

INVADING HORDS COME IN MILLIONS

All Past Immigration Records Are Broken.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER

Foreigners Are Driven Hither Through Unrest.

ITALIAN PHALANX BIGGEST

Fewer Japanese Arrive—Many Recommendations Are Made With a View of Checking the Coming of Undesirable Aliens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, produced a record eclipsing all former figures on the subject of immigration, according to the annual report of Frank Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration.

During that period, the report says, the population of the United States was increased by the admission of 1,100,735 immigrant aliens and 65,618 non-immigrant aliens entered at its ports, making 1,166,353 total admissions.

The increase over last year's record of 1,059,755 was 106,598.

During the fiscal year 1906, the department reported to work on the railways during the past year than during 1905—17,500; England, 12,418; Sweden, 2,881; Germany, 3,019; Denmark, 1,239; and Scotland, 411 less.

On the other hand, the report shows a considerable gain in arrivals from Italy, 21,847; Austria, 30,768; Greece, 8,874; and Turkey, 5,165.

The immigration from Austria-Hungary amounted to 26,132; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 28,115; Russia and Poland, 23,800; China, 1,941; Japan, 4,338 and the West Indies, 1,453.

Is Result of Unrest.

"The immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe," the report says, "is a result of general unrest existing among the laboring classes."

The Commissioner says that drastic measures are required to effect a discontinuance of these steamship practices.

That the physical and mental quality of the aliens are now becoming so much better than of those who came here in former years is evident. The North Atlantic and North Central states together received 90 per cent of the entire immigration in 1906.

The report refers to what the Commissioner believes to have been extensive schemes to secure foreign labor brought to light in the past year and now being investigated.

The evidence is already at hand to show that some individual or corporation is engaged in importing numbers of Japanese laborers to work on the railways of the Northwest.

These Japanese come to Hawaii destined to "hotels" kept by labor agents and claim that they are merely seeking labor that may be secured in the islands.

They are admitted to the islands and after remaining a few days or weeks there, they ship for Northwest mainland ports. Having been admitted at the Hawaiian ports, their baggage is inspected, and they cannot be examined on arrival at the mainland ports under the alien labor contract.

Fewer Orientals Coming.

Japanese immigration dropped 800 from San Francisco from Japan during the year to very small figures, doubtless, the report says, from causes similar to those just referred to.

The Immigration Commissioner at San Francisco reports that the Japanese have been arriving there coastwise from Honolulu and from Canadian ports at the rate of 1000 to 2000 per month.

The report says that the thousands of laborers have been imported under this evasion of the law is not doubted. Accommodations at Ellis Island are entirely inadequate for the inspection work.

The Chinese exclusion law and the main difficulties attending its enforcement are discussed. The Commissioner recommends stationing officers in China to investigate and approve certain classes of the exempt classes, such plan to supersede that of having the investigation made by the United States consular officers.

Greatly improved conditions resulted from the President's orders of last Spring instructing consular officers as to their duties concerning Chinese certificates. Various methods are pointed out in the report by which the Chinese seek to enter the country in violation of the law under the guise of domestic merchandise.

Complete and detailed registration of all Chinese in the United States is again recommended. Any Chinese laborer found in the United States a year after the registration act who has not a residence certificate and is found to be unlawfully here, should, the report says, be deported.

Coolies Smuggled In.

The Commissioner reports that on the Mexican border Chinese coolies are constantly being smuggled into this country from Mexico.

Other recommendations are designed to prevent the admission of Chinese minor children; and attaching severe penalties for permitting Chinese to land.

The Commissioner again recommends penalties on companies brought through bringing aliens attested with dangerous or loathsome disease. The President's suggestion for closing the Mexican border to all aliens of Chinese race is also urged.

During the early part of the year, the report says, the "white slave" traffic was extensively revived. Many of the girls and women imported for immoral purposes were brought through Mexico and secured a right to citizenship by marrying Chinese born in this country.

WILL ABANDON LIVERPOOL

White Star Liners Will Sail From Southampton Hereafter.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—The White Star line tonight issued an official statement to the effect that it had decided to transfer its service from Liverpool to Southampton, beginning June 6 with the sailing of the new 3,000-ton steamer Adriatic.

The other vessels involved in the change are the Oceanic, Majestic and Teutonic. Westbound, the steamers will call at Cherbourg and proceed to Queenstown, where in order to carry out the company's obligations with the government, they will embark mails as well as passengers, sailing without delay for New York. Eastbound they will call at Plymouth and thence go to Cherbourg, ending the trip at Southampton.

This step is not due to any shortcomings of the Liverpool docks or the approaches thereto, but it is simply to meet the demands of the government for facilities enabling them to embark or disembark at a continental or British port and obviating the necessity of crossing the channel. The arrangements cause much chagrin here, especially as Liverpool is now spending \$30,000,000 on a dock to accommodate the largest types of trans-Atlantic steamships.

