

# THE YELLOW PERIL AND MEXICO: JAPAN CLAIMS BLOOD RELATIONSHIP

Professor Ferrero Calls Attention to Japanese Belief.

The Resemblance of Asiatics to Aboriginal Indians.

PROFESSOR GUGLIELMO FERRERO, the distinguished Italian historian, has published an article calling attention to the assertions that the Japanese intend to secure a foothold in Mexico and Spanish American countries and declares that the Japanese will use their supposed relationship to the aboriginal races of these countries as a pretext for establishing an entente cordiale. He says:

A few years ago the emperor of Japan sent to Porfirio Diaz, then president of the Mexican republic, a dispatch in which he hailed Diaz as the head of the sister state of Japan—that is to say, a country peopled by the same race.

This declaration will appear to many people absurd. Most people in Europe imagine that both the Americas are entirely populated by the descendants of Europeans who have immigrated there during the past four centuries. This belief is only partly true. The populations which were living in America at the time of the discovery have not entirely disappeared. Perhaps the wild Indians, of whom we hear in our romances, are becoming extinct in the United States, and the most flourishing and prosperous part of the Argentine Republic is almost entirely peopled by the descendants of Europeans. But even in the Argentine we find a large element of the ancient population, which becomes more and more numerous as we go inland from the Asiatic seaboard. In Chile the laboring classes are very largely composed of descend-



GROUP OF MEXICAN PEONS—FACIAL CHARACTERISTICS ARE ASIATIC.

anted by an immense ocean at a period when navigation must have been still very primitive. The resemblance between the architecture of the ancient civilized races of Mexico and that of Japan has often been pointed out.

These Japanese theories have a certain practical bearing. Everybody knows that the Japanese are not disposed to let European profit alone by the prodigious development of the two Americas. For a long time they have been endeavoring to establish themselves as settlers along the whole Pacific coast of America from Chile to California.

The difficulties which they have encountered, especially in California and the United States, are well known. The United States has adopted toward the yellow race a policy of resistance



MAYA MONOLITH AT COPAN, HONDURAS. THE CARVED HEAD SEEMS ASIATIC.

and exclusion, against which Japan is struggling energetically, especially since her last war. On several occasions after the Russian-Japanese war the federal government at Washington had to consider protests made by the Japanese government against laws passed by the state of California. The Washington government found itself in the embarrassing position of being responsible for the acts of a state which it could not prevent or change.

The practical importance of these ethnological theories, however vague and uncertain they may appear, must be considered from the point of view of this controversy between the two governments, which may one day become grave. Reports have been current recently that Japan and Mexico were planning an alliance and that Mexico would open to Japanese immigration certain territories upon its frontier. It would be difficult to say how much truth there was in these reports; but, true or false, they are none the less signs of an unmistakable political tendency.

GENERAL RUJETA AND ADMIRAL TOGO SHOW A FAMILY LIKENESS.

ants of the ancient aborigines. The latter are also very numerous in several states of Brazil, and it is very important to remember that they form a great majority of the population of Mexico, where the descendants of Europeans have hitherto constituted a kind of dominating aristocracy.

To what race do these populations belong which have resisted with so much vigor European conquest and immigration? It is not necessary to be a learned anthropologist to find in them a certain resemblance to the Japanese. I shall never forget the impression produced on me at Uspallata, in the Andes mountains, by the men who came to take the mail from the Argentine Republic across the colossal mountain range into Chile. At that time the trains were not able to go beyond Uspallata during the winter. "Are those men Japanese?" I asked one of the persons who accompanied me. "They may be Japanese," was the answer, "for there are a considerable number of them in Chile, but they are just as likely to be Chileans."

A Frenchman who had resided for a long time at Valparaiso, in Chile, told me an interesting episode bearing on this subject. There was at the lawn tennis club to which his family belonged a janitor whom everybody thought to be a Chilean of aboriginal stock. One day they found that the janitor could speak not only Spanish, but French and English as well. The Europeans in the club were surprised that a man of supposed Indian blood should possess all these accomplishments, and the asked him where he had learned the all. Then they found for the first time that he was really a Japanese.

Many scientists have sought to give scientific certainty to the impression produced by the similarity of features between the American and Japanese races. The scientists of the United States have been very active in seek-

## THE MARKETS

The following is corrected to date of going to press, and are Portland quotations.

Grain, Feed, Etc.  
WHEAT—Track prices:—Club, 86c. and Valley, 86c.  
BARLEY—FEED, \$20 and \$21.  
OATS—No. 1 white, milling, \$22 and \$22.25 per ton.  
CORN—Whole, \$35; cracked, \$36 per ton.

HAY—Mixed timothy, \$12 and \$15; valley grain hay, \$10 and \$12; alfalfa, \$10 and \$11.

