

## WAR WITH JAPAN BOUND TO COME

### Perkins Says Conflict Is Inevitable.

## APPREHENSION IN WASHINGTON

### Anti-Japanese Speeches Are Checked in Congress.

## Taft's Word of Warning

### Hayner and Gearin's Speeches Inflame People of Japan—Failure of School Suit Predicted, Then Japan Will Force Issue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—“We have laid the foundation for commercial supremacy on the Pacific Coast, and at some point in the future course of national destiny the pathway of national progress on the part of Japan and the United States will converge to a point of inevitable conflict.”

In these words Senator Perkins, of California, tonight predicted a clash between the United States and Japan at some indefinite period. He delivered a speech before the National Geographical Society in which he discussed at length the relations existing between this country and Japan. He eulogized the Japanese as a tenacious race, who never assimilate with other peoples, but always rush to the assistance of their native land.

### Alarm Checks Irritating Talk.

There was no abatement today of the apprehension and uneasiness felt in official circles here over the relations now existing between the United States and Japan. It can be positively stated that this feeling of alarm, growing out of a serious and critical situation, is more general tonight than at any time since the beginning of its development.

The discreet men in both branches of Congress have been warned to hold their associates in check and prevent further utterances that are calculated to inflame the people of Japan and compel them to force hostile action by their government. It is realized now that the speeches delivered by Senators Hayner and Gearin added fuel to the fire, and other public expressions have contributed toward lessening the friendliness of the Japanese for this country.

### Taft Warns Congressmen.

Secretary Taft has been the medium through whom a word of warning was conveyed to Senators and Representatives. He has dropped a quiet but impressive word to many prominent legislators, begging them to make certain that no more addresses are delivered pending a settlement of the vexatious school problem. In each instance Mr. Taft made it plain that the situation is grave. His explanations have proved convincing and today there were several whispered conferences in the cloakrooms of the capitol, where opinions were expressed that unless extreme caution is exercised an open conflict between the United States and Japan must follow.

### Japan Will Force Issue.

It is generally believed that the Government will lose its case in the Federal courts on the question of forcing the city of San Francisco to admit Japanese children to its schools. Anticipating such an outcome, the administration wants to avoid the consequences, for it fears that it cannot fulfill the assurances given to the Japanese government on this subject. The Japanese government has let it be known that as soon as the Federal courts have passed on the test case the question will be considered of a National and not a sectional character and will be treated as such.

### California Ready to Yield

### Will Waive School Question If Coolies Are Shut Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Sentiment in California has undergone a great change during the last two days on the Japanese question. Representations from the President that the situation is grave have brought forth a desire to operate in every way with the National Government. As understood here, there is every prospect that, if San Francisco yield on the school question, the President will be able to negotiate a new treaty with Japan by which each country will bar the laborers of the other.

To bring about the exclusion of Japanese laborers San Francisco is willing to give way on the school issue. The school question has always been regarded as a lesser issue here, the real desire being to limit Japanese immigration. Assured that the flood of Oriental immigration would be checked, Californians believe that the number of Japanese now in the country is not enough to constitute a menace, and would willingly withdraw all discriminating restrictions.

Should the law establishing the separate Oriental school be rescinded, a statute would be enacted fixing a maximum age

for attendance at the primary schools, such a law would accomplish the purposes of the present law by excluding adult Japanese, but would not be in any way discriminatory, applying to pupils of all nationalities, including Americans. The State Legislature is co-operating fully with the California delegation to Congress. Everything possible will be done to avoid any action likely to irritate Japan and thus render doubly difficult the work which President Roosevelt and Secretary Root have undertaken.

The appeal of the President to the patriotism of California is taken as an indication that he is convinced that the suits now pending in the Federal Courts could only end in a victory for the contention of this state that it has the sole right to manage its public schools. Private advice states that the President reached this conclusion after a conference with members of the Supreme Court.

