

# Secretary Root's Speech

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Secretary Root, in his speech before the American International Law Society, declared that there was no cause of war with Japan because of the action of San Francisco regarding the Japanese in the schools. Secretary Root went into the subject thoroughly and took up the details of the treaty with Japan and the position of San Francisco.

In conclusion Mr. Root said: "In the distribution of powers under our composite system of government the people of San Francisco had three sets of interests committed to three different sets of officers—their special interest as citizens of the principal city and commercial port of the Pacific coast, represented by the city government of San Francisco; their interest in common with all the people of the state of California represented by the governor and legislature at Sacramento; and their interests in common with all the people of the United States represented by the national government at Washington. Each one of these three different governmental agencies had authority to do certain things relating to the treatment of Japanese residents in San Francisco. These three interests could not be really in conflict; for the best interest of the whole country is always the true interest of every state and city and the protection of the interests of every locality in the country is always the true interest of the nation. There was, however, a supposed or apparent clashing of interests, and, to do away with this, conference, communication, comparison of views, explanation of policy and purpose were necessary. Many thoughtless and some mischievous persons have spoken and written regarding these conferences and communications as if they were the parleying and compromise of enemies. On the contrary, they were an example of the way in which the public business ought always to be conducted; so that the different officers respectively charged with the performance of duties affecting the same subject matter may work together in furtherance of the same public policy and with a common purpose for the good of the whole country and every part of the country. Such a concert of action with such a purpose was established by the conferences and communications between the national authorities of California and San Francisco which followed the passage of the board of education resolution. "There was one great and serious question underlying the whole subject which made all questions of construction and of scope and of effect

of the treaty itself—all questions as to whether the claims of Japan were well founded or not; all questions as to whether the resolution of the school board was valid or not—seem temporary and comparatively unimportant. It was not a question of war with Japan. All the foolish talk about war was purely sensational and imaginative. There was never even friction between the two governments. The question was, What state of feeling would be created between the great body of the people of the United States and the great body of the people of Japan as a result of the treatment given to the Japanese in this country?

"What was to be the effect upon that proud, sensitive, highly civilized people across the Pacific, of the discourtesy, insult, imputations of inferiority and abuse aimed at them in the columns of the American newspapers and from the platforms of American public meetings? What would be the effect upon our own people of the responses that natural resentment for such treatment would elicit from the Japanese?"

"The first article of the first treaty Japan ever made with a western power provided:

"There shall be a perfect, permanent and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part, and the empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places."

"Under that treaty, which bore the signature of Matthew Calbraith Perry, we introduced Japan to the world of western civilization. We had always been proud of her wonderful development—proud of the genius of the race that in a single generation adapted an ancient feudal system of the far east to the most advanced standards of modern Europe and America. The friendship between the two nations had been peculiar and close. Was the declara-

tion of that treaty to be set aside? At Kurihama, in Japan, stands a monument to Commodore Perry, raised by the Japanese in grateful appreciation, upon the site where he landed and opened negotiations for the treaty. Was that monument henceforth to represent dislike and resentment? Were the two peoples to face each other across the Pacific in future years with angry and resentful feelings. All this was inevitable if the process which seemed to have begun was to continue, and the government of the United States looked with the greatest solicitude upon the possibility that the process might continue.

"It is hard for democracy to learn the responsibilities of its power; but the people now, not governments, make friendship or dislike, sympathy or discord, peace or war, between nations. In this modern day, through the columns of the myriad press and messages flashing over countless wires, multitude calls to multitude across boundaries and oceans in courtesy or insult, in amity or in defiance. Foreign officers and ambassadors and ministers no longer keep or break the peace, but the conduct of each people toward every other. The people who permit themselves to treat the people of other countries with discourtesy and insult are surely sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind, for a world of sullen and revengeful hatred can never be a world of peace. Against such a feeling treaties are waste paper, and diplomacy the empty routine of idle form. The great question which overshadowed all discussion of the treaty of 1854 was the question: Are the people of the United States about to break friendship with the people of Japan? That question, I believe, has been happily answered in the negative."

### Have New Awning.

Lockhart & Ford have made quite an improvement in their grocery store by putting up a new awning.

