



## OPPORTUNITY WEEK

### FOR SHREWD FURNITURE BUYERS

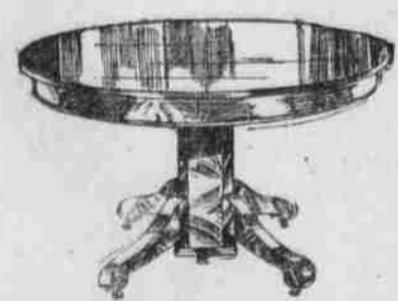
The greatest values ever known—the biggest money's worth you ever saw—are the prizes offered shrewd furniture buyers at our store this week. Good furniture—the kind that lasts and satisfies—at prices never before equaled makes **THIS WEEK** the week of unheard-of opportunity for all who want furniture bargains. See the wonderful values we show below. They are but a glimpse of a thousand that will fill every home-furnishing need and save you money.

### GET OUR PRICES ON DINING-ROOM FURNITURE BEFORE YOU BUY—IT PAYS!

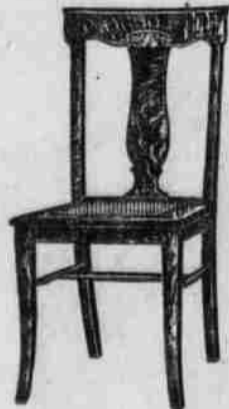
Don't do yourself the injustice of buying without getting our prices. We offer you the advantage of better values and an assortment that is not excelled on the Coast. We mention two of the many tempting bargains you will find on our floors.

**\$10** for THIS ELEGANT DINING TABLE

**\$2.50** FOR THIS GOLDEN OAK DINING CHAIR



You will find it elsewhere marked at \$3.50 or higher. It is made of selected oak, golden finish, with boxed cane seat. The picture shows the exact design. There are scores of dining-chair bargains in all grades and finishes.



You will be asked a third more at other stores. It is made of selected wood, golden or weathered finish. The six-foot size is marked at \$10.00. Design is just like the picture.

**RUGS FOR THE DINING-ROOM**  
We have a mighty interesting stock of Rugs that are particularly suited for the dining-room. Prices are temptingly low.

**\$35 RANGE FOR \$29**



#### LEADER RANGE

All are guaranteed for 10 years. Leader Range, with high closet and duplex grate, spring-balanced oven doors. This is a heavy, substantial and durable range, made of the best quality cold-rolled steel; adapted for coal or wood; oven thoroughly braced and bolted; asbestos-lined throughout; nickel-trimmed; section plate top. Gadsbys' price ..... **\$29.00**

**\$19 PRINCESS DRESSER \$11.50**



Princess Dresser, with oval or shaped French bevel mirror; finished golden; regular \$19.00 value; special this week **\$11.50**

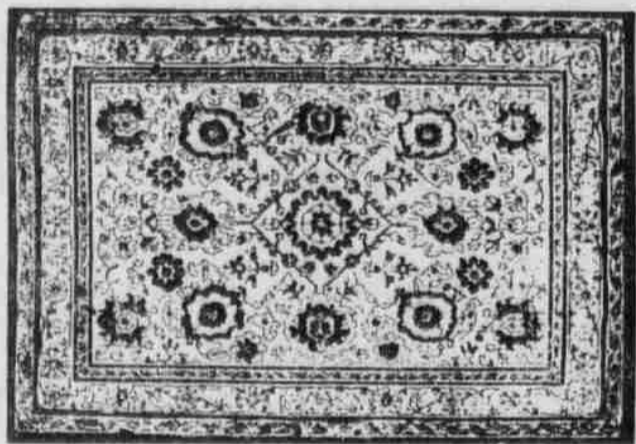
We Guarantee to Save You Money on All Purchases by Giving You Better Values Than You Get Elsewhere.

**SOLID OAK ARM ROCKER**



Solid Oak Arm Rocker with leather cobbler seat; regular \$3.50 value. Special this week **\$1.95**

### RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!



EVERYBODY WANTS RUGS

- |                            |         |   |         |
|----------------------------|---------|---|---------|
| Brussels Rugs Europa, 9x12 | \$15.00 | Axminster Rugs, Imported, 9x12          | \$30.25 |
| Brussels Burlington, 9x12  | \$18.00 | Burmah Pro-Brussels, 9x12               | \$10.80 |
| Royal Brussels Rugs, 9x12  | \$25.00 | Extra Quality Ingrain, 9x12             | \$ 9.75 |
| Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12   | \$27.00 | Larger and Smaller Sizes in Proportion. |         |

### WE HAVE A LOT OF ODD SIZE MADE RUGS FROM REMNANTS

Which you can buy at a discount of 25 per cent less than cost. Be sure and bring the size of your room if you are in search of a bargain.



