FATHER YORKE SAYS THIS IS AN AGE OF HYPOCRISY

Denounces Policy of Slaughter in Philippines at St. Mary's Commencement.

Sarcastically Refers to Opinions and Advice of Presidents Jordan and Wheeler on Educational Methods and Matters.

Oakland Office San Francisco Call, 1118 Broadway, May 25.

REV. PETER C. YORKE was the guest of the evening at the graduating exercises of St. Mary's College to-night. At the close of the school exercises he delivered an address to the graduates, in which he made sarcastic reference to President David Starr Jordan's recent address upon small colleges, referred to the fact that Benjamin Ide Wheeler was an ordained minister, made several remarks upon recent moves by the presidents of the two big universities and added something about liberty in the United States, which she was exemplifying in her foreign possessions. The address was full of striking statements.

The Macdonough Theater, in which the exercises were held, was crowded to the doors, and the exercises were very interesting. After the presentation of the medals and degrees the Rev. Father Yorke was introduced to the audience. He said in part:

"It gives me great pleasure to address those who have been for so many years under the instructions of the good Christian Brothers of St. Mary's College, and I hope that I may be able to give you some good advice. Good advice is cheap, and I suppose that is why it is so freely given. The essays read this evening have treated on many subjects, but in not one was there recognizable the cant and hypocrisy that characterize the age we live in.

An Age of Hypocrisy.

"To-day we are in the twentieth century where Europe was in the seventeenth. It is surely an age of hypocrisy. We stand up before the world and talk of liberty and freedom and the stars and stripes and all that they represent, while at the same time we murder and rob those whom we have come to set free—rob them as they never were robbed by those we were pleased to call their oppressors.

"In the name of humanity we shoot down men whose only crime is that they are defending their homes and native land. Because we are manacled with chains of gold we look upon the greatest crime the world has ever seen without an effort to prevent the terrible slaughter that is going on. We worship the spirit called liberty, but it is only what we make it ourselves. A fetid corpse is patriotism and her hand when grasped has a clammy feeling.

"It is a good thing that the admiration of the old virtues is not extinct. Better liberty in poverty than the world when you have to fall down and worship the spirit of gold.

"This is the season when the public school teachers meet in institute and attempt to tell the world how to run its own affairs. This is the season when the college president is running at large. We are told of the defects of the present school system and of how the small college is doomed.

"President David Starr Jordan tells us how the education of the future must be from the great colleges and not from the small colleges. He would make the great private college at Palo Alto the same institution in education as the Standard Oil Company is in business. Let us remember that education is not a matter for the State. What is one man's business is not that of his neighbor. The education of the children is with the parents and the obligation with the parents. It is necessary to keep the school close to the people. Some of our learned public educators are of the opinion that the principal danger of civilization is from the interference of the politician in the public schools. The cry of 'Take the public schools out of the hands of the politicians' is dishonest. It simply means 'Take it away from this element and bestow it upon those who favor us.

Presumption of College Presidents.

"The presidents of the two great educational institutions, the University of California and that great private place of learning to the south, the Leland Stanford Jr. University, have declared that the pupils of our schools should be taught only by graduates from their universities. Why should this be so? The schools were built for the pupil and not for the teacher. The San Francisco School Board has suggested a new system by which it claims only the truly good may be realized, and in order that their scheme may be carried out get Presidents Jordan and Wheeler to prepare plans by which the teachers of the future are to be chosen. The teachers of schools should be selected by the representatives of their own districts, and not by men who are called from afar.

"It is high time for the public schools to go out of business when they put a monopoly upon education and the sole suppliers of the teachers in this State are the two great universities.

"The president of Berkeley is a clergyman. Suppose a priest was appointed to any position in the university, a howl would go up that would shake your heels. There is only one way, and that is for Catholics to have their own schools and colleges. President Jordan of Stanford says: 'Give a ten-dollar boy a hundred-dollar education and it won't make him a better man.' Give a ten-cent professor a $1000 salary and it will not make him worth a bit more.

