

STILL COMPLAINT ON COAST ABOUT INFLUX OF JAPANESE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—That the danger to this country by reason of the influx of Japanese cheap labor is far from being eliminated by the new treaty recently entered into between this country and Japan, was asserted yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League in its hall at 313 Fourteenth street. Secretary A. E. Yoell read excerpts from letters received from several members of the Congress that approved of the treaty, all of them expressing the opinion that there is nothing in the treaty that alters the conditions that previously existed.

The messages read were from Senator George C. Perkins and Representative E. A. Hayes. The communication from Perkins was as follows: "The general opinion is that the new treaty with Japan is an improvement on the old treaty, and gives us additional safeguards against the influx of cheap labor from the Orient.

"While the treaty itself does not refer to this subject, there is a provision that it can be abrogated with only six months' notice, which would, of course, be done were there an attempt on the part of Japan to encourage in any way the emigration of Japanese laborers to our country. In that case we should take into our hands the work of preventing the landing of those to whom objection is made. Japan, by the treaty, acknowledges our right to deport those who have not the papers showing that they have at home the standing which removes them from the class to which we object. Bad faith on the part of Japan would result in the almost immediate abrogation of the treaty, which would leave us free to deal with the problem in our own way."

Unchanged, Says Hayes. Representative Hayes writes: "I do not think that the new Japanese treaty will have any effect upon the question of the immigration of Japanese to this country. The condition, as it has been for the last two years, will remain absolutely unchanged indefinitely. Of course, Japan can at any time change her policy, but it is reasonably certain that she will not do so while the present influences are paramount in the Government of Japan."

The report of the secretary empha-

sized certain conditions that, it is declared, go to refute the assertion that Japanese are embracing every opportunity to return from the United States to their native land. It was asserted that this report has been circulated by the Japanese transportation lines, and that it has been emphatically denied by members of the Pasadena Japanese Association. Also, the Secretary's report said:

"Local Japanese laugh at the report and say there is nothing in it. Mr. Kasai, editor of the Japanese paper published in Pasadena, reiterates the statements that Japanese were not going back to their own country, and, as a good indication, the membership of the association is pointed out. Last year there were fifty members; last month the number reached beyond the hundred mark, and during the last few weeks the membership has increased, with no sign of a general Japanese disappearance.

Says They Are Not Leaving.

"I have heard nothing about Japanese leaving for their own country," said one prominent member of the organization. "There have been no indications here that there is a general move back to our land. In fact, Japan is no longer the native country of many who are in this city. A great many of the Japanese boys have become American citizens. One would be surprised to learn of the great number of American born citizens in the Japanese colony."

The report of the secretary, referring to the work of the Legislature just adjourned, said: "The worst thing that the Legislature did was to defeat the alien land bill. Both parties had proclaimed their love for the American workingman, and a majority of all candidates for the Legislature sent letters to this league stating that they would support an alien land bill and would not bow down to the big stick."

On May 21st the league will hold an election of officers and members of the executive committee. The following have been appointed as a nominating committee. E. W. Miller, chairman; W. H. Harvey, W. Watrous, E. H. Honan and M. Mosher. The executive board will consist of twenty-five members of the league.

DAVID STARR JORDAN TO START FOR JAPAN NEXT MONTH

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, April 12.—President David Starr Jordan is going to the Orient this fall in the interests of international peace. This is the announcement that has been given out at this university, and coming just at this time it is considered significant. President Jordan is one of the most prominent advocates of the abolition of war in the United States, and his propagation of the ideals of the Carnegie World's Peace Foundation in the Orient is expected to go far to counteract the influence of "jingo" spirit in Japan.

President Jordan will leave California just after commencement in May, first going to Washington to attend a meeting of the International Fisheries Commission, of which he is a member. From there he intends to go di-

rect to the Orient via London and the Suez canal. Arriving in Japan he will give a course of lectures in the universities of Tokyo and Kioto on the founding and aim of the Carnegie World's Peace Foundation. Following this Dr. Jordan will continue his lecturing tour in all the principal cities of the empire.