**EXTRA SPECIAL**  
SEE THIS  
ROCKER **\$3.50**

This large Arm Rocker, mahogany finish, upholstered in beautiful two-toned velours; sells regularly for \$8.00; extra special **\$3.50**

No mail orders received on this Rocker. We make this special price to bring people to our store.

WE OWN THE BUILDING—NO RENT TO PAY—THAT'S WHY WE SELL FOR LESS

# Wm. Gadsby & Sons

CORNER WASHINGTON AND FIRST STS.

### JAPAN HIT HARD BY RECENT PANIC

#### Tampering With Buzz-Saw of Frenzied Finance Brings Grief to Millions.

### NATION OF BANKRUPTS

#### Collapse of Great Industrial Companies Organized on American Plan During Boom After War Exhausts the Resources.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Hawkins. TOKIO, March 25.—(Special Correspondence.)—When Japan took into itself the blessings of a western civilization, it was inevitable that the same cure be included. Today it is suffering from having taken a flyer at frenzied finance. After the war with Russia, the Japanese rushed headlong into a boom. The collapse has come and the nation is gasping. It might have borne the burden of its own folly without great trouble, but the sins of America are also visited upon Nippon. For every American who is putting because that horrid Wall street has deprived her of a new silk gown, there is a sorrowful Japanese woman in beautiful Japan who mourns the loss of the six cents a day which she earned by feeding silk worms.

Among the most marked effects of the recent panic in the United States was the falling off in demand for silks. Consequently, the godowns of Yokohama contain \$2,000,000 worth of raw silk at a time when in a normal year they would be empty. This silk is unsalable at a profit, and every time a bale changes hands, it means a loss. The silk grower in the country did not foresee the financial crash, neither did his country banker. The grower needed ready money and the banker advanced it on the security of the silk. Now the price has fallen and the silk is practically unsalable. The silk grower cannot pay the banker. The banker must pay his depositors. From these things come bank runs, from bank runs come failures, from failures come loss of employment, and from loss of employment comes starvation.

And this in a country where 20 cents a day is high wages for an able-bodied man!

#### Money Lost in Speculation.

If there had been money in the country the temporary cessation of American purchases here would cause such serious embarrassment. But Japan has never had much money, and what little it did have has gone into the great industrial companies organized during the boom, which started a few months after the close of the war with Russia and which tumbled into nothingness with the crash last year. The Japanese government tried in many ways to restrain the fever for speculation, knowing that the resources of the nation were not sufficient to sustain \$200,000,000 worth of new industries at this time. But the advice was not heeded, and speculation stopped only when the bubble burst.

Now the government seems to forget its role of friend to commercial interests and refuses to take any steps to relieve conditions. On the other hand, the burdens of its people are augmented by the levy of new taxes, although the war tax has not been lessened after three years of peace. And of this tax money collected from these poverty-stricken people, the government spent last year on the army and navy, \$118,704,520; and on education, \$118,720.

The war with Russia brought to Japan so many hallelujahs and banquets from all parts of the world, that the Japanese were almost convinced that there was nothing that they could not do. It was natural that they should turn to industrial fields and seek to astonish the world as they had done in war. Companies were organized to exploit the resources of the islands; others to manufacture raw materials to be brought from China, others to take advantage of growing foreign business, and still others to push commerce into foreign lands. Millions were subscribed, and before the ink was dry on the papers of incorporation, a dividend was declared.

This artful dodge deceived the innocent lamb of Nippon, and he rushed to his little Wall street with his savings. The price of shares soared to the skies. Then came the world-shaking financial troubles. Copper, Japan's greatest mineral product, dropped to the bottom. Then came the silk disaster, and Japan's greatest domestic industry was paralyzed. The balance of trade in 1906 had run in Japan's favor and its people boasted that there was an export nation. Within a few months the exports dropped almost half.

The Bank of Japan pays a 12 per cent dividend, and is considered a thoroughly sound institution. The par value of its shares is 200 yen. A yen is equivalent to 50 cents in American money. In a few months the market value dropped from \$30 to \$28. The Tokyo Electric Railway stock, par value 50 yen, dropped from 106 to 55, and now municipalization of the property is in sight. The Osaka Spinning Company has never missed a dividend and it pays 50 per cent annually. Its shares, par 50 yen, fell from 126 to 78, in the face of the one-fifth dividend.

