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THE JOURNAL STANDS FOR PROGRESS, DEVELOPMENT, GOOD GOVERNMENT, AND NO DEGRADED LABOR.

TIME'S CHILDREN.

Time has three children, fleeting and fair,
Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow;
Who circle about as we travel on,
And yield us our joy and our sorrow.

Yesterday stands in her widow's weeds
Bereft and broken and sad;
Today smiles over an unfilled grave
And Tomorrow is distant and glad.

And we poor wayfarers worship and woo
These daughters of Father Time;
And Yesterday grieves and Today deceives
And Tomorrow's the maid sublime.

Willis Grainger.

HINDUS HAVE NO TREATY RIGHTS.

The Washington Post has delved into the musty corners of the state department for the purpose of learning at first hand just what treaty rights the Hindus have in the United States.

A number of eastern editors, including at least one in the city of Philadelphia, jumped at the conclusion that the Hindus had treaty rights in this country and, therefore, that the Bellingham disturbance might lead to international complications.

The Washington Post discovered that there are no treaty rights whatever secured to Hindus, as will be shown by the following editorial taken from its columns:

"The attack by a mob upon Hindu coolies at Bellingham, Wash., last week has directed attention to the steadily growing friction between Americans and Asiatics on the Pacific coast.

"The press, in discussing the incident, is almost unanimous in urging congress to look the coolie question squarely in the face and settle it before disturbances occur which may lead to serious disturbances with foreign governments.

"The belief is general, apparently, that the exclusion of all Asiatic laborers is the only certain method of avoiding race troubles that might result in war.

"The fact that the Hindus are British subjects has given the impression that treaty obligations with Great Britain have been violated through the action of the Bellingham mob, and that the aggrieved individuals may sue the local authorities for damages received in violation of treaty rights, as has been done by certain Japanese in San Francisco.

"It is also widely understood that the Hindu incident is similar to the Chinese and Italian assaults in Wyoming and Louisiana, on account of which the President recommended that indemnities be paid by the government for the violation of treaty rights.

"The Philadelphia Press, for example, thus refers to the supposed rights of the Hindus:

"'British subjects these Hindu coolies are. They are protected in their civil rights of immigration, residence and labor by a treaty similar in terms to that which Japan has invoked.'

"This statement is mere assumption on the part of the Press, and reflects the general belief, which happens to be erroneous.

"There is no treaty which gives Hindu coolies any rights of immigration, residence or labor in the United States.

"They have no treaty rights whatever, excepting the right of disposing of real and personal property.

"They are not on a plane with Japanese or even Chinese subjects.

"There are two treaties with Great Britain dealing with the right of the inhabitants of each country in the territory of the other.

"In the first treaty made in 1815, the first article provides:

"'There shall be between the territories of the United States of America and all of the territories of His Britanick Majesty in Europe a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.'

"THESE PROVISIONS APPLY SPECIALLY AND EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INHABITANTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TERRITORIES IN EUROPE.

"THE TREATY DEALS WITH CERTAIN MATTERS IN THE WEST INDIES, EAST INDIES, AND NORTH AMERICA, THERBY MAKING MORE CLEAR THE INTENT OF THE RESTRICTIVE WORDS 'IN EUROPE.'

"In 1902 a treaty was concluded between the United States and Great Britain providing that the citizens or subjects of the contracting parties should enjoy most-favored-nation rights in all that concerns the right of disposing of every kind of property, real or personal.

"Within the time specified in the treaty this stipulation was acceded to by India, including the native states, and thereupon it became applicable to them.

"THE UNITED STATES IS NOT BOUND BY TREATY TO INDEMNIFY THE AGGRIEVED HINDUS, NOR IS IT REQUIRED TO PROTECT THEM.

"IT IS AT LIBERTY TO EXCLUDE THEM, AND THE LANGUAGE OF THE TREATY OF 1815 MIGHT BE CONSTRUED TO IMPLY THAT GREAT BRITAIN EXPECTED SUCH PERSONS TO BE EXCLUDED.

If the Hindus in Washington have suffered greatly it is possible that the United States may indemnify them, but if it takes such action it will be an act of grace."