At the same time Dr. Jordan will investigate conditions in the Sunrize Kingdom, watching especially for the changes that have occurred since he made his last visit to the Mikado's land eleven years ago. He will pay close attention to political, moral and commercial developments.

After a stay of several months in Japan Dr. Jordan will make a brief tour of Korea before returning to the United States to resume his duties as head of this university.

HIRAM MAXIM'S DOUBLE.

A sorry example of British humor is finding expression in the London Express, where a host of correspondents are inquiring whether Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous automatic gun and various explosives, has a double who resides in the United States and who has also invented guns and explosives.

Some writers say they have read interviews with Maxim given in New York, when they knew that the Maxim whom Queen Victoria knighted not many years ago was safe in his home on Dulwich Common, London. They have also listened to Sir Hiram propounding the mysteries of artillery in an after-dinner speech at the very time when (they later learned from the American newspapers) he was de-

livering a lecture in New York upon the excellence of multiple perforated powder.

Of course, Sir Hiram has no double, although his brother Hudson, who resides in the United States, and is also the inventor of high explosives, looks very much like him, and it is he whom the sorry humorists of the Daily Express would fain make people believe they had confounded with the inventor of the Maxim automatic gun. The fact that the baptismal names of both Maxims begin with the letter "H" may have inspired the initial confusion, but it could not have perpetrated a jest anywhere but in London.

Honolulu Lodge, No. 416, B. P. O. E., meets this evening at seven-thirty o'clock.



ROYAL THRONE CHAIR.

Every English king has used this chair during the coronation ceremonies.

ARMY AND NAVY

CAPT. COOK'S TROUBLE.

Chronicle: Robbed by alcohol of all sane instincts, his memory a blank for hours, Captain Frank A. Cook of the United States Subsistence Department last night attempted to force an entrance into a market at 751 Market street and in an encounter with the night watchman, John J. Hayes, was shot in the left side, the bullet missing his heart by a fraction of an inch and just grazing the lung.

A few hours later, when Dr. George M. Terrill at the Central Emergency Hospital, who treated Captain Cook at the time of his injury, paid a visit to the room in which the wounded man was confined, there was a tragic scene of recognition between a brave soldier who had led his troops in a charge that annihilated the forces of Geronimo in the Apache war twenty-six years ago, and the elderly surgeon who served under General Lawton in the same campaign.

Captain Cook was unable, even after he had fully revived, to recollect the event that had led to his shooting and arrest. Back from Manila only a few days, he says he went to the St. Francis Hotel to meet some comrades. They had a few drinks and after that he can recollect nothing of what occurred.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning John Hayes, employed as watchman in a Market-street store, heard the sound of some person violently attempting to force an entrance. Hayes sprang toward the door and saw Cook, who had stepped inside. Hayes ordered him to leave, but Cook advanced and grappled with the watchman, who is nearly 70 years old. Hayes freed himself and brought his club down on the head of his assailant.

In a moment Captain Cook had secured possession of the club and struck back. Then Hayes drew his revolver and fired twice at the officer, the second bullet piercing Cook's left side. Despite his wound, the Captain managed to throw Hayes to the ground, when Policeman Gaylord, stationed near by, rushed in and after a hard struggle subdued Cook. An ambulance was summoned and Cook was hurried to the Central Emergency Hospital, where Dr. Terrill discovered that the wound was not serious and ordered him confined in a room.

A search of the man's effects by Steward W. S. Wilmarth disclosed only a handsome gold watch, in the case of which was inscribed the name of the wounded man and a statement that the officers of the First Rhode Island Volunteers had presented the watch to him at Columbia, S. C., in 1859. Cook was named as Lieutenant-Colonel Frank A. Cook.