Resentment is general at what is regarded as the attempt of Mayor Schmitz and the School Board to use the situation for political purposes. The Mayor was in conference today with the School Directors.



Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, who foresees a future course of President Roosevelt.

and at the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that no decision had been reached on the request of the President that the School Board proceed to Washington. The board desires the Mayor to accompany it to the National capital. President Walsh, of the School Board, said today that the Mayor had been invited by telegraph to be one of the party to go to Washington. A dispatch from Washington says nothing is known of any invitation extended to the Mayor.

The sentiment is general that the Mayor, being under indictment and in dispute throughout the country, should not mix in the controversy. His withdrawal from the case would make matters easier for the Washington officials, but the Mayor insists upon being consulted on each point as it arises. The board will contend against tomorrow afternoon for the removal of one of the men now in the jury box but who had failed to gain the consent of the defendant's counsel to a change, was still reluctant, as court adjourned today, to begin the actual proceedings without a further opportunity to plead with Thaw's attorneys. At his request, therefore, Justice Fitzgerald ordered all the talesmen who have not yet been examined to be in court Monday morning ready for jury service in case any are needed.

### Mr. Jerome then announced that, if there should be no change in the situation in the meantime, the state would

## CONFLICTING RACE INTERESTS

### Perkins Predicts War Unless Statesmen Resort to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In an address tonight before the National Geographical Society, Senator Perkins, of California, dwelt at length upon the probability of a conflict between the Americans and the Japanese, “two irreconcilable races,” as he pronounced them. Mr. Perkins said:

Hawaii has the Japanese on her hands, as we in California will soon have, and as this people is more aggressive, more tenacious, more cunning and more ambitious than the Chinese, it will never do to permit a long delay before settling the question once for all.

For the people of Japan have started out on a course of commercial development which will soon bring the United States and Japan side by side together, and it will be difficult to settle the question at all. Japan is still in the flush of its great triumph over what was considered the largest of European powers. It successfully interposed a barrier to Russian supremacy in Eastern Asia.

### Always True to Native Land.

The primary ambition of Japan is to colonize the overpopulated of the empire in adjacent countries under its own sovereignty. This is the true beginning of real National expansion, but in addition to this the inherent Japanese traits of patriotic impulses will make them a foreign element in any country to which they may migrate. Real expatriation is a condition practically impossible to the Japanese mind. The extent to which the Japanese will occupy the territory of friendly powers will be determined by the sovereignty of the power extending to them a welcome and the presence of the sovereignty of the Mikado of Japan.

Japan, as the dominant Oriental nation, will naturally form with the other Oriental nations an alliance which will consolidate the nations into effective co-operation.

The science of war supervenes only upon a foundation of all other sciences. No nation in all history has exhibited a greater capacity for unity of purpose than the Japanese; no nation has manifested a greater aptitude to seize upon and appropriate all that the English have discovered in the other nations in art, science and in government.

The Japanese, wherever distributed, will remain a considerable unit in the aspirations of the Japanese race, and however distant their residence from the throne of the Mikado, will still constitute an element of strength. Naturalization in any country to which they migrate will not eliminate this racial instinct.

### Thinks Conflict Inevitable.

Conflicts between nations are the result of antagonism which underlies the very foundation of their purposes, their aspirations, their growth and expansion. The presence of Russia as a prime factor in the commerce of the Pacific Coast was inimical to the aspirations of the Japanese Empire in the same zone. The occupation of Manchuria and the fortification of Port Arthur was the immediate cause, but not the real cause, of the war. The real cause of the war was the inherent antagonism of interest and purpose which could find no other solution than the arbitrament of the sword. We have laid the foundation for commercial supremacy on the Pacific Coast and at some point in the future course of National destiny the pathway of National progress on the part of Japan and the United States will converge to a point of inevitable conflict.

