Japanese Fear California Ban Might Spread

Policy Declared Dangerous as Precedent and Likely to Intensify Exclusion Sentiment Among British

Effect on China Cited

Contend That Question Will Settle Itself Eventually if Action Is Withheld

TOKIO, Oct. 3 (By The Associated Press).—An inquiry into the situation between Japan and the United States by persons in high position who follow the trend of events in modern Japan, but who may not be characterized as official, has evolved the following as summarizing the situation growing out of the proposed California anti-Japanese measures:

First—A genuine feeling of apprehension pervades responsible Japanese quarters over the anti-Japanese movements in the United States because of the fear that it may lead to intensified exclusion movements against the Japanese elsewhere, especially in the British dominions.

Second—The Japanese contend that if the Japanese question in California is left alone it will settle itself, because when the present settlers, who cannot be naturalized, either die or return to Japan, only their legal American posterity will remain, who, in the course of generations, will be assimilated.

Immigration Not Involved

Third—The Japanese contend that Americans are confusing the present negotiations, which are aimed at perfecting the acquired rights of the Japanese now in California, with the general question of immigration, which is not involved.

Fourth—The Japanese contend that the voting of the Californian measure would add fuel to the anti-American sentiment created by America, blocking what the Japanese call their legitimate and necessary expansion in the Far East, especially in China and Siberia. This sentiment is being steadily developed by anti-American articles in the Japanese newspapers.

Fifth—While genuinely alarmed at the anti-Japanese movements abroad, the leading Japanese secretly are disturbed at the growth of the individualist movement at home arising from the dissatisfaction of the people over the economic and political conditions and poverty in large cities, the discontent of laborers resulting from the absorption of social ideas from the West, hostility to capitalism, lack of suitable opportunity for personal progress and a tendency to blame the nation's leaders for inability to check what they term Japan's moral isolation from the rest of the world.

Sixth—China remains Japan's greatest hope and her greatest problem. Japanese leaders charge that the Americans are blocking Japanese progress in China and in the Far East generally. "Japan must find an outlet and opportunities for her population, which is increasing at the rate of 700,000 yearly," said one official.

Possibility of War Denied

Seventh—To a direct question put by a correspondent whether war was a possibility, the reply of this official and of leading Japanese civilians unvaryingly was that war with America was, of course, an impossibility, but that it was regrettable that an estrangement in friendly relations was within the range of possibility. The replies were unanimous that the Japanese believed the time had arrived when they must "speak out frankly in defense of our interests and say what we want to in the world.'

Another person in an interview added to this:

"You Americans should remember that if you have a political situation at home we also in Japan have one."

The importance that Japan gives to China is evidenced in a review of Japanese and American relations appearing in The Herald of Asia, a conservative weekly of Japanese thought. After asserting that the California measures are based on prejudices born of differences in race, religion and culture, this journal declares that these prejudices and the resultant attitude toward Asiatics are not confined to Americans, but are common to all the white peoples. Greater contact of Americans with the Japanese an dother Asiatics only accentuated the points of differenceand sharpened the edge of prejudice and dislike, this organ says.

No Compromise Possible

After declaring that no possible compromise on the California question could appreciably remove the fundamental causes for what it terms the misunderstanding between the two nations, The Herald of Asia declares the danger is increased and rendered more actual by the extension of anti-Japanese prejudices in Far Eastern fields, especially in China, "where the Americans, with the willing cooperation of the British," miss no opportunity of showing up the Japanese in the worst possible light before the Chinese, thus trying to keep the two Asiatic nations estranged."

The newspaper charges that the Americans think that thus they advance their own economic and political interests, but it expresses the belief that one day China will awaken to what it terms the common dangers imperiling the development of the Asiatic races.

When Asia awakes again to play its rôle in world history, the Herald of Asia says, "every deed of injustice and unmerited provocation experienced at the hands of the egotistical nations in the West inevitably will add to the combined bitterness of Asiatic sentiment toward the West."

