

SENATE IS SCORED

Mr. Burleson Raps Attitude of that Body.

IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFICIT

House Listens While Republicans and Democrats Alike Applaud Predictions of Member of Minority, Defends Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee.

Hot shot was directed at the Senate yesterday from the House. The graps and... Representative Burleson of Texas, to which the Republican side listened attentively and applauded vigorously.

Mr. Burleson took advantage of the time allowed for debate on the District appropriation bill, to which there was no particular objection on either side.

The Senate had usurped authority, in his opinion, in adding to the amendments of House appropriations, and he called on the House to drive the Senate back to its place.

Mr. Burleson declared that Senate extravagances had aided in making this session of Congress the most extravagant that had ever been convened.

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YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Elkins resolution to suspend the commodity clause of the railroad rate law was discussed, but was not voted on.

The campaign contribution bill was passed. The conference report on the post-office appropriation bill, carrying a provision for ship subsidies, was agreed to.

The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to.

The general deficiency and Military Academy appropriation bills were sent to conference.

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PASS PUBLICITY BILL

House Puts Measure Through After Hot Debate.

AFFECTS SOUTHERN MEMBERS

Campaign Contribution Bill, Long Wanted by Democrats, Put Through Without Objectionable Rider—Dallzell Grows Sneering While Williams Refers to Reconstruction Days.

By a simple legislative expedient the Republicans of the House, by a vote of 169 to 125, yesterday passed a campaign publicity bill, turning the laugh on the Democrats by attaching to it a rider aimed at frauds in the election of members of Congress and providing for a reduction of the representation in the House of those Southern States which have disfranchised the negro.

For weeks Minority Leader John Sharp Williams and his followers had been clamoring for the enactment of a law requiring publicity of contributions to campaign funds, taunting the Republicans with a disinclination to follow the recommendations of President Roosevelt in this regard.

The Democrats thought they had the Republicans up a tree, and for a long time the Republicans were at a loss as to how they should squirm out of the difficulty with credit to themselves and the party as a whole.

In passing the bill that was put through yesterday the Republicans killed two birds with one stone. In the face of an impending campaign, which they expect will be one of the bitterest since the civil war, they made it impossible to enact at this session a law giving publicity to contributions made in the interest of candidates in national contests.

At the same time they forced the Democrats to go on record in opposition to the campaign publicity measure, and the Republicans as well as the Democrats were well aware that the bill, containing as it did a suggestion of the old force bill, as well as an amendment reducing the South's representation in Congress, could never be passed in the Senate, except after a most prolonged and determined struggle on the part of the Democrats in that body.

The debate on the bill was one of the most notable of the present session. It was marked by intense partisan feeling. On the one hand the National Campaign League, which was the driving force behind the bill, was well represented by the Democrats, while on the other the Democrats charged that the majority had resorted to a subterfuge to prevent action on an administration measure.

It was evident early in the day that something was doing. The Democrats scented trouble, and appeared in the House in force. Every Republican had been advised that there was to be a killing, and was urged to be in at the death.

Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, was chosen to lead the fight. This was a bitter pill for the Democrats, because Mr. Crumpacker was Southern born. For years he has been sounding, in season and out of season, the cry that as the South denies the negro the right to vote, its representation in Congress should be reduced.

Moving a suspension of the rules, Mr. Crumpacker asked for the consideration of the bill. The Democrats had been added the amendments so offensive to the Southern Democrats. The Democrats charged that the measure was nothing more or less than a scheme to put them in a hole by attaching to the publicity bill, which they favored, with the other proposition, which they declared moved them to disgust, if not anger.

Advocating the passage of the bill, Mr. Crumpacker said that the majority had more than once declared its minority had more than once declared its opposition to the bill was of more importance. No man, in his opinion, should refuse to adopt anything that would secure fair elections, and if the constitutionality of the bill was in doubt, he would not charge.

Having aroused the Democrats Mr. Crumpacker turned over the job of further inciting them to Representative Dallzell, of Pennsylvania, who sits up nights hating the minority. Mr. Dallzell had been figuring on votes cast for members of Congress in the South, notably in Mississippi, the State represented in part by Minority Leader Williams.

"The Representative of the First district of Mississippi (Mr. Williams) is sitting here by virtue of 2,870 votes," cried Mr. Dallzell, and there was great applause on the Republican side. "The Representative of the First district of Pennsylvania is sitting here by virtue of 2,870 votes."