MILLEFEED—Bran \$23.50 and \$24 per ton; shorts, \$23.50 and \$27; middlings, \$32 and \$33.

Dairy and Country Produce.

Local jobbing quotations:  
EGGS—Fresh Oregon ranch, 21½¢ and 22¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Hens, 13¢; broilers, 17¢ and 20¢; ducks, 10¢; geese, 8¢ and 9¢.

CHEESE—Oregon triplets, 15½¢.  
BUTTER—Creamery prints, extra, 27½¢; per pound; cubes, 22½¢, and 23½¢.

PORK—Fancy, 10¢ and 10½¢ per pound.

VEAL—Fancy, 12¢ and 12½¢ per pound.

Hops, Wool, Etc.

HOPS—1913 crop prime and choice, 14¢ and 16¢; 1914 contracts, 14¢ and 15½¢.

PELTS—Dry, 11¢; dry short wool, 8¢; dry shearings, 10¢; green shearings, 15¢; salted sheep, \$1.25 and \$1.50; lambs, 25¢ and 35¢.

WOOL—Valley, 20¢ and 23½¢; Eastern Oregon, 10¢ and 20 1-8¢.

MOHAIR—1914 clip, 27¢ and 28¢ per pound.

CASCARA BARK—OM and new, 5¢ per pound.

## THE CLASSIFIED "AD."

In learning to utilize Classified Advertising, you take a "six-league" stride toward success! There are still some people living in Dallas and Polk county who have not learned to use The Observer's classified advertising columns. They know that there are "such things as 'want ads,'" and probably assume that some people must find them useful. But, for some reason or other, they have not put these "ads" to the test of usefulness to themselves.

These same people have "caught up" with events in many other directions. They utilize the telephone, the telegraph, gas, electric light, the street cars. They adopt modern conveniences for house-keeping. They utilize time and labor-saving appliances in business.

But, having a task for a classified advertisement to do, they try to find some other way to accomplish it. If it is a renting task, they depend upon a placard. If it is a property selling task, they put up a "For Sale sign." If it is a position-finding task, they rely upon personal friends to help them. If they have furnished rooms to rent, they place an advertisement in the window or over the door bell.

When these people make their first successful use of want advertising, they acquire a new optimism. Irksome tasks become mere business matters. New possibilities without number open to them. They learn to utilize the "Six-League Route" of publicity when occasion requires—and every little daily problem becomes manageable. The Observer is published Tuesdays and Fridays, and gives results. It has been proven.

## BUTTER WRAPPERS MAKE THEM WORK.

You have noticed the handsome labels on packages sent out by leading manufacturers of crackers and other similar goods? Of course you have. Nifty, eh?

Nice appearing labels help to sell these goods. The label of the National Biscuit Co. costs a bunch of money, and if we include the box, reaches a cost almost equaling its contents.

## DOES IT PAY?

You may safely gamble that it does. A pretty package attracts attention and makes sales. You know it—everybody knows it.

Well printed butter wrappers do the same thing. We make them. Butter wrappers in one or more colors, in quantities from 100 to 1,000,000, and guarantee the price. Let's talk it over.

POLK COUNTY OBSERVER.

## Physiologic Treatment of Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, BOWELS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION,

as used by

DR. TOEL

now in

DALLAS

to introduce His Methods.

Diseases of the Intestinal Tract depend mainly upon three causes: Germ-Infection, Loss of Muscular Power in the Intestines, and Impaired Nervous Force regulating the secretions.

In germ infections we usually have diarrhoea, often even ulcerations in the bowels.

The electric current of very high voltage and alternation generates so much ozone in the intestinal tract that the disease germs are quickly killed. In cases where these germs have already infested the blood, Dr. Toel often uses inhalations of ozone generated by these currents and passed through certain chemicals so as to make it possible to inhale them into the lungs without irritation. The modified ozone is quickly taken up by the blood in the lungs and passing entirely through the body kills disease germs wherever the blood or its serum has access to.

In cases of loss of power of the muscles of the intestines the secretion of the glands are not properly expelled, the food in the stomach is not properly mixed with the juices and in the intestines the remains of the food are not properly expelled.

In cases of inactivity of the liver where the gall is not properly expelled into the bowel, electric currents of different kinds are of the greatest importance. By bringing about a contraction of the muscular substance of the liver they accelerate the flow of gall and will even sometimes expell small gall stones.

In the stomach application of proper electric currents brings about the proper mixing of the food with the juices by exciting the muscles in its wall to its proper function again.

And in the bowels these electric currents if properly used tone up the muscles again so that the faeces move normally again, in other words they cure habitual constipation.