#### Lost Chinese Trade.

How foolish the payment of such dividends has been proved in the very case of this spinning company. The Japanese cotton spinning mills, of course, use foreign raw material. They have excellent mills and they have good labor at next to nothing, compared to the cost in American cotton mills. At one time they had built up a good trade in China, the greatest consumer of cotton among the nations. But the boom caused an effort to establish weaving on a larger scale in Japan and the small weavers were greatly encouraged. They bought the Japanese yarns at fancy prices and the spinners thereupon allowed their staple business in China to go by default. Now the East Indian yarns have supplanted the Japanese yarns in the Chinese market. The home market is dead and the Japanese spinners are making dividends have exhausted the treasury and ruin imminent.

Frenzied finance has same queer kinks in it in this part of the world. The Japanese business men seem to get at things from a different angle as they look on the world from their oblique eyes. The cotton spinners had a meeting and discussed the loss of the foreign business. Now, it has been the

fashion in Japan to bolster up by a subsidy any business too weak to stand alone. Japanese ships are subsidized, some of them profitably so. These people have seized on the idea of a subsidy as a cure for every commercial ill and the subsidized concerns are legion. So the cotton spinners decided to tax themselves for private subsidy in order to give a bounty on every pound of yarn shipped to a foreign market. This would, they said, permit them to sell below the market price.

#### Fallacy Soon Proved.

But this was taking the thing too far, and the scheme did not hold together long. One native newspaper said it was a case of "cutting the flesh of the thigh in order to eat," and that view appealed to the spinners when they were called on to pay their share of a bounty to be given to some other spinner to reward him for cutting down the price of their own product.

The spinning mills will have to close down if conditions are not righted at once. Silk reeling establishments are already closing, and the silk production probably will be curtailed next year. Thus far, the vast amount of silk work going on has kept the most of the people in employment, but as the people pay the bills through taxes, this is another case of cutting the flesh of the thigh to eat. It may help for a time, but the day of reckoning will come.

Among the masses of the people the prosperity caused by the unusual distribution of money during the boom is manifest. This is a point to be considered in reckoning Japan's fighting spirit. The nation has 1,000,000 men who would welcome a fight, but because of the samurai fighting spirit, but because as soldiers they have better clothing, better food and better pay than they could ever hope to have as workmen. The Japanese soldier fares not half as well as the American regular. The difference in the condition of the laboring classes of the two countries is forcibly illustrated at this point. The Japanese army to get into the army for the good pay—the recruiting officer in the United States has to beg men to enlist.

A people as poor as this cannot afford even one week of idleness. When the factories stop in Japan the word suffering does not go far enough—it means starvation.

Many of the wisest men in Japan believe it was a good thing that the boom burst so soon. If it had gone on for another 12 months it would have involved absolutely the entire capital of the country, and the wreck would have been complete. That the crash came before it was physically possible for the people to get their money up, has helped the situation. As most of the capital that was invested was borrowed abroad, the other nations are much interested.

But nevertheless, black as Japan's financial outlook is at this time, there is still faith. In the face of the panic and the government policy of taking over transportation properties at its own valuation whenever it gets good and ready, a British company has put up \$5,000,000 for an electric railway to be 33 miles long. The dismal future of the first great steel-making project in Japan has not deterred other ventures and a new steel company is about to be perfected with English money actually in sight.

No nation is more interested in Japan's commercial prosperity than the United States. Ours is the largest share of its foreign business, and the financial health of the two countries is closely connected. Japan has shared our monetary troubles, although infinitely less able to bear them and it is certainly to be hoped that she will share our returning prosperity. But as yet there is little hope of a speedy recovery, and the industrial situation in Japan is extremely gloomy. Private finances are strained. Public finances are in a tangle that is causing a storm of protest from every part of the Empire.

But that is another story. To feel the tragedy of the thing as a Japanese must feel it, one must imagine himself making postboard boxes for wages of 3 cents for a 16-hour day. Even the American imagination refuses to work for such wages.

### TAKE CROOK IN COSTUME

#### DETECTIVES MAKE ARREST ON STAGE OF THEATER.

#### Parisian Audience Fails to Realize That Struggle Is Not Part of the Play.

PARIS, April 11.—(Special.)—A curious and realistic scene occurred recently at the Odeon Theater during the performance of "Ranunculus." Just before the pelote tanguis scene in the second act, two policemen in plain clothes entered the theater and told M. Antoine, the manager, that they had come to arrest a dangerous criminal who was there at the moment. The man had been engaged as a "croupier" and the detectives, standing in the wings, recognized him as he went on the stage from the opposite side.

"We must arrest him at once," they said. "You can't stop my performance," protested M. Antoine, "and you can't go on the stage in those clothes; but, as you say there is danger of the man escaping you, I will do what I can for you if you will wait."

A few minutes later the detective, dressed in the picturesque Basque costume, went on the stage, laid hands on their man and, after a short struggle, handcuffed him, tied his feet together and carried him bodily off without any special excitement on the part of the audience, who imagined that what they had seen was merely an incident in the play.