Competition for the first-class passenger business is becoming keener each year, and the German companies, recognizing this, have been calling at both a French and a British port, and it is to meet this competition that the White Star line's New York steamers will call at least at one French port. It is thought the other British lines will be influenced by the action of the White Star Company.

SULTAN'S BLOODLESS VICTORY

Raisuli's Stronghold Falls Into His Hands Without Loss of Man.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 6.—Zinat, Raisuli's stronghold, was virtually destroyed by the troops of the Sultan at noon today after a short and almost bloodless fight.

Raisuli and his 700 followers succeeded in escaping to the mountains, despite the elaborate plans of War Minister Gabbas.

No firing took place last night, but at 1 o'clock this morning the artillery opened on the town. The Moorish gunners fired their guns and the infantry fired haphazard. Two shells dropped inside the fortress without reply and in response a shout of defiance was heard from the shouting, and reached the walls amid desultory shots from the surrounding brush.

The town gates were open, but there were no signs of the place except a few prisoners, among whom were four Portuguese.

A detachment of the government troops crossed the mountains where Raisuli and his followers were observed fleeing. Meanwhile the other government troops pillaged the stronghold and the Moorish soldiers in the fighting today were reported. It is thought probable that the Raisulites carried off their dead.

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FATAL FIRE ABOARD TRAIN

ONE PASSENGER DEAD, THREE OTHERS BADLY INJURED.

Flames Which Spread From Pullman Berth Believed to Have Started From Alcohol Lamp.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 6.—One passenger was killed and three others injured this morning on the Los Angeles Limited No. 8, when a Pullman sleeper caught fire while the train was en route from Council Bluffs to Missouri Valley, en route to Chicago.

The dead, LOUIS DELARIO, Washington, D. C., clerk of the House, comes on an irregular train.

The injured: O. H. Johnson, Salt Lake City, slight burns on neck and head; Henry Bablow, Salt Lake City, right wrist broken; Mrs. B. Higgins, Carbonate, Pa., suffered from asphyxiation.

The Northwestern train was within a mile of Leveadale, near Missouri Valley, when passengers in the Pullman car Redford were aroused by smoke. The origin of the fire could not be determined, but it had undoubtedly been smoldering for some time before being discovered, as the car was filled with a dense smoke that suffocated the passengers.

Louis Delario, aged 22, whose home is in Laramie, Wyo., but who had for some time held the position of clerk of the House committee on irrigation, was dead when found.

One of the Houston men in or near his berth and the flames had reached his body, almost denuding it and causing some disfigurement. Delario's Washington address is 1007 K street, northwest.

Mr. Delario was the only passenger on the burned car. The passengers from the burned car lost practically all the personal effects in their sleeping clothes, but the car was occupied by a woman with a small infant, who had been using an alcohol lamp to heat milk for the baby. The car was badly damaged.

ASKS FEDERAL PUBLICITY

Perry Belmont Strongly Advocates Adoption by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Perry Belmont, of New York, president of the National publicity bill organization, in New York, in approval of the Governor's utterances regarding the publicity movement. Mr. Belmont writes to the Governor as follows:

"On behalf of the publicity bill association, of which you have been a member since its inception, I have been authorized by the executive committee to convey to you the appreciation of the organization of the referendum made to that movement in your first annual message to the New York Legislature."

The successful operation of the publicity law at the recent state election in New York has given renewed impetus to the movement to obtain a National publicity law. In two years there will be another state election in New York, the bill is held at the same time as the Presidential and Congressional elections. The new law completely nullifies the contributions and expenditures of the National and Congressional committees. The absence of a Federal law compelling publicity of contributions and expenditures of the part of the National and Congressional committees would impair the efficiency of the existing state law and similar laws in those states which have enacted publicity laws. Federal and state publicity laws would supplement each other."

LABOR RIOTS IN BAY CITY

ANGRY MOB OF 1400 GREEKS ATTACK THEIR FOREMAN.

Later Takes Refuge in Saloon and Defends Himself With Sledgehammer—One Rioter Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—In a riot of 1400 Greek laborers employed on the United Railways, John Rouhatos, a Greek, was struck on the head by a brick and killed. The men were working on the streetcar tracks at Sixteenth and Valencia streets under Maurice Buckley, a foreman.

Shortly before noon Buckley discharged William Christ, the interpreter, and Rouhatos, a laborer. This, it is said, angered the Greeks, who sent a shower of stones, bricks and other missiles at the foreman. One of these accidentally struck Rouhatos, killing him instantly.

Buckley took refuge in a saloon, which was almost wrecked by the Greeks in their efforts to get the foreman. He defended himself with a sledgehammer until rescued by the police.

Buckley, Christ and Nikola Petrasos have been arrested pending an investigation. The Greeks refused to return to work.

Fairchild Will Face Music.

HOME, Jan. 6.—Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, who is under indictment in New York for forgery in the third degree, in connection with the affairs of the New York Life Insurance Company, expects to sail for the United States during the present month.