"There is not a Representative, an alleged Representative from the State of Mississippi on the floor of this House who has any opposition to his election. The total vote of 15,960 that sends eight men here from the State of Mississippi is less than the number of votes in a single ward in my district. Do you call that representative government?" shouted Mr. Dallzell.

Minority Leader Williams realized that the Republican leader had worked a clever coup. He made the best of the situation. "You dare not face any great public question in a fair and straightforward way," was his first shaft.

"Now what are you trying to do? Does the gentleman from Indiana think he can turn the hands of the clock back half a century; does he think that he can reproduce a pseudo-republican of Reconstruction throughout the South?" more; does he think the business interests of the North, its manufacturing and its commercial interests, will stand for a reimagination of that Saturnalia?"

"Why, the very wording of the bill requires the Census Department not to report the number of those disfranchised, but to give the number of whites and blacks. I think somebody said a moment ago something about somebody having said that the South had 'lynched the Constitution.'"

"She has not lynched a single job or title of it. She has passed constitutions that the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld, and you gentlemen wish to take advantage of all that or more than some of the constitutions show. If you want to ignore the fifteenth amendment, if you want to recognize the fifteenth amendment as obsolete, if you are willing to restore Mississippi the power she had in the old time, frankly to put her suffrage along racial lines, we are ready for it."

Representative Gardner, of Michigan, chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the bill, and one of the conferees, made a few remarks about the work in conference.

With the exception of the remarks of Representative Burleson regarding the encroachment of the Senate upon the appropriation prerogative of the House, the debate was devoid of interest, and of small duration.

ELKINS' PLAN KILLED

Commodity Clause Suspension Is Held Up.

LA FOLLETTE TURNS THE TRICK

Threatens Filibuster if Attempt Is Made to Pass the Resolution—Forker's Proposition to Limit Effect of the Clause Turned Down After Debate on the Question.

The Elkins resolution suspending the publicity clause of the rate law has been killed, for the present session of Congress, at least. The resolution came up for consideration as the "unfinished business" at 2 o'clock yesterday. Senator Forker, of Ohio, whose absence on account of illness has postponed the consideration of the measure from day to day, was present, prepared to press his substitute providing that the clause should apply only to those commodity-producing properties acquired by the carriers since the passage of the rate law.

The Ohio Senator succeeded in getting a vote on his substitute after nearly two hours of debate, but it was rejected by a vote of 22 to 23. All the Democratic Senators who voted recorded themselves against it, and fifteen Republican Senators completed the total of adverse votes in the negative: Allison, of Iowa, Borah, of Idaho, Brown, of Nebraska, Burkett, of Nebraska, Carter, of Montana, Curtis, of Kansas, Dixon, of Montana, Flint, of California, Gable, of Oregon, of Illinois, La Follette, of Wisconsin, Long, of Kansas, Nelson, of Minnesota, Perkins, of California, and Warner, of Missouri.

La Follette in His Seat. Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who has been left his home to come to the Senate yesterday. He has had a standing notice in the Senate that he was to be summoned if the resolution should come up. After the vote on the Forker substitute, Mr. La Follette told his Republican colleagues frankly that he had no intention of allowing the resolution to come to a vote at this session.

Mr. Aldrich hurried from the Senate chamber, and came back bearing a volume of Supreme Court reports to prove that Mr. Beveridge was wrong. Mr. Carter of Montana, Mr. Knox of Pennsylvania, Mr. Southern, who held that the Federal court was continuing the business in regulating foreign commerce, but exercised delegated and limited powers in dealing with interstate commerce.

The real point involved in the debate was not the commodity clause, but Mr. Beveridge's child labor bill, which seeks to exclude from interstate commerce certain articles of child labor production. This added a spice to the debate to persons who appreciated just why the constitutional lawyers were so suddenly stirred to action.

When the colloquy ended Mr. Beveridge's adversaries were rather impatient because he would not admit that he was vanquished, but he calmly informed them that their quarrel was with the Supreme Court, and not with Mr. Beveridge. Senator Foraker opened the discussion by having the clerk read from the reports of the receiver of the Western Maryland Railroad, showing that that officer, acting under the direction of the Federal court, was continuing the business of mining and carrying coal in interstate commerce, regardless of the commodity clause, but by order of the court was maintaining separate accounts.