Chinese Bandits Kill 7, Wound 12, in Raid

TOKIO, Oct. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Advices received from Manchuria are to the effect that 500 mounted Chinese bandits and some Coreans raided the town of Hunchun Saturday. The Japanese Consulate was burned to the ground and in the fighting seven persons were killed and twelve fatally injured, including a Japanese.

Special dispatches from Fusan, Corea, say that a Corean threw a bomb at the police station in Fusan September 9. Chief of Police Hashimoto and the man who threw the bomb were seriously wounded. The news of the incident previously had been suppressed.

Expects Japan to Admit Right to Exclude Aliens

Representative Small, However, Doubts Justice of Denying Land to Those Already Here

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Belief that the government and people of Japan "will acquiesce in good faith" if Japanese immigrants are excluded from the United States was expressed to night by John H. Small, Representative of North Carolina, who arrived here yesterday with the Congressional party which has been touring the Far East.

"As to further immigration from Japan to the United States," a statement by Representative Small said: "It must be conceded this is a domestic question entirely within the control of the United States. I am sure the Japanese understand it and only object because of the discrimination involved. If the existing 'gentlemen's agreement' is not effective, certainly some mutually satisfactory agreement can be reached which will prevent the entrance of any Japanese.

"As to the Japanese who are already lawfully in the United States a different issue is presented," he said. "I learn that a proposition has recently been initiated in California, and will soon be submitted to a referendum, which will prohibit these Japanese from acquiring land by lease or otherwise, and likewise limit the right of their American-born children, who are American citizens, to acquire or hold land. This will be a discrimination against Japanese nationals and will not apply to other aliens. This does not appeal to my sense of justice, nor am I convinced of the necessity of such drastic action. The movement appears to have reference to farm land for the purpose of eliminating Japanese farmers."

Representative Small's statement called attention to data recently published which purported to show Japanese land holdings were but 1½ per cent of the total agricultural area and the Japanese population as 87,279, or less than 3 per cent of the total population of the state. He added:

"It is difficult for a disinterested citizen from another state to see any 'yellow peril' in this situation, or how the civilization of the state is threatened.

"But this is not wholly a matter for the consideration of California. Where an affront to a friendly nation is threatened and the issue of peace or possible war is involved, it is a matter of supreme interest to all the people of the United States."

Japanese Says American Sought to Buy War Maps

TOKIO, Oct. 3 (By The Associated Press).—At the trial to-day of Koki Oyama, who is charged with stealing maps of Siberia and offering them for sale to Colonel Charles Burnett, American military attache in Tokio, Oyama testified that Colonel Burnett declined to purchase the maps on the ground that they were worthless. The attaché, however, according to the witness, asked Oyama whether he had maps of Formosa and Mongolia. Oyama said that he replied in the negative.

Oyama was arrested in June, at the same time that a law student named Sekizawa was taken into custody on a charge of selling war maps. The maps sold were declared to have concerned Siberia, where Oyama had been employed by the government with a surveying party. In July it was announced that the American Embassy in Tokio had turned over about 200 maps of Siberia which Oyama had left temporarily in the office of Colonel Burnett, saying he desired to sell them.

A dispatch from Tokio last week said two Japanese had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for attempting to sell documents stolen from the Yokosuka naval station to Americans. Previous dispatches said important naval maps had been stolen from the trunk of a lieutenant in the naval school of gunnery at Yokosuka, who later committed suicide.

Kansas City Girl Slain, Fiance Shot by Bandits

Three Men in Touring Car Open Fire on Couple Without Warning on Lonely Country Road

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—Miss Florence Barton, daughter of Kimber L. Barton, Ormund Hotel, president of the McElwain Barton Shoe Company, and one of Kansas City's young society women, was killed Saturday night when a bandit fired a bullet into her heart. The murder occurred on a lonely road about two and one-half miles southeast of Hillcrest Country Club. Miss Barton's fiance, Howard R. Winter, who was with her, was wounded.