### LEADS A DOUBLE LIFE

#### French Merchant in Provinces Head of Burglar Band.

PARIS, April 11.—(Special.)—The police of Bolain, near Lille, have arrested a band of burglars which was organized by a man named Heloir who, until his arrest, was believed to be a merchant of the highest respectability. It is impossible at present to say how many burglaries the band has committed during the last year, but the value of the goods stolen is believed to be over \$100,000.

A few days ago the police heard that four persons whom they suspected held meetings at the house of a respectable tradesman in Berry. The four were arrested, and confessed, adding that the merchant, Heloir, was the leader and organizer of the band.

### ERADICATE YELLOW FEVER IN TROPICS

#### Scientists Win Battle Against Scourge of Carribean Seacoasts.

### WORK OF UNITED STATES

#### Dr. Osler, of Oxford, Gives Full Credit to This Government for Its Remarkable Victory in Cuba.

LONDON, April 11.—(Special.)—A volume of evidence taken by the Royal commission on Yellow fever contains a remarkable account given to the commissioners by Dr. Osler, regius professor of medicine at Oxford University, of the methods by which medicine science has progressed in its battle against yellow fever. Dr. Osler, under examination by Sir William Church, observed that the story of yellow fever illustrated, perhaps, more satisfactorily than any other the remarkable way in which experiments, carefully devised and carried out, might not only influence our knowledge of the etiology of a disease, but might influence extensively the commercial relations of nations and save not only thousands of lives, but millions upon millions of dollars annually.

Yellow fever had been the great scourge of the regions round the Caribbean Sea, and my attempts had been made to find out the cause of the disease, but all had failed up to the year 1900, when a commission was sent to Havana by the United States Government, especially to investigate the cause of yellow fever. That commission recognized particularly the relations of the mosquito to the disease. The expedition, led by Dr. W. H. Henshaw, set out in a United States Army camp in Havana and they were among the most remarkable that had ever been made.

#### Work in Ever-Clean Camp.

The camp was composed of a certain number of immunes—that was to say, persons who were no longer susceptible to yellow fever, in consequence of having had it. In this camp, Professor Osler explained, a house was constructed with two compartments, divided from each other by a wire-mesh, into two compartments. Into one side of the hut 15 infected mosquitoes were placed. Men were selected, partly from the Army and partly from civilians, who had expressed and signed their willingness to submit themselves to experiments, and one or two of the medical men also volunteered.

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#### Stamped Out in Panama.

Dr. Osler added that the discovery of the relations of yellow fever with the mosquito, which was made in Panama Canal to be built. Without those two investigations the probability was that it could not be built, or, if built, would cost a tremendous sum of money. Now there are 30,000 whites on the Isthmus at work; of course, nearly all of these are non-immune. There has been practically no cases of yellow fever in Panama since the opening of the canal. It was not the yellow fever that killed the French to the same extent, there is no malaria.

Dr. Osler declared that there was nothing else in the whole development of the British nation that would have so much importance as the discovery of the mode of transmission of yellow fever, which will be occupied, and all this had come about through the experimental method and the experiment which was conducted in Panama. The investigation into the relation between the mosquito and man producing yellow fever would never have been thought of if it had not been for previous experiments on animals.

### WILL VISIT COPENHAGEN

#### English King and Queen Plan a Yachting Trip.

LONDON, April 11.—(Special.)—According to present arrangements, the King and Queen will proceed this month to Copenhagen on board the yacht Victoria and Albert, which vessel will afterward convey them through the Sound to Christiania. There is no truth in the report that their majesties are to visit Stockholm, which is an absurd fabrication, so foreign secretaries could not be received as state guests at any court during a period of deep mourning. The King and Queen are to stay at Copenhagen for three days, which will be occupied with a variety of official ceremonies and court entertainments. The King has promised to inspect the regiment of Danish Hussars, of which he is honorary Colonel. During their stay the King and Queen will pay a visit to her majesty's new residence on the Sound, near Klampenborg, the Villa Koldor.

A newspaper announces that the King has taken "the golf club to Biarritz," and that he will spend six mornings on the links. It so happens that the King is not a golfer. The only outdoor game played by King Edward is croquet, which he likes very much.

#### New Tiger-Killing Record.

CALCUTTA, April 11.—(Special.)—A record in tiger-shooting has been established by the feat of His Highness Nawab Miran Bahadur Khan Bahadur, heir-apparent of Bhopal. It is reported that he recently killed nine tigers in two days. Once in a single boat of a jungle four tigers appeared and were shot dead in five minutes, and on the second occasion five tigers fell to His Highness' rifle in one night.