It is useless to speculate as to what the

## HAS TWELVE MEN READY FOR THAW

### Jerome Will Begin the Trial on Monday.

## HIS EVIDENCE WILL BE BRIEF

### Little Doubt Defense Is Emotional Insanity.

## JURY MAY YET BE CHANGED

### Jerome Would Displace Some Jurors, but Defense Objects—False Alarm About Tampering With Jurors Causes Laughter.

## JURY WHICH WILL TRY THAW.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Thaw jury as completed late today follows: Foreman, Dealing B. Smith, 55, retired manufacturer, married. No. 2, George P. Pfaff, 64, hardware, married. No. 3, Charles M. Feeke, 45, shipping agent, married. No. 4, Oscar A. Pink, 40, salesman, married. No. 5, Henry C. Barney, 50, pianist, married. No. 6, Harry C. Hines, 35, advertising agent, married. No. 7, Malcolm S. Fraser, 40, salesman, married. No. 8, Charles D. Newton, 65, retired railway official, married. No. 9, Wilbur S. Steele, 60, manufacturer, married. No. 10, John S. Dene, 38, railway freight agent, unmarried. No. 11, Joseph B. Bolton, 55, clerk, married. No. 12, Bernard Gerstman, 30, manufacturer, married.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The selection of the 12th juror in the Thaw trial came as a complete surprise at the end of a long and tedious day—the eighth of the trial—and immediately after this last member of the trial panel had been sworn in. Justice Fitzgerald adjourned court until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

District Attorney Jerome, who had been contending yesterday afternoon for the removal of one of the men now in the jury box but who had failed to gain the consent of the defendant's counsel to a change, was still reluctant, as court adjourned today, to begin the actual proceedings without a further opportunity to plead with Thaw's attorneys. At his request, therefore, Justice Fitzgerald ordered all the talesmen who have not yet been examined to be in court Monday morning ready for jury service in case any are needed.

Mr. Jerome then announced that, if there should be no change in the situation in the meantime, the state would

proceed to place all its direct testimony before the jury at the Monday morning session. The defense was notified to be in readiness to proceed by Monday afternoon.

“We are entirely satisfied with the jury,” said Clifford W. Hartridge, Thaw's leading counsel, tonight and he added the intimation that he would not consent to any further alterations of the personnel. “The defense will be ready to proceed the minute the prosecution has finished its case,” declared John B. Gleason, another of Thaw's attorneys.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan will make the opening address for the prosecution. His remarks will be brief. The state will then introduce such witnesses as are necessary to prove that Stanford White was shot and killed by Harry K. Thaw in the Madison Square Room Garden, the night of June 25 last. In announcing that the introduction will not require more than one session of court, Mr. Jerome is evidently of the opinion that the cross-examination of the state's witnesses as to the actual events associated with the tragedy may not be very extensive.

### Defense Emotional Insanity.

From the questions which have so persistently been put to the talesmen by Thaw's attorneys as to any prejudice against a defense of insanity, it is at last generally conceded that a plea of emotional insanity will be the main reliance of the young defendant. This probability will lead to a cross questioning of the state's witnesses as to any peculiarity they may have noticed in Thaw's conduct the night of the tragedy, in which event the conclusion of the state's direct testimony may take longer than is now anticipated.

Thaw seemed to be in the best of spirits as the last juror was sworn.

### Last Juror Accepted.

Forty talesmen had been examined in vain during the day, when Bernard Gerstman declared he had no opinion in the case that could prevent his rendering a fair and conscientious verdict and he was not prejudiced against any line of defense and would give the prisoner the benefit of every reasonable doubt.

“But,” suggested Mr. Jerome, “would you go further than that and require the state to remove every possibility of doubt?”

“I would certainly want every doubt removed,” replied Gerstman, “before I would vote to convict in a capital case.”

The District Attorney challenged the juror for cause. Thaw's attorneys were not content to let him go, and on cross-examination they brought his answers within the legal requirements, Mr. Gerstman replying to Mr. Hartridge that he meant by “doubt” any doubt that a reasonable man might entertain. Justice Fitzgerald held this to be a competent answer and overruled District Attorney Jerome's challenge.