Says Courts Back Him. Mr. Foraker said that the incident showed that even courts recognize that the enforcement of the law would be disastrous, especially to the anthracite coal roads of Pennsylvania, which last year shipped over 50,000,000 tons of coal out of Pennsylvania.

He said that the proper thing to do was to amend the commodity clause as enacted by making it apply only to the properties acquired since the enactment of the rate law. He lost, however, when the amendment was voted on.

Symons Succeeds Mackenzie. Announcement will be made in the next few days of the appointment of Col. Thomas W. Symons, Engineer Corps, to succeed Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, upon the latter's retirement on May 25. Col. Symons is a junior colonel of engineers, having recently been promoted from lieutenant colonel. He has five years to serve before his retirement. At present he is on leave without pay, holding the position of advisory engineer on the Erie Canal.

TO CHANGE DISTRICT LAW.

Bill to Amend Building Association Statute Is Favored.

There was no meeting of the Senate District Committee yesterday, the last meeting at this session of Congress having been held last week, but Senator Gallinger had a poll of the members of the committee taken on the question of reporting the bill proposing to amend the District law relating to building associations before the enactment of the general directive power, executive ability, and technical knowledge, and to provide for the administrative and clerical force of a scale of pay which will permit all who enter the civil service to rise by diligence and merit to moderate living salaries in a reasonable time.

The proposed change would give the Census Department the right to investigate the affairs of such associations as he now enjoys with regard to national banks, and also would provide that such associations shall make reports to the comptroller, the official named being given power to take charge of any such association in the District, whenever he deems it insolvent or believes that it is violating the laws under which it was incorporated.

It is provided that after July 1 next no person or association shall carry on the business of a building association unless organized under the proposed act, or unless he or it shall have been in business before the enactment of the amended law. A fine of not more than \$1,000, with the alternative of imprisonment for not longer than two years, is provided for violations of the act. Perjury committed in giving false reports to the Comptroller is to be punished under the existing District law for that offense, and misappropriation of the funds of any building association is to be construed as larceny and punished under the local law relating to that crime.

DISTRICT BUDGET ACCEPTED.

House Agrees to Report of Conference by Vote of 219 to 15.

The report of the conferees on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to yesterday by the House, the vote being 219 to 15.

Representative Gardner, of Michigan, chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the bill, and one of the conferees, made a few remarks about the work in conference.

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Three Negroes and an Italian Must Serve Time for Grave Offenses.

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JAPANESE IN PORTLAND

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Special Correspondence The Washington Herald.

Portland, Ore., May 14.—Probably no other American city furnishes a more striking example of the change in sentiment toward the Japanese in this country than Portland. It will be remembered that in 1906 the people of this city held the most successful of latter-day expositions. At this memorable fair, which had a total attendance double the entire population of the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho in that time, particular deference was paid to the Japanese and Orientals in general. The exchange of courtesies between the exposition officials and the Japanese representatives was most cordial, and the Japanese were absolutely the most popular of all visitors, receiving even more attention than notable guests from the Eastern States and Europe.

At that time the Japanese, both resident and transient, accepted this respectful attention most graciously, but to-day this is all changed. Now the Japanese of everyday life in Portland affect the extreme in American costume, take the middle of the sidewalk, and demand in an ostentatious way that attention which was formerly given them so willingly. Proper allowance would undoubtedly be made for these cocky manners if the faults of the Japanese ended there. But their unpopularity is not due to such a trivial cause. The indictment against them is of a much more serious character. In discussing the Japanese question on the Pacific Coast, the senior member of one of the leading insurance firms in Portland said:

"None could have been more friendly in their inclinations toward the Japanese than our firm was a few years ago. We thought their coming here was just the thing the country needed, and we received them with open arms. But we have had our eyes thoroughly opened by this time. Our experience with them has been so costly that now we not only refuse to write any Japanese insurance risks whatever, but when a Japanese firm or family moves into a building that we have insured we immediately cancel the policy."

The gentleman went on to say that while the action of his firm in refusing all Japanese business was an extraordinary proceeding, it was not a departure from such as to leave them no other course to pursue. To have a reputable business firm, one that was avowedly friendly in the beginning, take such a stand against the Japanese, was a thing that had never before occurred in the history of the Japanese. The reader may well draw the conclusion that the members of any race who create such a reputation in a community where they are found in the best of faith, will likely doom the aspirations of their country to become one of the greatest powers of the world.