That Cook was the famous Indian fighter who had helped subdue Geronimo developed later in the day, when Er. Terrill, who himself was a prominent figure in the campaign, recognized his patient, and as they again clasped hands after the long separation they dwelt on the days of the campaign and the old friendship that had been theirs.

Major W. M. Wright, adjutant-general, acting chief of staff of the Department of California, visited Cook later in the afternoon and completed the identification. Captain Cook deplored the disgrace he had brought on himself, and then half whimsically explained his attempt to force an entrance into the market by saying he must have thought it a saloon.

Captain Cook has an excellent service record, according to officers of the Army stationed in this city, and his service has been marred only by an uncontrollable appetite for liquor at certain periods when he becomes practically insane and unmanageable.

He was before a general court-martial at Washington, D. C., on October 12, 1908, charged with much the same offense as that he committed here. He was sentenced to be dismissed, but the sentence was commuted by President Roosevelt to the loss of four numbers on the list of Captains.

He entered the Military Academy from Rhode Island in July, 1881, and was commissioned a second Lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Cavalry in June of 1885. He resigned from the service in 1886 to go into business. When the Spanish War broke out he again entered the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry and was with that regiment at Camp Alger and Camp Meade. In 1889, when his regiment was mustered out, he was commissioned a Major in the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry. In 1901 he was commissioned a Captain and assigned to the subsistence department.

Cook is ordered to report to the purchasing commissary in this city as his assistant. The authorities at headquarters of the department of California have not decided what action will be taken in his case.

A RACE AGAINST TIME.

Visitor (at navy yard)—Why such extreme haste in the building of that Dreadnought? There is no prospect of war, is there?

Naval Officer (construction department)—Oh, no; we're simply trying to get her done and launched before she becomes obsolete!

COUNT OKUMA'S VIEWS OF THE JAPANESE EMIGRATION QUESTION

Commenting recently on the new American-Japanese Treaty, Count Okuma, one of the greatest of Japanese statesmen, disclosed the attitude of the intelligent class of Japanese to the emigration question. He said: "We are not proud of the Japanese emigrants who go to America. They are coolies. They do not understand what trouble they have been giving to the Japanese nation by their presence in America. Somebody in Japan set the bad example of conducting an emigration business. Urged by a spirit of greed, certain unscrupulous members of the Liberal party even went so far as to conduct the emigration to Hawaii in contravention of the law. This whole emigration matter is one singularly distasteful. The advocates of emigration often point to the overcrowding of Japan as a reason for the desirability of promoting it, but when we remember the rate of increase of the population at home (more than 500,000 a year) as compared with the total number of Japanese emigrants abroad (about 150,000), it is evident that no importance can be attached to emigration in this respect. Other advocates of emigration argue that Italy has been enriched by the emigrants' remittances. This is an exaggerated statement, and needs no refutation. The emigration question, at all events, should be treated merely as an emigration question, and not as one either political or diplomatic. I sympathize with our diplomatic authorities in the difficulty of their task in handling this Japanese memorandum concerning the restriction of emigration to mean Japanese submission towards America. The Japanese have a tendency to glory in that diplomacy which has something of the military display in it. Such a mental attitude ought to be thoroughly condemned. At the time of the Austria-Prussian War, the military party headed by General Moltke was for taking a strong policy towards Austria. Prince Bismarck pointed out the fallacy of that poli-