J. A. Luse, editor of the Sun, has returned from an extended trip to San Francisco on business.

# WANT ADS

FOR RENT.—Office rooms. Apply to I. S. Kaufman. 3-20-tf

WANTED.—A dishwasher and two waiters for Hotel Oregon. 4-11-tf

WANTED.—At North Bend hotel immediately, a dining room girl. 4-16-tf

WANTED.—A girl at the Palm, C street, between Broadway and Second. 4-21-3t

WANTED.—Men to work in sawmill, wages \$2 a day and upward. Simpson Lumber Co. 8-24-tf

WANTED.—A strong woman or girl to care for elderly lady. Apply to Mrs. H. Sengstacken. 4-21-3t

NOTICE.—Bids will be received for papering and painting my house. Mrs. Agnes Huthinson, Marshfield. 3-21-tf

FOR SALE.—Good paying restaurant, good location, two year lease, easy terms. Apply North Bend News Co. 4-9-1t

WANTED TO BUY.—A second hand roller top desk. Anyone having a desk to sell address L. W., care Times office. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE.—Open launch without engine; is 18 feet long, has 4-foot beam and is in perfect condition. Price \$150. Address Box 32. 4-20-6t

MUSIC.—Secure the Irish Orchestra for high grade music on any occasion. McDerby, conductor and violin instructor, Marshfield, Ore 1-29-tf

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—House of seven rooms and bathroom for rent. Apply between 10 and 12 a. m. George Moir, South Marshfield. 4-13-tf

WANTED.—Clerical position by young man who has had four years' experience in timekeeping and office work. Address C. H. L., Box 146. 4-23-4t

FOR SALE.—40 acres commanding quarter mile of water front on ship channel on Coos Bay at a bargain. See, Title Guarantee & Abstract Co. 2-5-tf

WE HAVE for sale about one hundred and twenty acres of timber on the peninsula near Bangor. Must be taken at once. I. S. Kaufman & Co. 4-21-3t

FOR RENT.—One large front room with stove, well furnished, \$10 per month; two smaller rooms up stairs, \$7 per month; electric lights. Mrs. C. A. Metlin, I St., South Marshfield. 4-13-tf

### FLOUR GOES UP.

Local Price of Commodity Raises Thirty Cents a Barrel. Flour took a jump yesterday of 30 cents a barrel, making the best grade selling at \$1.50 retail and increasing the price on other grades five cents a sack.

# Front Street

SEE US FOR

Front Street Business Property We Have Something That Will Interest You

Title Guarantee & Abstract Co., Henry Sengstacken, Manager

Commencing May 1st the subscription price of

## The Coos Bay Monthly

will be advanced to

**\$1.50 A YEAR**  
**15c. A COPY**

This is made necessary by the increasing cost of nearly everything used in the production of the magazine : : : :

Subscriptions received before the end of this month will be accepted at the old rate of \$1.00 a year, but none will be taken at that rate after April 3 : : : :

Coos Bay Publishing Co.

Front Street - - - - - Marshfield

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Office fixtures a specialty. Store Fronts, Counters, Shelving. Let us work out your plans. See us before building.

Shop opposite Bear's Livery Stable, North Front Street

## DO AWAY WITH DIRTY FINGERS

Why should you be bothered with the old fashioned pen when you can buy one of the Dr. Faber self filling pens here? We have the largest stock of fountain pens ever seen on the Bay.

NORTON & HANSEN

### Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.— Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, March 16th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, Charles J. Van Zile, of North Bend, county of Coos, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7889, for the purchase of the southeast quarter of section No. 12 in township No. 26 south, range No. 12 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the county clerk and clerk of county court, Coos county, Oregon, at his office at Coquille, Oregon, on Friday the 7th day of June, 1907.

He names as witnesses William H. Morgan, of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon, George M. Sells, of North Bend, Coos county, Oregon, Earl Schrimsher, of North Bend, Coos county, Oregon, George D. Mandigo, of North Bend, Coos county, Oregon, Walter A. Haring, of North Bend, Coos county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of June, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

# Save Your Money And Buy in The Right Place The Flanagan Estate

will offer to the public about May 1st that choice piece of land lying between Bunker Hill Addition to Marshfield and Coal Bank Inlet

This is without doubt the very best piece of unplatted land left on Coos Bay. It will be platted and put on sale on or about the above date at prices that are right and easy terms.

# FOR SALE

Campbell's Wood and Coal Yard.

Four of the finest waterfront lots in Marshfield.

Paying business.

Good reason for selling.

D. D. Campbell

**Dr. Bancroft**  
Eye and nerve specialist will be in his Marshfield office, room E Rogers' Building, on and after April 28, 1907.  
April 19, 20 and 21 at Coquille.  
April 22, 23 and 24 at Bandon.  
April 26, 27 and 28 at Myrtle Point.