Innumerable instances may be given to show how the attitude of Americans toward the Japanese has changed. He makes an excellent first impression, but by getting better acquainted with him one invariably learns that the little brown man is an empty diplomat. He feels sure of him, but just when one feels sure of him he proves a disappointment. In giving an account of a purchase he made from a Japanese china dealer, a prominent Portland citizen said:

"He took particular pains to show me with his lead pencil that each plate was solid, and called my especial attention to one nickel saucer that was most solid. I was so impressed by his earnest honesty that I willingly made the purchase. As I went away I felt that the general charge about the dishonesty of the Japanese was unfounded. Imagine my disgust when I got home and found my wife in a high state of duodecimo because fully half of the plates were nicked. Now, that Japanese laughed in his sleeve and considered himself clever by taking advantage of the chance to cheat me. He evidently did not stop to consider that the dishonest gain he made by this single transaction will be more than offset by the fact that he will lose all his custom hereafter. Moreover, my experience with him put me on my guard against all Japanese in future, so his paltry profit was really gained at the expense of his countrymen everywhere."

There can be no doubt that the bad reputation the Japanese are acquiring will prove costly to their commercial interests in general. There is already a large fallow in the demand for Japanese fancy goods and novelties, and this is so popular in this country a few years ago. While the passing of the fad for things Japanese may have contributed to the decrease in the demand for them, the more direct causes for their decline in popularity are their flimsy quality and the dishonest methods of Japanese dealers. Honesty is the best policy in business, and the Japanese will never learn this lesson until they have learned to realize their ambition to become a great trading nation. While it is true that there are Americans, both at home and abroad, who average in questionable business methods, the corner stone of our great commercial system is fair dealing, and the majority of our mighty army of traders are square. In so far as the Japanese have patterned after the American practices they seem to have made the unfortunate choice of imitating the worst features of our system rather than emulating the best.

A striking commentary on the failure of the Japanese to grasp the secret of business success is their lack of credit here. The Chinese wholesalers in Portland's Chinatown are universally liked. Their reputation for honesty is well established and they stand high with the bankers and big business concerns. This cannot be said of the Japanese. Although they were well received when they came here, and have been given a fair chance, they have failed to make good. The feeling of prejudice against them is constantly growing, and instead of trying to overcome this unfavorable impression the Japanese seem inclined to encourage it by adopting an air of indifference to it. They are indeed short sighted if they do not recognize the fact that the success of their residence in a foreign country depends entirely upon their ability to win and retain the good will of the people among whom they have cast their lot.

A notable exception to the prevailing anti-Japanese feeling in Portland is that all business men speak highly of one Japanese railroad labor contractor. He is a Mr. S. Ban, who came here from Tokyo twelve years ago, and who has succeeded so well that he is now rated at \$100,000. His principal business is furnishing Japanese labor to railroads, although he also conducts a general merchandise store, a sawmill, and a dairy. Mr. Ban is universally respected by Portland business men, and the anti-Japanese sentiment exempts him from its condemnation because of his high character. The Portland exporters of grain, flour, and lumber are an excellent class, and the great importing houses of Japan, and are inclined to depreciate any agitation against the Japanese. But in spite of these exceptions the Portland public opinion is well-nigh unanimous.

In Portland, as in Seattle and other Coast cities, the Japanese are employed as servants, although the majority of householders say they are unreliable and unsatisfactory. One complaint is that a Japanese servant has no compunction whatever about leaving his employer in the lurch. A gentleman who lived many years in Japan had favored a certain Japanese family by giving the children exceptional educational advantages. After a time this gentleman came to Portland to live and brought with him one of the boys of the Japanese household. The boy's mother made him promise that he always would be loyal to his American benefactor and stay with him. After living in Portland for a while the employer was called away and could not take his servant with him. He turned him over to a neighbor, with a history of the circumstances, and a promise that the boy would stick. It was a short time, however, until the boy demanded his wages. He even declined to stay until another servant could be obtained, and threatened his employer with the law unless he was paid in full on the instant. Another housekeeper hired a Japanese cook, only to find that she spent quite as much of his time locked in his own room as he did in the kitchen. He was quite ready with his knife, but fell asleep, and that he was tired, or something else, however, until the boy demanded his wages. He even declined to stay until another servant could be obtained, and threatened his employer with the law unless he was paid in full on the instant.

Japanese are employed as bellboys in the hotels, but there is much complaint from guests that they are inatt