This, especially in women, is the cause of many other ailments. The system absorbs again from the contents of the bowels the products of the decomposition of the food, which are intended to pass off during the regular evacuation of the bowels. When this is interfered with the blood is poisoned and through it the nervous system, giving cause to many nervous diseases.

Medicines taken for the relief of chronic constipation only cause the bowels to demand daily bigger and bigger doses before they will move. Electricity tones up the muscles and nerves in a natural way and is entirely free of this great disadvantage of medicines.

In those cases in which the secretion of the juices is interfered with the very high voltage current as well as the lower voltage currents with millions of alternations per second as used by Dr. Toel, stimulate the glands, from the big liver to the small glands in the walls of the stomach and intestines so they again secrete the proper amount and the food is properly digested. These currents also regulate the blood supply, those parts in the middle part of the intestinal tract that absorb the food and thus nourish the body are able to fulfill their proper functions and in consequence people that have lost weight through their disease quickly gain it again.

Dr. Toel has for over 30 years made a specialty of electrical operations and treatments.

Office, 619 Washington street, Dallas, Oregon, one-half block east of the S. P. depot, from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m., Sunday 10 to 1 p. m. Telephone 1303.

## Specialties:

Cancers and Tumors.  
No knife and loss of blood. No plasters and pain for hours or days.  
Polypus, Gout, Piles, Fistula, Diseases of Women, Skin and Nervous Diseases, Neuralgia, Neurasthenia, Gout, Rheumatism, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Constipation.

## "INDIAN" MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES AND ACCESSORIES.

## BASEBALL AND ATHLETIC SUPPLIES.

When thinking of a motorcycle, bicycle or repairs, call in and let us show you our line.

L. B. HIXSON, Jr.,

## Some Trite Facts About Dallas In a Nut-Shell

Dallas is the county seat of Polk county, and here is a handsome \$40,000 court-house of Oregon stone.

Dallas has a \$50,000 High school building, and two modern ward school buildings.

Dallas has hard-surface streets throughout the business district, and many miles of concrete sidewalks.

Dallas has a gravity water system—pure mountain water from the hills miles away.

Dallas has a packing plant, handling upwards of 3,500,000 pounds of prunes annually.

Dallas' manufacturing institutions distribute approximately \$200,000 annually among its 300 employees.

Dallas is free from malaria, ague or dangerous epidemics. Death finds its victims principally in old age.

Dallas is the home of the Polk county fair.

Dallas has a Southern Pacific machine shop, where about 50 persons are employed.

Dallas has a modern and thoroughly equipped hospital.

Dallas has a \$10,000 public library and reading room.

Dallas has a creamery that takes every available ounce of cream at top prices.

Dallas' rainfall averages 45 inches per annum. No zero weather.

Dallas' public schools are on the accredited list with all state universities.

Dallas has a men's social club occupying well appointed rooms, and this is but one of several similar organizations.

Dallas' section is rapidly developing the dairy industry. There are several registered herds, and more coming.

Dallas has a sportsmen's organization, the Nesmith Rod and Gun club. Dallas has nearly all the fraternal orders extant; few are lacking.

Dallas is supported by people who are making money, and consequently have money to spend. One cannot distinguish the city chap from his country cousin.

Dallas has tributary bottom lands as productive as any in the world, with the exception of those along the Nile.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT DALLAS, OR POLK COUNTY, ADDRESS SECRETARY COMMERCIAL CLUB, DALLAS, OREGON.

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED STREET IMPROVEMENT.

To L. F. Hadley, Ethel W. Hadley, W. J. Ballantyne et ux, H. Pauls, H. M. Brown Est., Mrs. H. M. Brown, Heirs of H. M. Brown, Joel Shaw et ux, C. N. Bilyeu et ux, Mary V. Muscott, Henry Muscott, Mabel M. Parrish, Lydia A. D'Lashmuth, J. M. Grant, Carrie L. Woods, Hugh G. Black, Claude Brown, Mary Hayes, Florence E. Hunter, Theodore Farrington, G. W. Myer, H. C. Seymour, Georgia Seymour, W. E. Kertz et ux, Amanda J. Hastings, W. J. Trent, Carrie Trent, Mary Sears, Josephine Howard, G. W. Vaughn, E. M. Smith, Laura M. Barham, Josephine McDevitt, Eliza Shultz, G. W. McBee et ux, G. F. McBee et ux, S. E. Clodfelter et ux, T. M. Stow et ux, W. A. Ayres et ux, Tempie Tribble, Mary S. Faust, S. F. Foster, R. B. Carpenter et ux, Florence Ellis, Trustees Presbyterian Church, R. Y. Morrison, Alice Morrison, F. B. Van Nortwick, W. H. Boals, Margaret Brower, W. H. McDaniel, Finley Whitney, Sarah M. Greenwood, P. S. Greenwood, L. A. Bollman, V. C. Staats, H. C. Van Skike, Weldon Black et ux, W. J. Coy et ux, M. M. Dungan et ux, Ruth A. Embree, D. C. Starbuck et ux, A. M. Werner Est., W. L. Soehren, A. Shultz Est., and Everett Gwinn et ux:—