### Jerome Still Wants Changes.

Rumors were in circulation today that one, and possibly two, more jurors were to be excused from further service. There were several conferences of the attorneys and it was stated that Thaw's counsel refused to consent to any further removals. At the noon recess Mr. Jerome made another unsuccessful effort to gain his end.

There was a battle of counsel over Charles W. Giffin, a clerk of the American Express Company. Thaw's counsel objected many times to questions propounded by Mr. Jerome, and in several instances was sustained. Then there came a flash of feeling such as was displayed yesterday. Mr. Jerome said he understood the talesman to mean that he had

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## BIG MILLIONAIRE BECOMES CONVICT

### Conceals Name to Save Family Honor.

## CLOSE OF METEORIC CAREER

### Hobos Transform Him From Swell to Tramp.

## DARING CRIME IS SEQUEL

### Recaptured and Sentenced After Successful Jailbreak—Had Squandered Fortune in Dissipation and Lavish Gifts.

## CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—To protect the good name of his family, D. Carl Henry, who had a meteoric career in Colorado, New York and Chicago, is serving a four-year term in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus under the assumed name of “Clarendon Henri.”

He is the son of the late James Henry, a celebrated electrical inventor, who built up a fortune through his inventions. The boy's mother and other relatives are well-to-do in New York. They are in ignorance of his whereabouts. A letter to a friend in Chicago today from Henry lets out the story.

### Stole Costly Painting.

He was convicted and sent to the Columbus penitentiary January 1 last for cutting a famous painting from its frame in a Cincinnati gallery and getting away with it. This theft caused great excitement and the chase extended to New York, where Henry was captured. Henry, who loved to pose as “The Boy Millionaire of Colorado,” had landed in Cincinnati shortly before the robbery. He was destitute of funds, but knew something about the value of paintings. He saw an opportunity to steal “The Reaper Girl” and the execution of the theft was most daring.

When the older Henry died, he left his son \$30,000 in cash and a big interest in the Henry Electrical Equipment Company, a flourishing institution. The boy immediately began “burning up” his fortune and succeeded so well that he soon exhausted all his own funds and wrecked the company his father had built up. This was accomplished inside of two years of rapid dissipation.

### Forced to Become Tramp.

During 1903 and 1904 Henry cut a wide swath in Chicago. He leased a fashionable residence in Michigan avenue and entertained lavishly. His expensive dinners and costly presents to friends are still the wonder of the select circle invited to his home. In one of his excursions to Colorado, during which he calculated to dazzle the natives with his mag-

nificence, he fell in with a party of hobos, who robbed him of everything he had and forced him to exchange clothes with one of their number. Instead of traveling into Colorado in a special car, Henry arrived there stowed away all the distance from Ogden, Utah, in the large battery box underneath the frame of a Pullman car. In his dilapidated condition, he appeared before his mother, who was living at the Elks Hotel. After a run of hard luck he drifted back east and the Cincinnati job followed.

Soon after he had been placed in jail he managed to plan and execute a successful escape with several other prisoners. As they were jumping from the roof of the prison, they were seen and the alarm given. All were recaptured except Henry. A long time afterward he was again run to earth in Washington and taken back to Cincinnati, where he was tried, convicted and sentenced under his assumed name.

### Loved to Squander Money.

Henry came to Chicago representing the electrical equipment company which his



Mayor Eugene K. Schmitz, of San Francisco, who will go to Washington to aid in settlement of Japanese school question.

father had established and began working with the railroads in the establishment of an axle system for electric lighting of trains. Henry succeeded in making a deal with the Chicago & Alton. He proved a companionable fellow, dressed lavishly and spent his money freely. He loved to make costly presents to his friends. Among the latter was W. G. Lerch, secretary to President Felton, of the Alton, to whom he presented a double-barreled shotgun of the finest make, costing \$175. Despite his protests, Mr. Lerch was made to accept the costly present and with it he had since won several medals in contests of marksmanship.

