# CAMPUS DAY AT UNIVERSITY

## Students Get Down to Work *and* Fun at Washington College—Picnickers Gather in Woods and Axe Men Get Busy With Obstructing Underbrush

IMPROVING THE ROAD.

REVIVING AN AXE MAN

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

IN blue shirts, khaki trousers and cruisers' boots, armed with axes, saws, spades and shovels, the faculty and students of the University of Washington celebrated, on Friday, May 8, what is known as "Campus day."

For five years, beginning in 1904, this day has been observed each spring, and perhaps no other holiday in the whole calendar of college events is hailed with more universal joy by the student body and certainly no other unique custom has found observance in the traditional fete days of university life in America. The old and long-established eastern colleges each have many days which have been observed since the time of the oldest alumnus, but long ago their campuses have become places of carefully cultivated beauty. Not so with the Washington campus; there are yet to be found acres of tangled underbrush, ragged lake front, fallen trees and undrained marshes.

To such places as these have the workers on Campus day very effectively turned their united efforts, with the result that now more than one rustic path winds down to the lake front, along which on sunny afternoons the pretty co-eds and their devoted lovers wander lazily, or where the cross-country runners, in abbreviated costume, may trot unblushingly.

### Campus Day Changes.

Each year a particular portion of the campus receives the combined attention of several hundred men, and by nightfall on Campus day the locality is so much changed that an old alumnus would wonder whether he were really at home in the same old woods or not.

Not the least attractive feature of Campus day is the outdoor luncheon served to the workers by their admiring assistants, the pretty co-eds. For days before the co-eds are busy baking and brewing, or, to be more exact, are making flying visits to the neighborhood groceries and bake shops. On the morning of Campus day, in pink sunbonnets and fetching little aprons, they appear on the campus with baskets of luncheon to be served at high noon. All morning the pink sunbonnets work industriously, and by the time the boys in the blue shirts come trooping in at the sound of the dinner-horn, there, on long tables in the form of a "W," is the real thing in the way of a college feed. The men sit at the big "W" and the co-eds wait on the table. Such a feast of beans, brown bread, sandwiches and pies as those boys consume!

Besides serving the luncheon the girls carry water all day to the squads of workers about the campus. Several pretty romances may yet grow out of a smile and a tin cup which some co-ed presented to a perspiring timber-cutter on last Friday.

In one quarter of the campus the girls maintain a Red Cross hospital, in case of accidents in the field. Consequently, as there are no restrictions as to how serious an injury must be to admit a man to the hospital, the volunteer nurses have their hands full binding up scratches and nursing remarkably cheerful patients throughout the day.

In the evening the wearers of the blue shirts and the pink sunbonnets gather in the big gymnasium for an old-fashioned barn dance, and to the tune of "Turkey in the Straw" the quondom woodsmen frolic until midnight, the hour when a far-seeing management provides that the lights go out in the gym.

The idea of the Washington Campus day was suggested originally by the work of the Berkeley students on what they call Labor day. But as this occasion for work on the Berkeley campus occurs only on February 29, Washington is fast outdistancing Berkeley in a number of observances.

To facilitate concerted action on Campus day the students and faculty are organized according to military divisions.

Before part of the campus was cleared for the exposition grounds, there were altogether about 10 miles of trails running through the campus, all of which had been cut by the students on Campus day, and most of these were the result of the first year's work. The second year quaint rustic bridges were built over several small streams. That same day the men from the mining department blasted the stumps from the wonderful natural amphitheatre which is one of the remarkable features of the Washington campus. On the third Campus day the students possessed themselves of a piledriver and a scow and cleared the lake shore for the new university boathouse and built a new grandstand fo[illegible] athletic field. Last year they worked on the racetrack and continued the work of cutting trails through the woods.

This year, since the southwestern part of the campus has all been turned over to the exposition, the college men gave their attention to the northern portion. Here there are three large canyons cutting through a section hitherto unopened, and along these canyons the entire work of Friday was devoted. Corresponding to the trails in other parts of the grounds today there are three new paths running north from the Administration building, where formerly the campus had been an impenetrable mass of underbrush.