This removes the danger of international complications over the Bellingham affairs, certainly.

But it does not remove the seriousness of the offense, nor the obligation of our statesmen to meet the Asiatic question squarely and argue it to a finish.

The disturbances which have occurred up and down the coast have not been against Hindus, Chinese or Japanese as individuals, but against Asiatics laborers as a class.

While the most of the damage done in these disturbances is done by men and boys who either cannot or wil not hold jobs of their own, the fact remains that the disturbances arise from talk made by laboring men of the white races who sincerely fear Asiatic competition.

If the United States is to allow Asiatic labor to come here, then it owes it to its own laboring classes to define its position and give them an opportunity to adjust themselves to the conditions.

If the laboring classes of the coast knew that Japanese and other Asiatic labor was to be received in this country to a limited degree, and that limit was publicly known, there might be dissatisfaction with the government, but there would be a loyal acceptance and peaceful obedience.

And while the people of the coast are urging their government to meet this question and settle it, they should not treat the Hindus any worse because no treaty exists.

If these people are to be deported let the government do it. To mob them is to lower ourselves.

GOSSIP AT THE CTPITAL

Negro Troops, Waterways and the Vancouver Race Riots

Washington, Sept. 20.—"WANTED—Location somewhere within the borders of the United States where negro troops will be welcomed. Address 'Uncle Sam, War Department, Washington, D. C." This advertisement may yet have to be inserted in the newspapers of the country by the military authorities of the United States, unless some community can be found that will welcome the black troops. The war department is seriously troubled over the intense dislike shown for the negro soldiers in all parts of the country, and it is determined that there shall be no repetition of the Brownsville affair. An order issued this week will bring home from the Philippines the Twenty-fourth infantry. After canvassing the country and making careful note of the sentiment in different quarters, the department practically has decided on stationing the regiment at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and Madison Barracks, near Watertown, N. Y. It is believed that less opposition will be met with there than in any other section that could be selected. Under the law, four regiments in the regular military establishment must be made up of negro troopers. The men make excellent soldiers when there is fighting to be done, but they have not proved themselves to be lambs in the piping times of peace, or while kept inactive in camp. If some patriotic American citizen can come forward with a plan for the solution of the trouble he will earn the warm gratitude of the war department. Obviously, nothing will be done by congress toward changing or modifying the law at the coming session. Negroes have votes. And votes are something to cultivate on the eve of a national campaign.

It would seem that the administration is taking the most decided steps to stimulate interest in the country in the question of water transportation. President Roosevelt goes on his trip down the Mississippi river, from Keokuk, Iowa, to Memphis the latter part of this month, and will deliver an address at the Deep Water convention to be held in the latter city. John Barrett, director of the bureau of American republics, stopped off in Chicago a day or so ago to boom the question and point out the necessity that exists for getting the waterways of the United States in preparedness to carryy the greatly increased traffic that will come as a result of the opening of the Panama canal. According to Mr. Barrett, once the isthmain ditch is completed the value of products the South American republics will be purchasing from foreign countries will approximate $500,000,000 a year. As the National Rivers and Harbors congress all along has contended, the United States must be in a position to market its goods in the cheapest transportation fashion, if it hopes to capture any of this trade. Both President Roosevelt and Mr. Barret addressed the organization at its last convention in this city, heartily endorsing its objects, which is to induce the federal government to expend not less than $50,000,000 a year on river and harbor work. Vast as this sum is, it will be only one-tenth of the yearly trade of the countries to the south of the United States.

Official Washington is smiling behind its hand over the trouble Johnny Bull finds himself in as the result of the anti-Asiatic riots in Vancouver. With the race troubles in San Francisco and Bellingham fresh in memory, it pleases your Uncle Sam to see something happen that directs attention from his own shortcomings. Especially is this true when it is the allay of Japan. However, nothing but regret is expressed officially. That the feeling against all Asiatics is still strong on the Pacific coast, is proved by the reply of Governor Gillette of California, to Chief Terrence V. Powderly, who asked the governor what class of labor was needed in California, the wages offered and the nationalities preferred. Governor Gilette replied in substance that all Caucasian races will be welcomed, but that no Japanese need apply. He added that the time has come, indeed, when many persons prefer the Chinese to the Japanese, as the better choice between two evils. Thus it may be seen that race troubles are merely smoldering, and that they may burst forth in further riots at any time. The administration is not exactly at ease over the situation.