Miss Barton, who was an enthusiastic worker in the Junior League and a participant in the last three performances of the Junior League Follies, was riding in a coupe with Mr. Winter, who is a son of R. L. Winter, St. Regis Hotel. They were driving along Eighty-seventh Street, near the Davenport Road, when Mr. Winter stopped the car to light a cigar. He pulled up along the side of the road. Almost immediately a touring car came alongside. There were three men in the car—two in the front seat and the other in the tonneau. One man asked directions to Sees Summit.

Mr. Winter had replied, when his questioner jumped from the tonneau and sprang to the runningboard of the coupe. Mr. Winter saw that the man had a pistol in his hand and involuntarily raised his hand, whereupon the bandit fired.

Mr. Winter felt a burning sensation in his left arm. He had been shot. Remembering that he had an automatic pistol in the pocket of the door, he reached for it, and the man fired again. At the second shot, Miss Barton screamed.

"My God, I'm hit!" she cried. Mr. Winter dropped his weapon.

More shots followed, how many Mr. Winter did not know. He begged the man to stop shooting.

"Turn off your lights then," said the bandit.

Winter complied and the bandits drove off.

Winter drove to the country home of Roy B. Garvey and later to the office of Dr. W. Hobbs in Raytown, who ordered the couple taken to the hospital, but Miss Barton died on the way.

Swann to Hale Attell Before Grand Jury

(Continued from page one)

Sullivan's lawyer, William J. Kelly. He explained that Kelley, upon hearing that he, Fallon, had been retained by Attell, immediately got in touch with him. Fallon added he was not acting for Sullivan, but that he might be retained with other counsel when they go to Chicago. Attell, however, he asserted, does not even know Sullivan.

It also developed that Val O'Farrel, who conducts a detective agency, was one of the two New Yorkers from whom State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne, of Cook County, Ill., obtained important affidavits and documents on the basis of which he thought many of the gamblers and players involved could be convicted. O'Farrel was seen with Hoyne at the Aqueduct Race Track on several occasions during the latter's stay in New York and also was known to have had numerous conferences with him at the Waldorf-Astoria.

It was understood that O'Farrel had obtained additional important information in connection with the scandal subsequent to Hoyne's departure from this city and was forwarding it in documentary form to the Illinois prosecutor at the latter's request. This evidence is said to build a much stronger case against several gamblers who have been mentioned in connection with the fixing.

While the identity of Mr. Hoyne's other informer could not be learned, it was known that an ex-Chicago newspaper man, who is a close friend of the Illinois prosecutor, had done some scouting here and that important data also had been procured by him.

Games Thrown This Year, White Sox Players Say

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Charges that certain Chicago White Sox players regulated their playing this season by the score board, winning or losing as the occasion demanded in order to keep the betting odds favorable, were made to-night by Byrd Lynn and Harvey McClellan, who said that as "bench warmers" most of the season they had studied the players carefully and were convinced the Sox were "thrown" out of the pennant.

"We lost the pennant because certain players—they are among the eight indicted by the Cook County Grand Jury—didn't want us to win," Lynn said. "We soon noticed how carefully they studied the score board, more than even the average player does in a pennant race, and that they always made errors which lost us the game when Cleveland and New York were losing. If Cleveland won, we won. If Cleveland lost, we lost. The idea was to keep up the betting odds, but not to let us win the pennant."

McClellan said he was convinced certain players had deliberately thrown three games in Boston on the last eastern trip.

"Several of the players noticed how the scoreboard affected the others," he added, "and we felt all along that these men were regulating their play according to the play of other teams."

No announcement has been made as to whether any of the White Sox players will be called before the grand jury when it reconvenes in special session on Tuesday to continue the baseball inquiry. It is believed, however, that several of the players against whom indictments have not been voted will be called to tell their views and give opinions as to the ease or difficulty of "throwing" games.

John McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, will be one of the main witnesses. Benny Kauff, star outfielder of the Giants, and Fred Toney, Giant pitcher, also are expected to testify in regard to new evidence of gambling in the National League. McGraw was ordered last week to bring them here.