cy; but still he could not convince his opponents, and was compelled to retire to his room to bemoan the difficult task of conducting diplomacy. There is an adage that diplomatic success is a halfway between two contentions. It is well for us to appreciate the moral of the adage, and comprehend that the Japanese attitude towards the emigration problem was not one of submission. We should discourage any movement that might rise in Japan, because of the elimination of the immigration clause in the Treaty, for promoting emigration to America." Another statesman, whose name is not disclosed, commenting on the new treaty in the Osaka Mainichi, also touches on the emigration question. He says: "The new treaty is a success, in that, all things considered, no better treaty could at the present time be concluded between Japan and the United States. Japan has no reason to worry about her promise to restrict the emigration to America, for it is desirable to eliminate emigration not only from the treaty, but to prevent emigration to America. Emigration is not a thing to be looked upon with favor. It means nothing but the exportation of coolies. It parades the lowest mass of the Japanese people in foreign countries, and furnishes the ground for various international embroglios. The encouragement of emigration is often voiced in the Imperial Diet. I absolutely fail to see the reason why such argument is possible. The history of Japanese emigration to the Pacific slope has nothing worthy of mention beyond the fact that so many coolies have been shipped. Because emigration has been conducted as a business, horrible crimes have been disclosed here and there, impairing Japan's fair name. The exportation of coolies is a disgrace to the nation. Some people argue that Japan should demand the nationalization right from America, but in my opinion, no demand of this kind ought to be made. The right-minded Japanese should be satisfied with being a subject of Japan."—Oriental Review.

MRS. P. C. JONES DIED YESTERDAY

Mrs. P. C. Jones died yesterday afternoon after a long illness. She had been unconscious for some days and passed away peacefully. She was sixty-eight years of age and had survived until May of next year, would have celebrated with Mr. Jones, a golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. Jones was born in Honolulu.

Services were held this afternoon at the family residence, 26 Kuakini road, the Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder officiating. The interment will be private and will take place tomorrow.

Mrs. Jones was a sister of the late W. W. Hall, and was the daughter of Edwin Oscar Hall and Sarah Lyons Hall, both of whom were associated with the early missionary development in the Islands. She was always interested in charitable works. She and her husband were the founders of the Palama Settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones gave the site and building, now occupied as a headquarters by the Hawaiian Board of Missions, at the corner of Alakea and Merchant streets.

Mrs. Jones was a daughter of the American Revolution, a member of the Cousins Society of Honolulu, had always been connected with Central Union Church and its predecessors, and was long a member of the Woman's Board of Missions.

Mrs. Jones leaves surviving her, besides her husband, two daughters—Ada Jones Gartley, wife of A. Gartley, Jr., and Alice Jones Lewis, wife of A. Lewis Jr., one of the leading members of the Bank of Hawaii. A son, Edwin Austin Jones, died a number of years ago.

DIED.

WATSON—In Honolulu, April 27, 1911, Louisa Moore, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Watson, aged four days. Interment private.

WHERE A WIFE CAN NOT TESTIFY

Muramoto and Sato have been on trial two days before U. S. Judge Clemons for conspiracy to sell a woman, the following jury being on the case: W. B. Greenfield, Alfred Ahren, A. Blom, M. J. Carvalho, C. J. Austin, Clarence L. Crabbe, Charles Auld, George D. Center, Simpson Decker, L. A. Greenwell, J. Frank Woods and H. Segelken. Assistant District Attorney W. T. Rawlins is prosecuting and D. W. Burchard defending.

Yesterday the court gave a ruling against the United States on a phase of the old question of a husband and wife testifying one to the prejudice of the other. Rawlins wanted to have admitted the evidence of a woman, wife of one of the defendants, as affecting the other defendant. Benchard raised the point of the old rule of husband and wife, which the court sustained.

Before the court rose for the day Burchard said the defense would have only two witnesses called, and his request for instructions to the jury was ready for presentation.

Damage Suit.

Antonio Mancha, in an amended complaint against the Oahu Railway & Land Co., adds the allegation that he was personally ejected from the train, besides having his baggage taken from him and never returned. On each count he claims \$150 damages, or \$300 in all.

ENTIRELY APPROPRIATE.

"Look here, Mr. Humperdink," said Slathers, the leeman, to his neighbor, who envied his days by an occasional horse trade, "that team you sent me won't do at all. They're nothing but a pair of skates." "Well?" retorted Humperdink, "vy not? Dittent you tell me you wanted 'em for an ice wagon?"—Harper's Weekly.