

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH JAPANESE?

They Swarm to America, Aided by Emigration Companies.

MADE INSOLENT BY VICTORY

Welcome in Hawaii Soon Turns to Dislike, So They Move On to America, Where Labor Starts Boycott.

BY IRA E. BENNETT.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—(Special Correspondence.)—Agitation against the Japanese is becoming more general and intense on this coast. It has its center in San Francisco, where the Japanese congregated and where the labor unions are strongest. Public opinion here seems to be united in the conviction that the Japanese must be excluded, perhaps as rigorously as the Chinese, if a race war is to be averted. The leaders of the movement to exclude the Japanese are the labor unions, but the feeling against the Orientals is being spread to those who feel the effects of their competition.

The chief point of friction thus far developed between the whites and the Japs is in the use of the public schools. Unlike the Chinese, the Japs are quick to seize upon every opportunity to acquire English. Most of them are young men, even boys, and they have entered the schools here in great numbers, crowding out white children, in some cases. Parents object to the association of half-grown or even fully grown Orientals with their children, and cases are cited with more or less evidence to prove that vicious habits have been acquired by American youth through this contact.

What Japanese Work At.

The young Japanese who are using the American schools as a means of acquiring English, maintain themselves by waiting on table, scullery work, as valets, etc. Few of them are able to direct to do any work which comes into direct competition with American labor. The rough laborer, the railroad digger, is another kind of Jap, and there are some of these on this coast, but they are not numerous. One in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Nevada, but the Japs who come to California is a different sort. He is a dapper, aristocratic, who knows exactly what he wants and how to get it quickly. He joins a "gospel society," and by the artifice of trying to study the white man's god and doing the white man's chores he manages to obtain an English education without cost. The white people who rejoice when a heathen soul is redeemed are only too glad to aid one of these young fellows. They feed him on sacred literature and patiently assist him in his studies. A little later, when he has obtained what he wanted, they are grieved to find him just as devout a Buddhist or Shintoist as ever.

Regarded as Intruder.

The day has come when the people of this coast are tired of the Japanese. At first they welcomed them, after an unpleasant experience with the Chinese. Now, odd as it may seem, the Chinese are not so unpopular as the Japs. The Oriental is a favorite, but if Californians were compelled to choose between them, they would prefer the Chinaman. The Chinaman looks after himself, and never "butts in" where he is not wanted. His ideas affect himself, but the white is rarely contaminated. The Jap, on the other hand, will keep it. He does not quarrel with outsiders. His hatchet and pistol are concealed almost exclusively in his own highlander's scrape, which concern the whites not at all.

Made Insolent by Victory.

Japanese immigration did not become a serious matter until about the time of the Spanish War. Japanese laborers were imported into Hawaii, but they did not come to this coast in large numbers. At first the Hawaiian sugar planters were delighted with the little brown men, but they thought they were ideal laborers, until the camps became little hells on earth with continual squabbles. As the Japs increased in number they became insolent and made life unbearable for the Portuguese and other laborers. Now the Hawaiians are anxious to get rid of the Japs, who are pouring in and making themselves exceedingly offensive. Since the Russo-Japanese War the little men are very conceited. It is no uncommon thing in Hawaii, and even in California, to hear a Jap boast that the Americans dare not exclude him. He is sure his country could whip the United States, or any other country. This is a fine sentiment, abstractly considered, but its avowal on frequent occasions in mixed company is not conducive to peace on earth.

Got Distilled in Hawaii.

The Hawaiians do not appear to have been daunted by these manifestations. They do not like the Japanese, and they say so very plainly. Nevertheless, more Japanese are landing in Hawaii than ever before. The difference in the situation is that whereas formerly the Japs remained in the islands to work in the canebrake, they now stay at hotels, awaiting the next steamer that will convey them to San Francisco. Once having been examined at the port of entry, Honolulu, they are mere coastwise passengers upon

arrival at San Francisco, and are not under the jurisdiction of the immigrant inspectors. It is said that the inspection of Japanese immigrants in Hawaii is not as strict as it should be—that many diseased and otherwise objectionable persons are admitted, who subsequently enter the mainland of the United States without protest.