Legion Post Won't Parade

Plan for Bonus Demonstration Declared Unauthorized

The 2d Division Post of the American Legion decided last night, at a meeting at the Hotel Commodore, against participating as an organization in the "bonus parade," scheduled for October 16. The county organization of the Legion has declared that plans for such a parade are unauthorized and the members of the 2d Division Post voted not to lend their banner to such a demonstration, although permitting such members as wished to join it as individuals to do so.

Officers were elected as follows: Commander, Colonel Patrick Evans; first vice-commander, John Barrett; second vice-commander, George Gaffney; third vice-commander, Carl Nostrand; treasurer, Robert Simpson; secretary, Allen R. Burton.

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Burke Sings Full Voiced; Drenches Airs With Emotion

Irish Soloist Uses Virile Voice Crudely in Hippodrome Concert; His Very Faults Charm Populace

One of the pleasant things about Tom Burke's concert at the Hippodrome last evening was an arrangement for 'cello of the "Chant au Soleil" from Rimsky-Korsakov's "Coq d'Or," which was played by Miss Helen Scholder. The concert was the occasion of the first appearance in New York of Mr. Burke, a tenor, who, according to London newspapers as well as his press agent, sang with success at Convent Garden this season. Among other things he appeared in the tenor rôles of two of Puccini's one-act operas, "Gianni Schicchi" and "Il Tabarro." Last week Mr. Burke sang at Saranac for the first time in America.

Some one leaving the Hippodrome last evenig remarked, "His is more Irish than a tenor." This is not altogether true. Mr. Burke was born in Lancashire of Irish parents. Most of his musical education was carried on in Italy. However, Mr. Burke's ideas of singing are even more remarkable than his voice. He has little respect for the melodic line, and phrases are chopped to suit his taste. It is true that he has a virile voice, which he uses crudely.

It is also true that he has several effective upper notes. These he sings with full voice and drenches with emotion. In these, too, no doubt lie his charm for the populace. To the discriminating he is too much given to forcing tone and to the abuse of falsetto.

After his introduction by Father Duffy, Mr. Burke sang Otello's prayer from Verdi's opera. This was followed by an aria from Massent's "Werther," Grieg's "A Dream," "Questo O Quella," from "Rigoletto," and a group of Irish songs. In the singing of Grieg's song and of the operatic arias, both those on the program and those which were added as encores and which included Mario's first aria in "Tosca" and "La Donna Mobile," there were curious crudities. And in the Irish ballads there was little further to commend the singer. Of pure singing in compliance with the laws of song there was scarcely a trace.

The other assisting musician on the program besides Miss Scholer was Francesco Longo, pianist. Frank St. Leger was the accompanist.

Auto Victim Left to Die

Woman Dragged Forty Feet by Machine on Coney Island

Mrs. Sarah Olasky, a widow fifty-five years old, was run down by an automobile at Ocean Parkway, near Park Place, Coney Island, last night and left to die by a person who escaped, and whose identity is not known. The condition of the roadway shows that Mrs. Olasky was dragged forty feet.

The body was discovered a short time after the accident by Irving Greenberg, of 1705 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, who was passing in a motor car.

Mrs. Olasky is said to have come here recently from the South. She had been living at West Fifth Street and Park Place, Coney Island, and was returning home after dining with a neighbor when she was rundown.

Woman Killed, 3 Hurt When Train Hits Auto

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Mary E. Coleman, thirty-two years old, of Port Golden, N. J., was killed instantly, and her husband, Albert, and two companions were seriously injured, when their automobile was struck by an express train near here to-day. Mr. Coleman had stopped at a railroad crossing to permit a freight train to pass. As the last car passed he started ahead, failing to notice the express train coming in the opposite direction.

Besides Mr. Coleman, those seriously injured were his sister, Miss Hazel Coleman, and Miss Dorothy Moore, of Bloomsburg. They were removed to the Easton (Pa.) Hospital.

Panama Tolls Pass $1,000,000

PANAMA, Oct. 3.—During September tolls exceeding $1,000,000 were collected from ships using the Panama Canal. For more than six years this has been the goal for which the canal authorities have been aiming.

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