general of the United States and now the counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Senator Dryden of New Jersey, president of the Prudential Insurance Company, also participated in the conference. President Roosevelt, especially since the disclosures were made in the Equitable Society has manifested deep interest in the problem of national control of insurance business. He is known to favor it if it can be brought about constitutionally.

The president also saw Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles H. Keep, chairman of the "Keep Commission," who reported to him regarding the dispute concerning the purchase of typesetting machines in the government printing office. Although the president and Keep both declined to discuss the matter it is known that the commission developed an unfortunate condition of affairs in the printing office, a condition not necessarily dishonest, but detrimental to the interests of the government.

Should Be appointed to the federal bench. Governor Chauncey will probably appoint T. G. Hailey of Pendleton or W. M. Ramsey of La Grande to the state bench.

HUSTON FOR CONGRESS.

Hillsboro Man Makes Tour of Valley and Then Makes Known His Aspirations.

HILLSBORO, Or., Aug. 16.—S. B. Huston of Hillsboro, one of the prominent attorneys of the state, definitely declared himself in an interview today as candidate for congress in this district to succeed Binger Hermann. While Mr. Huston has been looked on as a possible candidate, he has hitherto been reluctant about expressing himself, and this is his first announcement. Mr. Huston returned yesterday afternoon from a trip through the Willamette valley to view the political situation. He declares he will make a vigorous campaign, and that he has every assurance that he will win. The warping factions of the county are united for him. Other aspirants are all warm friends of Mr. Huston, and should any of them be successful in landing the nomination, the fortunate one will receive Mr. Huston's cheerful support. He is a strong Roosevelt man and a loyal Republican, having taken an active part in politics for years, and is very well acquainted throughout this district.

PROPER TREATMENT WANTED.

To Secure This Is Only Purpose of Boycott Acting by Chinese, Says Sated Consul General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—J. W. Davidson, acting consul general at Shanghai, who arrived from the Orient today, says the cause of the Chinese boycott is the discourteous treatment which sons of influential Chinese officials received on landing at San Francisco. Davidson thought the fact that orders have already been placed for six months ahead for delivery of American goods would prevent the boycott being successful, but he admitted that a popular anti-foreign feeling might be easily aroused which would carry the fight beyond control and result in serious consequences. "The purpose of the boycott," he said, "has never been to secure the admission of coolies but to gain proper treatment for the exempt cases."

CHURCH FEDERATION.

Conference to Be Held in Carnegie Hall in November.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The general committee of arrangements for the Inter-Church Conference Federation, to be held in Carnegie hall, this city, November, 15-21, is hard at work on the program and other details of the coming meeting. It is now an assured fact that there will be present at the conference official representatives of practically all the important Protestant religious bodies of the United States. Episcopalians will be represented by members of their "Commission on Christian Unity." The Orthodox Friends, the United Brethren, and the Lutherans are other bodies that have recently voted to co-operate in the movement. All told, over 20,000, 000 American Christian communicants will be directly represented at the conference, which will be the greatest interdenominational official gathering ever held in this country, if not in the world. It is expected that the full program will be announced in a few days.

FOUR MORE DEATHS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—The official report of the yellow fever situation to 6 o'clock: New cases, 77; total, 1,224; deaths, 81 total, 180; number of cases under treatment, 427.

Advertisement for Dr. B. E. Wright, a dentist. Includes an illustration of a man's face and text: "NEED TEETH? LISTEN! This is an age of scientific discoveries and advancement. Why not advance yourself in the matter of dentistry? You may not know it, but I do all dental work absolutely without pain, and charge you less than you pay other dentists for obsolete methods. Crowns, \$5. Fillings, 50c. Plates, \$5. THE PAINLESS DENTIST. DR. B. E. WRIGHT."