Insult to Catholic Schools.

"I criticize these new departures in public education. It is an insult to our Catholic schools and colleges, the careful instructors of which you see before you here to-night. Are men or women to have no chance for their daily bread unless they have graduated from one of two great universities? The condemnation of the small college by the presidents of California's great universities has no foundation whatever. The small colleges are the most potent forces in our educational facilities. They have been known to make some of the brightest men of our American history. St. Mary's College has done more for education and the training of the mind than any of the public schools.

"A man who would exclude from the privilege of teaching all but those who have graduated from the universities would measure God's mercy with a yardstick and weigh it on the tipping balance of a grocer's scales.

"Remember that your soul is of more value than success and that it is more honorable to remain unsullied and unknown than to gain fame at the cost of your honor. Keep truth above all things and you will learn that justice and purity are rewarded."

Rev. Peter C. Yorke.

Degrees Are Conferred.

Degrees were conferred as follows:

Bachelor of arts—Edward T. Mallon, Edward I. Butler, William Andrew Hughes, Francis E. Michel, Henry A. Senf, John A. Lavelle.

Bachelor of science—Robert F. Guichard, William F. Chapman, Henry R. Guichard.

Commercial diplomas were awarded to James B. Miller, Joseph L. Gianella, Joseph P. Mott, William C. Mulqueeney, Joseph M. Escobar and James P. Martin.

The Archbishop's gold medal was presented to Francis E. Michel, the Justin gold medal to Edward T. Mallon and the alumni gold medal to William A. Hughes. The badges of honor were pinned on the lapels of their recipients' coats by the Rev. Father P. C. Yorke.

"Socialism" was the subject of an essay by Robert Guichard; "The Diseases of Nations," by Henry Guichard; "Irish Exiles," by John A. Lavelle; "General Joubert," by William F. Chapman; "The Workingman," by Francis Michel; "The American Soldier," by Henry A. Senf; "Political Aspiration," by William A. Hughes; "Our Colonial Policy," by Edward I. Butler.

The papers were forcibly delivered and showed careful preparation on the part of the young men. Music was rendered by the St. Mary's College Orchestra. There was also vocal music by several of the young men of the college.

MODERN EDUCATION FROM AMERICAN STANDPOINT.

David Starr Jordan and Benjamin Ide Wheeler Deliver Addresses to Congregational Congress.

Higher education was the topic under discussion yesterday by the Congregational Congress. President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Berkeley were the leading speakers. Professor E. E. Brown of the State University also contributed an able paper. Professor Jordan spoke in the afternoon on "The Higher Education of the Pacific Coast," and Professor Wheeler occupied the entire evening session in a discussion of "The Qualifications of the Teacher." The latter discussion was largely analytical and highly instructive.

Professor Jordan declared that the pressure of higher education is greater around the bay of San Francisco at the present time than anywhere else in the United States. It is showing the highest development of the modern idea of education, as far removed from the old traditional idea as the time and space that intervene. England and Germany differ in their ideas of the university. The English University was established for the learned classes, as a badge of superiority and a training place for diplomats and ministers of the established church. Out of this arose the so-called higher education that had sway for centuries, the study of Latin, Greek and mathematics being regarded as the one essential thing. This sort of education was brought over to this country and certainly proved of value for mind training.

The more modern and truly democratic idea is that higher education should be open for all men. It was first recognized in the founding of Cornell College, where Ezra Cornell announced that any man could get instruction in anything. Now it is recognized that it is better to get advanced knowledge in one thing than to have a smattering of many things; to study Greek for ten years than ten languages for one year. Nowadays a competent electrician is better educated than a quack doctor, a preacher or professor.