The ceremonies on Campus day are always participated in by the board of control, the president and prominent men outside the university. Professor E. S. Meany, properly known as the father of Campus day, and a man who has done the most toward making the day a permanent institution at the university, is always in the lead in the active work. All day his tall figure, in jaunty outing costume, may be seen passing from one division to another, directing and encouraging the work. No Campus day would be half a success without him, and truly no one else enjoys the day half as much as Professor Meany. After luncheon he always addresses the workers and offers his praise and speaks of his plans for the future.

Other prominent speakers on Friday were Joel N. Johansen, first holder of a Rhodes scholarship from Washington, and now a member of the university faculty, who talked on "The Value of Traditions at Oxford." His address was followed by that of ex-Senator John L. Wilson on "The University and the State." An address was also made in the interests of the A. Y. P. and its connection with the university by A. S. Kerry, vice-president of the exposition.

# JAPAN'S DIPLOMATIC PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

## Hobson Tells of the Ways of the Little Brown Men Which are as Dark as Those of the Famous Heathen Chinee—Their Shallow Pretense of Friendship

(By Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson.)

JAPAN'S diplomatic preparations for war with America are being completed along with naval and military preparations.

The tremendous advantages gained by the Anglo-Japanese alliance are obvious. If the British did not proceed further than the mobilization of their fleet in Europe, remaining within the bounds from which they could retire, and proclaim that the mobilization was for the benefit of Europe, even then the result would be greatly to the advantage of Japan as causing anxiety on the Atlantic seabord of America, and the retention of the fleet or part of it in the Atlantic, thus facilitating Japanese control of the sea in the Pacific. Already in reply to our assembly a fleet of 16 battleships, the British have begun the assembling of a fleet of 26 battleships and the press up and down the Atlantic and gulf seaboard has already begun to protest against the approaching departure of our fleet for the Pacific.

We are not justified, however, in assuming that the British will confine themselves simply to the mobilization of their squadrons. We must assume on the contrary that they will fulfill the solemn pledges of their treaty and join the Japanese in the prosecution of war against America, and we cannot fail to note the recent activities at Esquimault where the British would furnish a naval base, for operations on the Pacific coast. This transforms the whole face of the Japanese crisis. With the great naval base at Hongkong, added to the developing basis in Formosa and Port Arthur and the four great bases in Japan proper, and with the British Pacific fleet combined with the Japanese navy the control of the Pacific ocean is assured to the allies along with the control of the Atlantic. Our fleet only has to choose between two fleets, both greatly superior, as to which it will engage. Since the invasion of America will come from the Pacific, the allied fleets in the Pacific should be the choice and the Atlantic and gulf coasts must be left absolutely exposed until we can build a fleet in the Atlantic to match the British and a fleet in the Pacific to match the Japanese means war with Great Britain also, and that such war will see our flag swept from the ocean and see America ground down by the hordes from India, China and Japan, the swarm pouring over the Pacific slope, and across Canada, with the British bases of Esquimault in the Pacific and Halifax in the Atlantic from which to organize the expeditions of invasion from the north.

America's very life is at stake, and the crushing of America would mean the yellow men's conquest of Europe from the Atlantic. The question vitally affects the course of the world.

It must be clear to any student that, with the yellow man capable of developing into the best soldier in the world, capable of enduring hardships and fatigues impossible with the white man, the white race cannot hope to meet the yellow race numbering three to one in a struggle on land. On the other hand the great endurance of the yellow man goes with a low standard of life, in conditions of poverty and want. With less wealth and resources so that, for a time at least, the yellow race can not compete with the white race on the sea where power demands wealth and not number of men.

Thus the safety of the white race is wrapped up in the control of the ocean.

When it is realized that America controls about one half of the entire banking power of the world, an index of naval possibilities, and is steadily gaining an even larger proportion, it will be seen that she must be looked to as the ultimate bulwark of the white race in its struggle with the yellow race for control of the ocean. Further, the yellow race is now gravitating eastward, across the Pacific, and after crossing America would choose the route across the Atlantic to Europe, rather than the land route by Asia. America is thus the immediate buffer for the whole white race. The world can not but view with alarm the spectacle of the greatest naval power of the white race, lending itself to the yellow race to give that race the one advantage upon which the white race must depend for its existence, the advantage in ships, with which to break down the nation that constitutes the white man's breastworks.

We have read of "Holy Alliances" in history. We now behold an unholy alliance. The British joining the Japanese against America is nothing short of treason to the white race.