Announcement was made this week that another Washington educator has been honored. He is professor of chemistry in the George Washington university, and he has been selected as chairman of the jury of chemicals and allied products at the Jamestown exposition. The university is well represented on the various juries at the big Virginia fair. Dr. Truman Abbe, member of the faculty in the university's department of medicine, is expert on the exposition's radium committee, while Dr. N. Monroe Hopkins, professor of chemistry, is chairman of the jury on electrical appliances. Dr. Hopkins, incidentally is chief of the electrical branch of the United States navy. It is due largely to the fact that so many government scientists are found on the faculty of the George Washington university that the institution has been drawn upon by the exposition authorities for experts in the various branches beyond the grasp of the average scientist or layman. The university is rapidly becoming recognized as the national graduate school, because of its powerful faculty and the immense amount of knowledge stored in the government departments and collections, and to which it has access. Indeed, it is now taking steps for the collection of an endowment fund sufficient to carry out its ambitions.

Through an order of the interstates commerce commission this week, the rates on wheat from Nebraska to Pacific terminals was cut sharply. The rate has been 75 cents a hundred pounds; the commission rules that anything over 65 cents is excessive. The decision was handed down in the case of the A. J. Poor Grain company against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway and others.

One of the subjects likely to receive considerable attention from congress at the next session is that of industrial education. From all parts of the country have come complaints of the difficulty of securing skilled mechanics. Many large employers of trained labor believe that the greatest menace to the continued commercial supremacy of the United States is the disappearance of the efficient and adapted craftsman to whom many labor-saving inventions have been due. This failure in the supply of high-class labor is attributed to the abandonment of the apprenticeship system and the omission to substitute for it any comprehensive plan of practical manual training. The Davis bill, introduced last winter, provided for appropriations amounting to $4,000,000 for this purpose. This bill, with some alterations, is likely to be urged upon the federal lawmakers again at the next session. The Citizens' Industrial association, which is made up of representatives of employers, organized labor and the general public, is planning to take up this subject at its annual convention at Battle Creek, early in October, with a view to recommending a systematic plan of legislative treatment by the law-making bodies of both the nation and the states in providing for schools that will turn out young men equipped to enter the skilled trades. As this convention is the largest gathering of the year dealing exclusively with matters pertaining to labor and contains representatives of all classes, its conclusions are likely to carry weight with the members of congress.

In the battleship Kansas the United States has another splendid addition to its fighting strength. The sister ship of the Kansas, the first-class battleship Vermont, was tried out only last week and exceeded all expectations. The Kansas was given her speed trials this week and while not equalling the performance of the Vermont, her test was declared to be altogether satisfactory. A glowing report was received by the navy department from Captain Sutherland, president of the trial board, who was on board the ship during her speed trials. The ponderous big vessel made 17.81 knots with full power, and in her endurance test she steamed for 24 hours at an average speed of 17 knots, flat. Her gun trials were highly satisfactory, also, and altogether, Kansas has reason to be proud of the vessel that will bear her name.

A new phase of the strenuous life led by President Roosevelt has been brought to light through his selection of Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, the poet, to be minister to Denmark. Dr. Egan has been known in Washington as the President's literary adviser, but the peculiar feature of these relations is that they have been maintained to a considerable extent by telephone. The President is in reality a Bell subscriber; so was Dr. Egan until he left Washington a few weeks ago. Whenever President Roosevelt took up a new book of any consequence, particularly a piece of fiction or a collection of poems, he was accustomed to call up Dr. Egan, then professor of English literature at one of the schools in the capital, and ask his opinion on it. Or if the President wanted a book he would inquire if the professor could recommend one. "I had rather talk to Dr. Egan about books than to a dozen senators who are mere placemen," said President Roosevelt not long ago. The two scholars had their last talk over the Bell lines just before the diplomat sailed from New York and when the President was staying at Oyster Bay.

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