We in America rather follow the German university, which is chiefly characterized by its breadth. The German university is a place for original research and the dissemination of knowledge. The American ideal is higher than either the German or English. The German aims to make a man learned and thorough, the English to educate him along certain traditional lines; the American leads on to action and enables a man to do his work in the world.

The fault with our universities is that the teacher does not come into close enough contact with his students. This can be corrected by increasing the number of teachers. President Harper of the Chicago University has proposed that the smaller colleges discontinue their work at the end of the sophomore year and then send students to Chicago. Dr. Jordan did not favor this plan, believing that the smaller college ought to remain independent.

Professor Brown followed Professor Jordan with an able address on "Religious Forces in Higher Education." Both addresses were afterward discussed by the congress. Rev. R. C. Brooks of Oakland spoke on "The Bible We Use" and Rev. W. C. Kantner of Salem read an able paper on "The Christ We Preach."

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler's address in the evening was listened to with marked attention. He said in part:

"The philosopher is a son of the East; the student a child of the West; the teacher a child of Hellas, where a man knew his world and lived in it. The preacher is half prophet and half teacher, without inspiration.

"There are two ways of looking at the uses of teaching. There is a teaching that fits the individual to make the most of himself. Those teachers who think they are teaching recipes are the most mistaken. There is nothing a teacher can do but to furnish proper food. The other view inheres in the recognition that we are members of a historical society in which he must learn to accommodate himself.

"The first food for a child is to teach it to fasten its attention on what there is about it—to teach the mind to hold to its work. What we make out of mathematics is continuity of action. It teaches the child to steer its own mind. People who are not logical are those who cannot collar their own minds and hold them down to something. Nature study is to be commended from the fact that it quickens observation and is fundamental in holding attention.

"Human judgment is not altogther irrational. Good judgment is the process of reasoning when the premises are not complete. In dealing with historical phenomena, you always get incomplete data; the archaeologist fills out the complete statue. The reasonings in life are contingent reasonings. We cannot form a syllogism that is complete. We have to jump at conclusions from incomplete data. There is nothing so good in life as sound, horse sense—the seizing of essentials in incomplete data.

"We used to think it a great thing to break a child's will. We have found the greatest difficulty in our educated output in finding men that can act. We have men that know, but we want men that can do. Any education that can bring together seeing, attention, judgment and action will be pretty thorough.

"The most important thing is for a child to form good habits. A large part of what a teacher has to do is to cultivate good habits and obedience in a child and to teach it to conform to the laws of society. Disobedience is a habit and obedience is a habit. A teacher should never permit a child to disobey. Make a long fight if necessary.

"Teachers must be taught and trained people. There has been too much reliance on method, psychology, child study and pedagogy. We are not going to get educators until we get people who have the real subject matter in them. We must have teachers who are already trained and have the subject matter, they teach already a part of themselves."

The programme for to-day is: 9 a. m., "The Work of the Church in Winning Souls to Christ," W. G. Puddefoot, Boston; "Present and Future Methods of Evangelism," J. L. Maile, Los Angeles; "Sources of Power," C. S. Nash, Oakland; recreation.

These names have been added to the roll call of the congress: President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, Professor E. E. Brown of the University of California, Rev. F. H. Maar, Redwood City; Rev. F. F. Pearse, San Lorenzo; Rev. Francisco Lawson, Oakland; Rev. W. W. Lovejoy, Oakland; Rev. H. H. Kennedy, San Mateo; Rev. A. B. Mowbray, Oroville.

Must File Specifications.

The Board of Public Works instructed the Chief of Police yesterday to stop all work on the building now being erected by Millionaire Bradbury on Van Ness avenue and California street until the owner has filed specifications with the board. It is alleged that Bradbury is his own architect and that the walls of his building are not of the required thickness, also that the underpinning is inadequate.

Kangaroo farming is to be an established institution in Australia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Facing the Future.