The Hawaiian sugar planters are now importing other than Japanese laborers to work on the sugar plantations. They tried Porto Ricans, but the islanders did not thrive. Now they are trying Portuguese again, and a cargo of 125 Portuguese from the Azores is on the seas bound from Fajal for Honolulu. Japanese labor is being displaced as quickly as possible.

Hostile Demonstrations Coming.

The time has not arrived when hostile demonstrations are made against the Japanese, but it is sure to come in the opinion of people on this coast, if the immigration is not lessened. Mutterings against the Japs resemble those which preceded the outbreak against the Chinese years ago. The greatest resentment is expressed by laboring men and those representing them. These people pay no attention to "international courtesy" and "treaty obligations." If they think a foreigner, and particularly an Oriental, is working for less wages than themselves, they are likely to try to remedy the situation by the most convincing argument known to them, which is corporal punishment and threats of death. Possibly the feeling is most intense in those laboring people who are themselves recently from foreign lands.

The Japanese government has repeatedly declared that it is not anxious to see an increase of emigration to the United States. It stated this position before the war with Russia, and has attacked it since more emphatically, pointing out that the development of Korea and Manchuria requires the presence of Japanese and gives sufficient outlet to the surplus population of the empire.

Immigrants All Assisted.

Nevertheless, there is little doubt that the system of assisting emigrants still exists in Japan, with the exception, it is not the support of the government. This system was in full swing five years ago, and nothing has occurred to cause its discontinuance or lessen its profits. There were 12 emigration companies in Japan five years ago, with an aggregate capital stock of \$50,000,000. These companies, under the laws called "Imin Toriatsumoku" which are nearly all large Japanese enterprises. The officers and stockholders of these companies are among the leading business men and politicians of Japan. The industry of assisting emigrants is acknowledged to be very profitable.

All Return to Japan.

With the assurance that every emigrant leaving Japan will return, the emigration companies are enabled to execute their system of assistance. They work in co-operation with the steamship companies, the employers of labor in foreign countries, and with the emigrant himself. Commissions are paid to active agents throughout the world who hunt out would-be emigrants. The emigrant company charges the emigrant a certain figure, and he enters into a contract to pay the bill out of his pocket when he returns to Japan. The company then gives a passport to the Government that he shall be returned to Japan in case of need, and advances enough money to pay his passage to the promised land. Contracts are made for the labor of these emigrants, and while it is difficult to prove that the contract-law of the United States are violated, the success of the system points convincingly to such a condition of affairs. Labor contracts are made in other countries where the Japanese are not prohibited them, and sometimes the immigration of Japanese from such countries is quite heavy, indicating that the contracts made, say, in the Philippines, also apply in the United States.

Japan's Dense Population.

Hotel keepers, ticket brokers, railroad agents in Japan, and others who would profit from Japanese immigration, are said to be active assistants in promoting the success of the assisted-emigrant system. They are said to have an immense body of material to draw upon. The population of Japan is 38 to the square mile, taking the country by the large. Yet it is a small portion of the empire is cultivated, and practically the entire population is huddled in this compass. The poverty of the masses is appalling to the westward. The wages paid to able-bodied laborers are pitifully small. There is every inducement to the Japanese to emigrate, and if the contract-law of the United States were not in force the influx of assisted immigrants would be enormous.

Many of the leading citizens of this coast believe that the time has nearly arrived when the Japanese must be excluded, and for the same reason. They believe the Japanese are evading the contract-law in many cases. And even if the contract-law were strictly enforced, they believe the Japanese will continue to come, under the system of assistance. The Japs, like the Chinaman, will work for wages upon which a white man would starve. It is true that the Japs, nearly as high as three paid to the whites for similar work, but under the competition of their own countrymen they would reduce their demands.