National peril has been uppermost in the minds of European nations so long that the annihilation of space and the bringing of the yellow race to their doors does not yet produce the feeling of race peril. The nations of the white race have antagonized each other so long that they see in the rise of Japan an opportunity to gain an advantage over a rival white nation, rather than a common peril for all white nations. It is now common knowledge that the thousands of Chinese students returning from instruction in Japan, already reaching nearly half a million of Chinese pupils in China are teaching a common hatred of the foreigner. This came out in the propaganda during the boycott of American goods. The yellow man's house is fast becoming united, while the white man's house is divided within itself. Of course, in the end the common peril will be appreciated, and then the nations of the white race will come together, but infinite harm may be done in the meanwhile, and union might come too late. Such a common danger apparently will be necessary to bring their brother nations together. It required common family peril to produce the united clan. It required common clan peril to produce the united tribe; it required common tribe peril to produce the united nation, it may require a common national peril to produce the united race. During this process of evolving the larger aggregations, vast suffering and sacrifice were entailed, kindred families, clans, tribes, perished by the sword at each other's hands. It is the part of higher intelligence to avert similar sufferings on a vast scale. With a united front and in control of the ocean, the white race could check the militarization of China by Japan, striking at the root of the danger and could limit the coming war zone, and upon the lines of American institutions, recognizing the equal rights of others, could ultimately bring about the reconciliation of the races in a united brotherhood of man. But the day of this brotherhood is far away. The day of the united white race is likewise far away. Ours is still the day of the divided nations. Japan has been able to enlist other European nations besides the British, in her diplomatic preparations for war with America.

### Prestige of Victory.

The prestige of victory and the possession of power have given the Japanese a great leverage upon the nations of Europe that have ambition in the far east, and she has been able to handle these nations as she pleased:

From the British she wished a hard and fast alliance to insure control of the sea. A hard and fast alliance she got. From the French, the bankers, she wishes money and money she is getting. A new convention has been arranged with France, the net effect of which is to cause millions of French capital to pour into Japan; these millions are going into various avenues, but they will all lead directly or indirectly to swell and buttress the Japanese war chest. From the Russians she wishes relief from embarrassment in Manchuria; a new convention with Russia provides against this embarrassment.

The inducements that Japan gives to secure these treaties are not difficult to understand.

The building of the Panama canal by America and her demand for the open-door policy in China, measures intended to be, which would surely be, of great advantage to all nations, are taken as the ground for alarm. Japan doubtless represents, in effect, to the European powers that when the canal is completed, with an open-door policy, the other nations could not compete with America, and she calls upon them to join her to throw America out of the Pacific and to divide China into "spheres of influence" promising to the British a preponderance in the Yangtse valley, which they have coveted for 50 years, promising to France preponderance in the southwestern provinces, bordering on the French colony of Cochin-China, and to Russia preponderance in parts of Manchuria. Of course, these features are carefully guarded and only conventional clauses of the conventions are made public, clauses really intended to throw America and the public of the world off guard. Take the convention of France, for instance, in which the two powers agree to uphold the other's "rights" in "adjacent region." This sounds natural and harmless, but it becomes known, particularly in the far east, that the agreement was that France could occupy Yuiman, Kuangtung and Knangsi, important provinces of China in the southwest, and that Japan could occupy Korea, Chili, Manchuria, Shantung and Fukien.

It will be noted that the Fukien province is far down across from Formosa and that these other provinces are coast provinces and taken in connection with the Liaotung peninsula, which Japan already controls from Port Arthur, they practically give Japan control of the coast line of China and consequently of Chinese relations with the outside world. It will be noticed also that this list includes Chili, the province that gives access to and control over Pekin, and consequently over the Chinese government, and it is in this province of Chili that under Japanese direction, the viceroy has organized a great standing army, up to date in every way, estimated as already numbering over 70,000 men. It will also be noted that the list includes the peninsular province of Shantung on which the German colony of Kio Ghao is situated, and over which Germany has long cherished designs of control.