There comes a time to most women when they must face the future of wifehood and motherhood. What that future has in store for them depends largely upon themselves. To a healthy woman the obligations and consequences of marriage are a lasting happiness. To a woman suffering from irregularity or other ailments of the sex, marriage may prove a mockery and motherhood a misery. Where such irregularity exists Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be used with the assurance that health will speedily be restored. It is the most reliable medicine known to medical science for the cure of diseases which affect the delicate womanly organs. "Favorite Prescription" is a non-alcoholic medicine and is also free from opium cocaine and other narcotics.

"At an early stage of married life," writes Mrs. Flora Arn, of Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo., "I was greatly bothered with painful periods, also a troublesome drain which rendered me very weak and unfit for work of any kind. I became so thin there was nothing left of me but skin and bone. My husband became alarmed and got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' After he saw the wonderful effects of that one he got me two more, and after I used those up there was no more pain, and I began to gain in flesh very rapidly. I owe all praise to Dr. Pierce and his wonderful curative medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps in cloth to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PERKINS IS AFTER JAP IMMIGRANTS

He Has Received a Statement From the Immigration Commissioner.

Outline of the Situation as It Affects This Coast Sent to the Trades Council of San Francisco.

SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS has been looking up the matter of immigration, and particularly the problems that present themselves in the immigration question on the Pacific Coast. He has been in communication with the Commissioner General of Immigration at Washington and laid before him the conditions at present existing on this side of the continent, calling his attention especially to the mass meeting that was held in Metropolitan Hall in this city on May 7. He asked what was being done to prevent the entrance into this country of laborers coming within the prohibition of the laws. In reply he received a long and detailed statement from the Commissioner General, which statement he immediately forwarded to Ed Rosenberg, secretary of the Labor Council of this city. The statement in full is as follows:

Emigration Companies of Japan.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1900.

Hon. George C. Perkins, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: I have yours of the 14th inst., in which you direct my attention to the fact that "the laboring people of the Pacific Coast are fast getting into a frame of mind similar to that of 1877-78, when the aggressive action began which resulted in the Chinese exclusion bill"; that "they are becoming very much agitated over the influx of Japanese and other cheap labor which is manifest at all the Pacific Coast ports," and that "they demand that some remedial measures be taken," etc. I note that you request that I make such reply as will show what the immigration bureau is "doing to exclude contract and servile labor in the way of appointing inspectors at Vancouver and other places," etc.

The emigration from Japan of aged, infirm or incapacitated is practically prohibited, owing to the fact that the Japanese Government requires that the subject applying for a passport shall provide two sureties "that the applicant will not become a public charge or fall into distress for the term of three years." To the existence of this law is due, no doubt, the organization of some twelve emigration companies, each of which undertakes to provide the intending emigrant with the two sureties upon which his passport will be issued. The files of this office will show that the emigration company not only provides the sureties but that the officers of the company act in that capacity themselves. You will observe that the Japanese law, which was intended to restrict emigration by making it difficult for the intending emigrant to secure his passport, called into existence the emigration company, which provides passport and sureties as well. While there is no evidence in this bureau to show from what source the emigration company derives its revenue it is reasonable to assume that it is not actuated by unselfish or philanthropic motives. The emigrants are obliged to sell whatever property they may be possessed of or else their relatives and friends go upon their bonds to secure the company which procures their passports. From the Geibi Nichi Nichi, a leading daily paper published at Hiroshima, Japan, I quote as follows:

Generally of an Ignorant Class.

"The emigrants are generally of the ignorant farming classes, and being ignorant of the way to obtain Government permission there were started a number of emigration companies. The said companies charged them very high prices for services, and when the emigrant arrived at his destination agents of these companies took them to bad boarding-houses and charged them very high prices, and most of all, said agents would not secure them the promised work."