Why They Come to America.

In a report to the Commissioner General of Immigration, a special commissioner dispatched to Japan to investigate the immigration, explained why the Japanese prefer to come to the United States rather than to go to the new countries nearer home.

"The Japanese lives in the present; he is not, and he does not desire to be, a pioneer; he wants immediate profits, or wages; hence he desires to emigrate to civilized countries where he can earn good wages, and, as he is not conversant with English, and how to farm and do other things as the more-favored nations do, and after he has achieved these results and made money, place himself in a position to return to his native land in from three to five years; hence it is an easy matter for the agents of the emigration companies to persuade large numbers to come to the West.

"They are beguiled with rosy stories of high wages and immediate employment. The Pacific Coast is a favored locality with them, not only on account of the wages paid, but because of the climate, which is very similar to that in the neighborhood of Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama; consequently there is a strong immigration movement. At present immigrants, aside from those who come to the United States and Canada, are going to Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Hawaii, Korea, and indeed to every country where contract

laborers may be placed; but it requires much persuasion to induce them to go to Mexico, Peru and Brazil." The commissioner throws this further light upon the situation: "I was informed by Mr. ——— that Mr. ———, a leading member of Parliament from the province of Kyushu, told him that his province (Kyushu) was annually producing a thousand more laborers than they could find employment for at home. At the time the migration occurred this Japanese member of Parliament was on his way to one of the southern islands to see if arrangements could not be made to take laborers thence. This member of Parliament, in his conversation with Mr. ———, spoke of the situation as one as possible.

How They Raise the Money.

"The question naturally occurs, how do they raise sufficient money to emigrate? As I intimated in my report of the 24th ultimo, the emigration companies in certain instances furnish them money, sending a Banto along with the emigrants to look after their interests. I found, by inquiring among the people that it requires from five to ten years for a Japanese farmer to save 200 yen. Some undoubtedly do this, but the majority secure money by selling their holdings and by borrowing from the emigration companies—friends and relatives, upon whom they are more or less dependent, going their security. The laws are very strict in Japan concerning the collection of debts. There

MARSHFIELD MAN OWNS VIOLIN 216 YEARS OLD.



Violin Made by Gaspard Daffopuzzer, in 1690.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Nov. 3.—(Special.)—Made by Gaspard Daffopuzzer in Brescia, Italy, Anno 1690, is the inscription appearing in the interior of a violin owned by Joseph Wright, of Marshfield. The owner of the instrument is unable to trace its history back, but experts pronounce it one of the most rare and valuable violins in existence. The violin was brought to California by a Dr. Day, of Baltimore, in 1849. Six years later Dr. Day settled at Grave Creek, Or., where he took part in the Indian wars. Before going to the war he buried the instrument under his cabin, where it remained for a year, when it was dug up and sold to a man named Frank Good, now Postmaster at Cleveland, Douglas County, Cal. Wright purchased the violin from his brother, W. T. Wright, cashier of the First National Bank at Roseburg, nine years ago, and in looking up its history learned that he had secured a rare treasure, there being only two instruments of this make in existence. The other is owned by a music firm in Texas, but the address of the firm has been mistakely by Wright.

The tone of the instrument is of rare sweetness. The back shows a street scene made up of 800 pieces of mosaic, and the instrument is said to be built along lines not found in present day violins.

are no exemptions, and hence, in view of the fact that every emigrant to the United States is able to send money home, it is a safe business. Besides, the pickings of the emigration companies enable them to get back a large part of the funds loaned the emigrant before he sails. I cannot, of course, prove this state of facts, but all the circumstances concur in supporting this view.

AIDS MANY DURING YEAR

General Booth Tells of Work of Volunteers of America.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—"The last year has been one of the happiest of our organization," declared General Bullington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, tonight. General Booth is here to attend the annual meeting of officers during the present week, at which officers for the coming year will be elected.