It is understood that the conditions with France were made with the knowledge and full consent of Great Britain and Russia. It is clear, therefore, that the four powers, Japan, Great Britain, France and Russia have a full understanding, that provides for the elimination of America and Germany from the far east and for the division of China among themselves. It has all been brought about by Japanese diplomacy and will work into Japan's hands. With the anti-white propaganda being developed throughout China by Japanese efforts, it ought to be clear to anyone that it would not be long after the division of China when the white nations participating would be eliminated in turn, probably France first and Great Britain last. But with the selfish bait of spoils in China, Japan has led these three great European nations to cooperate with her, against Americans in the first great move by Japan toward gaining for herself the control of the Pacific and for the yellow man the supremacy of the world. In order to clinch this cooperation, and precipitate the issue, the empress dowager of China has been forced to announce that she will abdicate at the approaching Chinese New Year, and Tokio dispatches announce that the emperor of China is imbecile. Shortly after the emperor of Korea had been forced to abdicate, Japan standing upon the prostrate form of that helpless country, served notice upon the world that with the approaching abdication of the empress dowager there are likely to be disturbances in China that may require Japanese occupation of that empire similar to the occupation of Korea. In line with this announcement the base at Port Arthur has been rapidly put in readiness for naval and military operations, and Japan is evidently planning early moves, which are expected to arouse the opposition of America and precipitate the conflict, unless it can be precipitated for some plausible pretext in the meanwhile, a pretext that would not alienate the public sentiment of Europe and check the cooperation of the European governments.

The fact has been brought out that Japanese preparations for war with America, naval, military and diplomatic have reached an advanced stage. Something further remains, however, before Japan, can actually inaugurate hostilities. She must create an anti-American feeling among the masses of Japan, to insure popular support in the prosecution of war, and she must find some plausible pretext to excuse her in the eyes of the world.

The great agent for such purposes is the press, and for these purposes the Japanese government has utilized the press of Japan and, with the aid of her allies, the press of the world, with wonderful success.

This task is a difficult one. It is generally known throughout Japan and the world that America first opened up Japan and never fired a gun but left Japan unmolested, and that we have been her staunchest friend ever since. Not long after the opening up, during the disturbances that accompanied the last days of the shogunate, the Straits of Shimonosiki were closed to foreign commerce, which led to the first naval demonstration and bombardment by Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and America, ending in the exaction of $3,000,000 for the Japanese government, the money being divided equally among the four powers. The other powers took their quotas and used them up. America's quota was sent on, $750,000. By the usages of the world and the example of the other powers, it was ours, but we never touched it. In due time by a unanimous vote of the American congress, we voluntarily returned the last dollar to the Japanese government.

It is generally known that America was among the foremost western nations to abolish the principle of extra territorial jurisdiction in Japan and thus to place Japan on an equality with the other great civilized nations.

It is generally known that during the war with Russia, American sympathy was with Japan and was a substantial assistance in floating Japanese war loans.

The task of persuading the Japanese people that America had suddenly turned against her old friend, was therefore a difficult and delicate one. The Japanese government applied itself to the task with great adroitness. When popular protest ran high in Japan against the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth, the cue was given to the press and America was held responsible for the failure to receive the expected war indemnity. A propaganda was carried on similar to that which followed the war with China, when, in preparing the masses for the coming war with Russia, the press cried out against that country as having despoiled them of the fruits of their victory. The Japanese press, after the return of the envoys from Portsmouth, cried out that America, once their friend, had turned upon them and had deprived them of the fruits of their victory. Such is the universal belief for our gracious efforts that brought the bloody war to a close, insuring as it did incalculable advantages to Japan along with the restoration of the peace of the world.

Since then every possible incident, no matter how trivial, has been seized upon and grossly exaggerated to stir up the hatred of the Japanese people against America. No attention has been paid by the Japanese press to the stringent measures inaugurated against Japanese immigrants to other countries. As a matter of fact, the British colonies in South Africa, Australia and New Zealand have been ten times as stringent as we have been in America. It would have been more consistent for the press of Japan to proclaim that the British were their enemies. Japanese have been excluded from Australia, a Japanese cannot enter that country without giving bond that he will leave within a limited time, and while in the country he cannot send his children to Australian schools, from which Japanese are entirely excluded. Yet such serious impositions have passed without comment in Japan. In the recent disturbances in British Columbia, where a shipload of Japanese was deported, where in Vancouver without any abnormal conditions the best citizens of the place joined by 100 British soldiers attacked the Japanese quarters and over 50 Japanese houses were either partly or wholly desroyed and a Japanese subject was killed. Almost no comment was made in Japan except in excusing the British and palliating the offenses.