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## CHURCH DISPLAY OF ENTERPRISE

### Free Lunch Served by Colorado Pastor.

## ADVERTISING IN STREETCARS

### Day Nursery to Take Care of Mothers' Babies.

## MISSION RAILROAD CARS

### Sunday Schools Opened as Fast as Saloons in Oklahoma Boom—How Salvation Army Was Named.

### BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—(Special Correspondence.)—Occasionally we hear the church organizations of the United States criticized for lack of enterprise, but innumerable instances of extraordinary endeavor may be quoted in refutation of this charge. The pastor of a church in Cripple Creek, Colo., has introduced the free lunch feature in connection with his church work. He announced in the papers that all who attended his service would afterward be given free food in the Sunday school room.

For the sake of novelty, a New York divine employed a whistler and later a vaudeville artist to enliven the programme at his church. Not long ago I had occasion to make an extensive trip over the United States, and in eleven different cities the pastors of various denominations went to the trouble to copy my name from the hotel register and send me invitations to attend their meetings. In many cities church advertisements now appear in the street cars and other public places, where they make their appeal to the eye along with the announcements of liver pills, brands of whiskey, tailoring establishments, etc. The conviction seems to be growing that it pays to advertise religion as well as anything else.

A Chicago minister hit upon a novel plan to encourage housewives and young mothers to come to the Sunday morning service at his church. He established a day nursery in an adjoining building, where he installed a corps of nurses under the charge of a competent matron. Mothers of babies and young children are now invited to bring the little people along and check them free of charge in the nursery, while they attend church next door. Their minds can thus be free from worry in the thought that their children are near and are being well cared for.

### Gospel Cars on Railroads.

The man who objects to foreign missions and thinks nothing is being done to spread the gospel at home, will be surprised to know that a great organization is at work establishing churches and Sunday schools in the out-of-the-way places of this country. There are missionaries of the various denominations still traveling much after the fashion of old-time circuit riders, or with mule teams hitched to gospel wagons. There are also a number of chapel cars which the Western railroads haul on any of their trains free of charge. The car “Emmanuel” works the Pacific Coast, the “Goodwill” makes one-night stands in Texas, the “Evangelist” is in the Indian Territory, the “Master of Pacoac” in Missouri, while the “Glad Tidings” and the “Herold of Hope” come as far east as Wisconsin and Michigan.

Whenever a new strip of territory is thrown open for settlement, the field workers of the different churches are there with their forces to inaugurate an early campaign against the vice that follows in the wake of all such movements. In the Oklahoma Territory was opened to the public on a Tuesday, and by the following Sunday the Methodist recruiters had organized 64 Sunday schools. The saloons opened in tents and so did the churches. Out in Minnesota the veteran missionary, Martin B. Lewis, has been traveling about for nearly 50 years, during which time he has been in every little corner of that great state.

### Preserve Self-Respect of Poor.

An especially commendable feature in the work of the Salvation Army is the effort it makes to encourage self-respect and self-help among the unfortunates whom it assists. The old clothes gathered from various sources are sold to the dealer at ridiculously low prices, but the purchaser has the feeling that he has preserved his manhood by paying for them. In most of the large cities wagons are sent around to collect old papers and rags for the industrial homes. The men in charge of this work in one city told me that if everybody would save his papers and rags and give them to the army collector, the simple task of preparing this rubbish to ship to the mills would furnish occupation for practically all the homeless vagrants in the city. While such work is not very remunerative, it pays enough to put a shelter over the man's head and good food in his mouth until better paying work can be found.

### Energy of Salvation Army.

While the Salvation Army is busy all the year, its rush season is just prior to Christmas. For days and days before that sacred holiday their representatives may be seen on busy corners in all the cities beside iron kettles swung Gypsy fashion on three poles and placarded with the

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