It would appear from the foregoing that the emigration companies of Japan, acting upon the advice of their agents in foreign lands, stimulate emigration and do it through advertising in their newspapers as well as through their agents, who are in many instances the officers of the villages and towns (I infer as much from the concluding words of the editorial which appeared in the same issue of the paper above mentioned); after commenting on the hardships imposed upon the emigrants by the said companies the editorial concludes with these words:

"The managers of such companies are, of course, very bad, yet the officers of the villages and towns who stand in with such companies are to be more condemned."

Mr. Rice, ex-assistant commissioner of immigration at Vancouver, B. C., went to Japan in November, 1898, under instructions from this bureau to investigate the causes of Japanese emigration, and while there secured much valuable information on the subject. From various sources he learned that the emigration companies are officered by influential and wealthy Japanese, who endeavor to make it difficult for an intending emigrant to procure a passport if he does not do so through one or another of these companies. It is claimed that by taking the ordinary course it will require from six to nine months to procure a passport, but through the instrumentality of an emigration company it may be procured in from two days to two weeks.

City Officials Solicit Patronage.

Mr. Rice reports that the emigration companies do not employ traveling agents, but rely upon the officials of cities and towns to solicit patronage, "examine candidates and instruct them as to necessary preparations and correct fees." They also "advertise in local papers, send out circulars and use bulletins which are written in large characters so that all may read."

Mr. Rice had an interview with a Mr. Yotsumoto, manager of the Nippon Japan Imin Kaisha, one of the leading emigration companies of Kobe, who reluctantly said:

"We have no blanks. When emigrants are wanted we send out agents and collect them. The emigrant business is a small part of our business. We send no emigrants to the United States or Canada. Yes, the steamship companies do allow commissions or discounts on their rates. The amount of this discount depends upon the number of emigrants offered. We have no agents in the United States or Canada."

From the official Gazette, a publication issued by the Imperial Government, Mr. Rice copied the following, which would indicate that Mr. Yotsumoto's memory was at fault:

"On March 13 permission has been given from the Department of State for Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Hachitaro Hamaoka, manager of Japan Emigration Company, that Mr. Masataro Mito shall act as his agent in the neighborhood of Victoria, British Canada. The address of Japan Emigration Company, 85 Sakaimachi Nichome, Kobe, Japan."

Free and Contract Emigrants.

The emigration company herein referred to is the one for which Mr. Yotsumoto acts as manager. Japanese emigrants are of two kinds—free and contract. The contract emigrants, according to a statement made to Mr. Rice by an American, who has resided for several years in Japan, but for prudential reasons does not care to have his name made public, are bound to the emigration company for a period of three years, and while we have not been able to procure such evidence as would prove the existence of a contract with a person, firm or corporation in the United States, every circumstance attending the coming of large numbers of Japanese points to the fact that agents of these companies in the United States are actively engaged in securing employment in advance of the coming of Japanese emigrants. The gentleman who volunteers the information to Mr. Rice said:

"Both free and contract emigrants are alike solicited and induced to go. The free, however, are much less in number than the others. The companies have agents in Canada, America, Hawaii and Australia. The agent abroad gets orders from contractors and sends them to the companies in Japan. The contract laborers to Canada are greater in number than in the United States, the latter being few. The contract to Canada is for three years. Free emigrants to Canada do not know beforehand the character of their work nor the amount of their wages. It is difficult to find contract laborers going to Canada or America. The emigrants are loth to answer questions about their going, etc."

Go Forth Blindly.

You will observe that those going to Canada are not informed, previous to their departure from Japan, of the character of work to be performed, or wages to be paid to them, and the fact that they were loth to answer questions as to their probable destination would indicate that the intention was to evade our alien contract labor laws by crossing over to the United States after landing in British Columbia. This gentleman informed Mr. Rice that he was an eye-witness to a meeting held in a public place between an official of an emigration company and a number of Japanese laborers, who had been assembled prior to their departure, and he heard them cautioned against repeating a word of the instructions given them, or volunteering information of any kind in answer to inquiries.

Contract Holders Deported.