Non-Resident Jews Are Barred.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—In spite of protests lodged by the students, the rector and the council of the University of St. Petersburg, the Prefect of Police has refused to allow Jews who do not belong to the University to attend the lectures and has considered them to be expelled from the capital on the ground that they have not the right of residence.

DEBARKING OF COAL

Tobacco Trust Papers Show Method of Corruption.

IN PUBLISHER'S HANDS

District Attorney at Boston Asks Jerome in New York to Secure Evidence of ex-State Senator Hughes of Michigan.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—District Attorney John E. Moran sent a letter to District Attorney William T. Jerome, of New York, today, in which he stated that he was informed by Collier's Senator A. D. Hughes of Michigan, that there is in the possession of Collier's Weekly evidence in the form of original documents, letters and telegrams, which tend to show that an organized method of legislative corruption is practiced by the so-called tobacco trust throughout the country. The letter follows: "I am credibly informed by Mr. A. D. Hughes, ex-State Senator of Michigan, that there is in the possession of the publisher of Collier's Weekly, having in place of business in New York City, evidence in the form of original documents, letters, telegrams, secret codes, and the transcripts thereof, some copies of which I know of and which I append hereto, which tend to show an organized, systematic and general method of legislative corruption practiced by the so-called tobacco trust throughout the country. I am informed that some of the documents, copies of which I now have, tend to show several bills affecting the interests of the said tobacco trust were defeated at the capital of this commonwealth at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, which were a part of this systematic system. "I am further informed that publishers of the said Collier's Weekly have purchased the evidence for a large sum of money, under a contract to publish the same not later than ten days after August 1; the last day for publishing same has expired; that the Collier's Weekly has refused to publish the same. "I am further informed that Collier's Weekly is delaying publishing the evidence of its contents. "Therefore I respectfully request you to obtain the same evidence and transmit to me forthwith in order that I may begin an immediate inquiry to such an extent as I may deem proper, as may be disclosed by an examination of the said documents. "In making public the letter Mr. Moran also gave to the press copies of many letters, telegrams and codes, one letter being from Hughes, President Roosevelt, he bought a factory in Marion, Ind., last April, from Senator O. A. Baker, and in the factory Hughes found a desk, which, he asserted, was the desk of the late Senator, and which he had almost certainly used in connection with the American Tobacco Company. "Hughes states in his letter that he endeavored to interest President Roosevelt and Governor Hanley, of Indiana, but was unsuccessful. He then sold the documents to Collier's, under a contract to publish them.

Baker a Fugitive From Justice.

MARION, Ind., Nov. 4.—A. D. Hughes, who is mentioned in the dispatch from Boston in connection with alleged dealings by the tobacco trust, through their agent, O. A. Baker, is not known in the city of Marion, Ind., which means he is a fugitive from justice, and at last accounts was under the management of O. A. Baker's son.

HAPGOOD HAS THE STORY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, is quoted in the Times today as having made the following statement regarding the charge made by John E. Moran, District Attorney for Governor in Massachusetts, in a letter to District Attorney Jerome, that a story treating of alleged bribery, by what he termed the "tobacco trust," had been suppressed by Collier's Weekly, and would not be published until after the election: "That is pure rot. It is true that we are to publish a story of the tobacco trust, and that the story will be the story of the trust from the beginning to the present time. It is also true that a part of the story will deal with the influencing of legislation by the trust. We are very sorry that the story was not ready for publication some time ago, for we would have been very glad to publish it before election."

CINCH ON YELLOWSTONE

Major Pitcher Recommends That Competition Be Established.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—According to the annual report of Major John Pitcher, Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, the monopoly enjoyed by the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company for the transportation of tourists from Upper Geyser Basin to the Thumb and back, is a serious problem. Major Pitcher has recommended that competition be established in some way, or that the stage lines be permitted to operate their trip, which is 15 miles distance. Its franchise expires July 21 next. Major Pitcher emphasizes his recommendation of last year that the franchise of the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company be increased to a four-troop or squadrons post.