You and each of you are hereby notified that the City Council of the City of Dallas, Oregon, contemplates the passage of an ordinance requiring the improvement of all those certain streets and parts of streets described as follows, to wit: All that part of Hayter Street lying between the south line of Washington Street and the north line of Maple Street; all that part of Jefferson Street lying between the south line of Clay Street and the north line of Ash Street; all that part of Shelton Street lying between the south line of Clay Street and the north line of Ash Street; and all that part of Ash Street lying between the east line of Main Street and the west

Dallas has a \$15,000 armory, large and well equipped.

Dallas has a sawmill cutting over 15,000,000 feet per annum, and furnishing steady employment to 175 workmen.

Dallas is a ready market at good prices for everything raised on the farm. The local demand is greater than the supply.

Dallas has a volunteer fire department that fights the destroying element like old-timers.

Dallas probably handles more mohair than any other town in the state. Angora goats make money for their owners.

Dallas has two substantial financial institutions, occupying modern brick blocks.

Dallas has two planing mills and wood working factories, also an iron works and machine shop.

Dallas is a trade center for a vast surrounding territory.

Dallas has nine religious organizations, with seven edifices of worship.

Dallas has a modern sewer system, touching all sections of the city.

Dallas has many beautiful and costly homes. And the number is on the increase.

Dallas has an active Commercial club and a Woman's club constantly working for the material interests of the community.

Dallas is the starting point for the hunting and fishing grounds. Deer, grouse, pheasants and quail are here, while an occasional cougar or wildcat is found. Speckled beauties abound in the streams.

Dallas enjoys the reputation of being a clean town, with a good moral atmosphere.

Dallas has large tracts of standing timber tributary to it, dotted here and there with sawmills of the smaller class.

Dallas is picturesquely situated on the LaCade river, and has a happy and contented population of about 3,000, 90 per cent American.

Dallas has some knockers; but, thank the Lord, they are in the minority.

Dallas has good transportation facilities, both passenger and freight.

line of Lyle Street, all in the City of Dallas, Oregon.

That said improvement shall consist in general in the grading and macadamization of said streets and parts of streets hereinabove mentioned and described and the placing of cement curbs thereon, and will be done at the time and in the manner to be hereafter prescribed by such ordinance.

That the City Council of the City of Dallas, Oregon, will sit in the Council Chamber in said City on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1914, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, and at said place and time will hear and determine all objections and remonstrances to said proposed improvements, if any there be; and

That all owners of real property situated within said above described proposed improvement district, and all other persons in interest, may attend at said place and time and show cause, if any they have, why such improvements should not be made.

Done by order of the City Council of the City of Dallas, Oregon, made and entered of record at a regular meeting thereof on the 15th day of June, A. D., 1914.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the City of Dallas, Oregon, this 18th day of June, A. D., 1914. (Seal.)

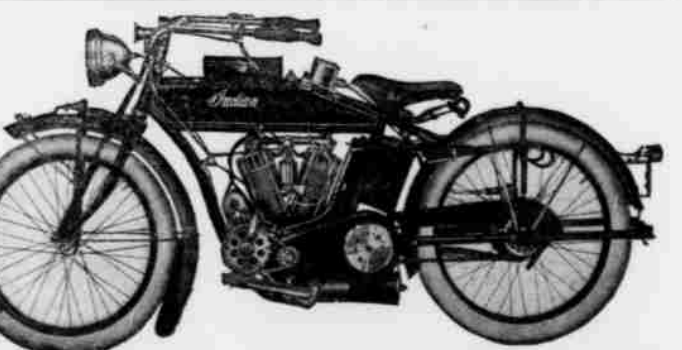
CHAS. GREGORY, Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Dallas, Oregon.

## Card of Thanks.

We desire to return thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors who rendered such valuable assistance, and extended us sympathy, during the illness and after the death of our beloved baby boy, and trust that should a similar affliction befall anyone of them, they, too, will have the same helpful and kindly aid in their dark hour.

S. H. PETRE AND WIFE.

SUNDAY EVENING. YOUNG MAN!—YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE WHEN YOU TAKE HER TO DINE AT THE GAIL.



DALLAS, ORE.

315 North Main Street. Phone 1072

REMEMBER THE UNION SERVICE ARMORY SUNDAY EVENING.