The Japanese government made a plausible request that the city restore the houses. The mayor refused, and the Japan government said nothing. What a contrast in San Francisco where conditions were abnormal, when the property of Americans and other nationalities was injured by the struggles of union and nonunion laborers, and many lives were sacrificed. The injury to Japanese property was only trivial. Altogether it amounted to only a few hundred dollars, unattended by injury to any Japanese subject.

In the famous bath house incident, it is estimated that the injury to Japanese property amounted to $6; in that famous green house incident in Oakland, the injury amounted to $1, the breaking of a window pane. And yet these trivial incidents were seized upon by the Japanese press to inflame the Japanese people to bring forth mass meetings, and thundering demands upon our government. The press of England and to a lesser degree the press of France echoed the press of Japan, trying to have it appear that a fierce race hatred had sprung up in America against the Japanese.

The San Francisco school incident, however, was the one most exploited, for it served the double purpose of arousing anger among the Japanese masses and of creating an impression in Europe that would justify Japan in taking stern measures for redress.

In the press of Europe there was a clearly visible effort of Anglo-Japanese inspiration to produce the impression that the United States was violating the obligations of the treaty of 1894, whereas, there is nothing in that treaty whatsoever that could be construed to require America to insist upon the free education of Japanese children living in the various states. There is infinitely less ground for complaint than there is against the British, who have made no effort to prevent Australia from enforcing her law that absolutely forbids Japanese from attending the public schools. The reason why the treaty was invoked is evident. The violation of treaty obligations is one of the causes assigned in international law as justifying war.

### America Paid No Attention.

America paid no attention when California many years ago adopted a law that the school boards could provide separate schools for pupils of Mongolian race; the country paid no attention when the law was applied to the Chinese when they swarmed in, and no attention was paid when, with the swarming of the Japanese, the law was applied to them also. From the first, the matter has been properly regarded in America as a purely local one. Furthermore, the California law is clearly a wise one. When people are so far apart that they differ in color, it is certain they will differ widely in their habits and their standards, and cannot be congenial in intimate association. Nature has set her seal of abhorrence upon the mingling of blood of types so divergent. No good purpose can be served by forcing people of different color into each other's society. The effect is not marked when there are comparatively few of one color, but the universal experience of mankind demonstrates the wisdom of separating the colors when both are numerous. Just when the point is reached where separation becomes advisable, is clearly a matter for each locality to settle for itself. Great numbers of Japanese were pouring into San Francisco and the numbers in the public schools were showing signs of similar increase. Furthermore the Japanese pupils were older than the American pupils and anyone who has been to Japan knows how loose the standard of morals is. There is no question that action looking to separation in the schools of mixed sexes was to be expected before the actual numbers of Japanese pupils would appear to require the action. This is no imputation of self righteousness, when it is pointed out that the Teuton standard of morals is on a different plan from the Japanese and the participation of the best citizens of Vancouver in the destruction of Japanese houses, was in a measure, an outburst of the old spirit of Puritanism against the presence of the looser morals of the Japanese quarter. The British, in their unholy alliance with the Japanese, may as well take account of forces that are deeper and stronger than the ties of a treaty of expediency to promote "immediate interest." Japanese in large numbers will be no more welcome in Canada, than in Australia, and the United States. The use of Canada as a base of invasion of the United States by Asiatics might not prove as harmonious as Anglo-Japanese plans contemplate.

While the school incident in San Francisco was treated as a local affair of no general interest and was practically ignored by the press of the United States, it was seized upon by the British and Japanese press and exploited to the limit. The English press resounded with condemnation of the gross violation by America of the "treaty rights" of Japan, of the wanton manner in which America was subjecting the allies of the British to indignities, treating as an inferior race the nation that had given proof of the highest civilization and along with the condemnation of America came the praises of the Japanese and the self control they were displaying under great provocation.

The Japanese press with one voice denounced the Americans as having turned against them, having engendered a violent race hatred, which was taking the form of unrestrained attacks upon Japanese citizens finally by official action, persecuting the little Japanese children, turning them out of school, denying them an opportunity for education; the Japanese would not indefinitely submit to being "treated as an inferior race;" a "Japanese treaty was not the fit object for the waste paper basket;" "America would learn that the Japanese navy was not maintained as an ornament;" the American government was corrupt from top to bottom, in the cities, in the states, and in Washington, and the whole country needed to be conquered and "given a king;" America is very rich, the Americans were commercial at all times, their naval officers were social stars but were devoid of patriotism, and lacking in efficiency and would give up immediately before Japanese patriots.