One Chivalrous Red Man.

Near the end of a brilliant match, between our Indians and the Carlsbad Indians, one of the Indian backs suddenly got away with the ball and was off down the field with nothing between him and the goal posts but one man. If the runner succeeded in getting by him, it meant everlasting athletic glory to himself and perhaps a victory for his small college over this mighty institution of learn-

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A great Monday Sale of fifteen distinct styles of dainty waists, selling regularly to \$10.00, embracing

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All have either long or elbow sleeves, lace trimmings, combined with fancy plaiting and fine pin tucking. Waists in black and every desirable Fall color. For Monday sale only

Regularly to \$10.00
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\$35-\$50 Paris Model Hats, \$14.75

Advance mid-Winter models, exact copies of the creations of famous Parisian milliners. Monday only.

Sale High-Grade Laces and Trimmings

Laces and Trimmings worth \$2.00 to \$15.00 a yard at 98c to \$7.98 a yard—just half price.

"Windfall" Sale of Fine Linens

"Keep these for Thanksgiving and set the town wild," said the manufacturer. In this sale at half price.

\$45 Women's Tailored Suits \$27.50

Of fine quality chiffon broadcloth in all the newest shades of red, blue green, brown and navy. Also fancy mixtures.

Women's \$18.50 Long Coats \$12.50

Women's \$22.50 Long Coats \$15.00

Women's \$28.50 Long Coats \$18.50

Monday Sale of Standard Silks

Black taffeta and peau de soie, chiffon taffeta, messaline, louisine, suiting silks, colored taffetas—at very special prices.

FRESH GRAFT IS PLANNED

SPRING VALLEY COMPANY TO BE SOLD TO CITY.

San Francisco Supervisors Are Said to Have Made Arrangements for Big Coup.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—(Special.)—It is understood from recent developments that the projected purchase of the Bay City's water company for a municipal supply was not intended by the Supervisors as a blow to the Spring Valley Company, the present monopoly. It is stated that the Supervisors intended later to purchase the Spring Valley for the city as well.

There have been recent heavy purchases of Spring Valley stock in the market. This has come largely from Eastern sources. It is stated that Mayor Schmidt and Albe Ruff have been among the recent purchasers of Spring Valley stock.

The records of the United States Mint and the United States Subtreasury may be called into evidence by the prosecutors of municipal graft following the indictments which Henny and Burns expect to secure at the hands of the new grand jury.

It is learned that some of the big financial transactions that occurred at the Government's treasury-house on Fifth street during the weeks when the mint was fulfilling the functions of the commercial banks of the city and the Subtreasury as well, will throw considerable light on some of the graft that Henny and Burns are now investigating.

In this connection, Henny and Burns, it was learned yesterday, have been informed that the United Railroads Company had some large financial transactions with the Subtreasury that will require considerable explanation before they will be relieved of all suggestions of suspicion. The statement is made that on the day before the Supervisors finally passed the ordinance permitting the United Railroads to convert all of its cable roads into overhead trolley lines, one of the most prominent officials of the corporation went down to the mint in an automobile and converted \$2,000,000 in gold coin into the same amount of paper money. This is the amount that is said to have passed to the Supervisors in addition to certain allotments of United Railroads stock.

Carnegie Institute Damaged.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—Fires today threatened the destruction of the Carnegie Institute, valued at \$5,000,000, and the most beautiful structure of its kind in America. The fire originated in the power room in the basement, from defective electrical wiring, and was extinguished after damaging the building to the extent of \$20,000.

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Cataracts Give instant relief in Nasal Catarrh—alleviate inflammation, soothe and heal mucous membrane, sweeten the breath, Best gargle for sore throat. 50c. Druggists or mail.

Dyspepsis Quickly relieve Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, all forms of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Sugar-coated tablets. 12c. Made by Hood's Great Peppermint Cure.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills. A CLEAR HEAD; good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

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E. H. Liver on every box. 25c