Archbishop Will Recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The Most Rev. George Montgomery, archbishop and conductor of San Francisco, who was operated upon at the local infirmary yesterday, is reported to be resting easy tonight. His condition, it is said, is not very critical, and his recovery is expected.

Your Druggist Will Tell You

that Murine Eye Remedy Cures Eyes. Makes Weak Eyes Strong. Cures Itchy, Swollen Eyes. Relieves Pain and Itch for 50 cents.

POSTAL SERVICE IN NEED OF MEN

First Assistant Hitchcock Asks for Additional High-Grade Employees.

INCREASE CLERKS' PAY

To Maintain Efficiency in Rapidly Increasing Service, Department Recommends Promotion Be Made on Merit Only.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A proposition to increase postal clerk salaries and the proposed abolition of the "stock stamp" on letters are discussed by First Assistant Postmaster-General Hitchcock in his annual report just made public.

Paris of the report, given out in advance have already been handled by the Associated Press.

The report shows that at the close of the fiscal year 25,000 postoffices were in operation, and that the total number of employees, not including postmasters and assistant postmasters, was nearly 150,000.

The total personnel of postoffices of all classes aggregated 326,288.

The gain in postoffice revenue in the year, about \$15,000,000, was unexpectedly large, and the returns for the present fiscal year thus far indicate that the unprecedented gain is being maintained. So great is this gain, Mr. Hitchcock points out, that the additional appropriations required of Congress scarcely will be sufficient to maintain the service.

In view of the large increase of the business of the department, Mr. Hitchcock says, a larger administrative organization is imperative. He urges that the present force of his bureau be strengthened by the appointment of additional high-grade men and the appointment of a larger force of field agents to keep the department in closer touch with the postal needs of the country.

The report indicates that in order to secure more effective co-operation in the administration of the postal service, greater authority and responsibility have been conferred on the postmasters. During the past year the department has given much study to the question of introducing a uniform system of efficiency records of employees.

Mr. Hitchcock "should be made the important factor in regulating compensation of postoffice employees. All promotions should be based on merit and no favoritism of any kind should be permitted."

Study of the location of postoffices with relation to railroad facilities has occupied much time during the year.

Place Offices Near Railroads.

"The desirability of placing the main office," says the report, "in such proximity to the principal railway station as to enable the mail to be delivered from the train to the working-room without intermediate hauling is becoming more generally recognized. Steps have already been taken to secure a number of postoffice sites at points immediately adjacent to the railway terminals. This plan will eliminate the heavy wagon service, a service that unquestionably represents the highest stage in the present system of city mail distribution."

The department has established a uniform rent for postoffice boxes, eliminating the entirely arbitrary charges heretofore prevailing. The rate is made according to a carefully graduated scale, and runs from 10 cents a quarter in small fourth-class offices to \$4 a quarter in the New York City office. Mr. Hitchcock reports that use of specially equipped automobiles in the collection service in Baltimore has proved so successful that the department is planning for a similar collection service in several other cities.

Use of Autos a Success.

"It is believed that in large cities automobiles can be advantageously substituted to a considerable extent for the horse carts now employed so generally in collecting mails. By the use of automobiles a much speedier collection service can be organized without any additional cost. Unquestionably the motor vehicles can be made an important factor in the postal service as it already is in other business enterprises."

Mr. Hitchcock says that while the gross receipts of city delivery offices are 8.4 per cent greater than in the preceding year, the cost of the service was but 2.7 per cent more in 1906. The average per cent of the cost of service to gross receipts being but 18.19 as against 19.05 in 1905.

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Woods, Wortman & King FIFTH, SIXTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS

29th Annual Clearance Sale Brings Out Startling Values GREATER BARGAINS THIS YEAR THAN AT ANY SALE IN THE HISTORY OF THIS GREAT STORE.

A Great Ten-Cent Neckwear Sale Starts This Morning Over a thousand of the prettiest neckties in Neckwear you've ever gazed upon for a price anywhere near as low as this.

15c Side Combs 10c Each Small Wares Aisle, 1st Floor. Plain Shell Color Side Combs, that sell regularly for 15c 10c each; special today 10c

Lace Curtains Sell Quickly A sharp, quick disposal of several dozen pairs of pretty Lace Curtains, in the Brussels Net style.

Child's Dresses Half Price Second Floor, Sixth Street. And that means the entire stock—not one in the lot is reserved.

STARR'S NEW STUNT Will Entertain His Chicago Classes With Congo Songs. HAS ALL LATEST TUNES

CLEARANCE SALE Fur Extra Special Just received by express from one of the foremost Fur manufacturers of the country.

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AMAZING VALUES FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY. MUFFS Full animal finish, with real natural heads, paws and tails; \$50.00 values \$17.50

The J. M. ACHESON CO. 131 Fifth Street, Between Alder and Washington Streets.