There could not have been a more carefully planned campaign to stir up the anger, hatred and cupidity of a people to fire them for war.

Of course the Japanese government "deplored" the unfortunate state of affairs. It wishes to appear "correct" before the eyes of the world, and, while actually bringing about the anti-American propaganda, it tried to escape responsibility by laying it on the "yellow press" of Japan, inspired by the "party of opposition." It is singular how the "yellow press" and the "party of opposition" do not appear in any other international incidents, like the one at Vancouver or those in Australia. It is singular how in every other matter of foreign policy the whole press and all parties in Japan are with the government. Indeed, Japan has set an example to the world of the cooperation of the press with the government. In all the course of the war, there was not a thing published, as far as could be detected, without the consent and wish of the government. The government control of the press in Japan is absolute. In fact, the control of every other activity of the nation is absolute. Japan is an oriental autocracy, an absolutism, such as the white man has never known. The emperor has come from the sun. A good Japanese cannot look upon him. The virtues of the emperor won all the victories. The central government has its hand upon every form of business. The merchants of America and Europe need never think they are to have simply the competition of Japanese merchants. They must meet the competition of the Japanese government. It is the Japanese government, and not the legitimate competition of Japanese merchants that is driving foreign commerce and particularly American commerce, out of Korea and Manchuria, and is driving American commerce out of China proper. In the light of the true conditions it is almost ridiculous for the Japanese government to lay the anti-American propaganda upon a "yellow press" in the hands of "the opposition."

The propaganda in Japan was for the purpose of firing the masses of the Japanese for war, and the propaganda in Europe was for the purpose of justifying Japan in the eyes of the world.

They were part of the Anglo-Japanese war preparations and the energy with which they were pushed showed the advanced stages of these preparations. The crisis through which we passed and are now passing is shown by the way in which the California incidents were seized upon to embarrass and humiliate our government. The government of no free people in the history of the world has been so humiliated by a foreign power. It was only by wisely accepting the most abject humiliation that our government has been able therefore to avert a disastrous war for which we are utterly unprepared, and for which the Japanese and their allies have completed all the preparations.

## ITALIAN CHEAP LIVING.

### Railroad Laborers Able to Get Along on Less Than $10 a Month.

That Italian laborers save more money at the same wages than any other European immigrants is a statement made in a report of the department of commerce and labor. The reason is easily found.

A great majority of the unskilled laborers in this country are employed in railroad construction and similar undertakings, which are usually carried on where there are no accommodations for boarding and lodging the men. The boarding camp thus becomes essential to the contracting company.

In the case of men of all nationalities except the Italians a fixed charge is made for the boarding and lodging of each man. The Italians, however, insist on buying and cooking their own food.

Investigation of the records of a contracting company employing many laborers showed that the actual cost to the company of groceries, provisions and payment for cooks, waiters, fuel, light, etc., at its boarding camps was 19 cents a meal, or $2.99 a week for each man. The men were charged $18 a month for board and lodging.

The Italians at the camps of the same company lived mostly on macaroni, sausage, cheese, sardines and bread, macaroni and bread being the staples and the others used very sparingly. The average monthly expense of each laborer was as follows: Twenty-five one and one half pound loves of bread at 8 cents, $2; 30 pounds of macaroni at 7 cents, $2.10; sausage, sardines and cheese, $1.50; lard, 90 cents.

Most of the Italians in addition to that amount spent an average of $3 a month for beer, cheap cigars and tobacco, which with the expense of $1 a month for shanty rent brought the total of living up to about $10 a month.

An examination of the records of three railroad systems in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey for 1905 and 1906 gives accurate figures on the earnings and cost of living of large numbers of Italians under the usual commissary system. The average earnings for a representative month in 1906 for 89 gangs, numbering 1,530 men, were $37.07. The cost of all food was $5.30, and shanty rent and sundries, $1.49, or a total of $6.79, leaving a surplus of $30.28.

These figures furnish one of the most potent explanations of the great amount of money sent by postoffice orders to Italy. In 1906 the amount sent to all countries was $62,435,343, and of this $36,798,562, or 58.9 per cent, went to Italy and the Slavic countries.

The total amount sent to Italy was $16,239,134, against $20,559,428 to Russia and Austria-Hungary, which countries have twice as many representatives in the United States as Italy.