Copies of the contracts and affidavits taken at that time, at the port of San Francisco, show how these Japanese emigrant companies manage to secure the admittance of their people into the United States. On the return of Mr. Rice from Japan instructions were issued to the officials at San Francisco and along the border to carefully examine every Japanese emigrant. This resulted in the sending back of a number in whose possession contracts with emigration companies were found. Since then the form of contract has been altered in order to conform to the immigration laws of the United States, but in every case where a contract is produced the immigrant has been ordered deported. At the present time, owing to the vigilance of the immigration officials, the Japanese emigrants landing at San Francisco, or at Vancouver or Victoria, destined for the United States, do not bring a scrap of paper with them, and while our officials may be morally certain that they are coming under contract, they can find no evidence on which to exclude them under our laws. During the month of April, 1900, there arrived at Victoria 6092 Asiatics, nearly double as many as during the three months preceding.

Our immigration officials at Vancouver report that those landing there, not ticketed to the United States, disappear in a very short time and that no trace of them can be found in that neighborhood. Advices from Consular Agents and others go to show that 90 per cent of the Japanese landing in Canada eventually find their way into the United States.

Taken First to Canada.

The above gives, in brief, an outline of the methods which were employed a year ago, and I have reason to believe that the Japanese emigration companies are more active than they were at that time, but, profiting by past experience, and in order to elude the vigilance of immigration officials at American ports, are sending the bulk of their human freight to Canada, where, I have no doubt, they are taken in hand by agents of these companies and carefully instructed how and when to gain admittance to the United States.

In order to check as far as possible this influx of Japanese the department has given the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend authority to employ special inspectors and those already stationed along Puget Sound have been instructed to exercise greater vigilance. Another regular inspector has been detailed for duty at Port Townsend, and the Supervising Special Immigration Inspector is now investigating the coming of so many Japanese, the causes leading to the recent increase in immigration, the destination of said immigrants and the parties to whom they apply for work; in addition thereto he will ascertain and report upon the most suitable points on the border at which to station additional immigration inspectors.

Difficult to Keep Them Out.

Under the law, as at present framed, it is very difficult to prevent the admission of alien contract laborers or assisted immigrants who may be of the excluded classes. Section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, specifies that the following shall be excluded:

"All idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes."

Many are under the impression that a "person whose ticket is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come," may be excluded because of such assistance; but if it is shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the excluded classes above mentioned such assistance is not to be considered a bar to his admission.

An evidence that Japanese immigrants are instructed or "coached" is found in the fact that nearly every one comes provided with $30, which he terms his "show money." The impression that the sum of $30 is necessary is entertained by more than the Japanese, but as a matter of fact no amount of money is required.

Section 1, act of March 3, 1893, requires that immigrants shall state "whether in possession of money, and if so, whether upward of $30, and how much if $30 or less." The act does not specify, however, that failure to produce $30 shall be a bar to admission, for in passing upon the right of an immigrant to land all the facts bearing on his case shall be considered. Immigration officials at San Francisco, at Puget Sound and at Vancouver, B. C., have reason to believe that the emigration companies of Japan provide each emigrant for whom a passage is secured with $30; that this sum is either turned over to the agent in this country on the admission of the immigrant or subsequently paid by him from his earnings here; and there is little doubt but that the "show money" of the Japanese immigrant is, as a rule, provided by another in order to secure his admission to the United States.

Evidence of a Contract Essential.

The courts have so interpreted the alien contract labor law as to require that evidence of a contract, having been made abroad, must be produced in evidence in order to bar an immigrant suspected of being a contract laborer. The courts have not as yet ruled upon the alien contract labor law considered in the light of the causes out of which it grew. Up to the present time the attorneys for the Government, in trying cases of violation of the alien contract labor law, have declared upon the existence of a contract and have endeavored to prove that a contract existed, instead of attempting to show that the object aimed at in the passage of the alien contract labor law, to wit, the protection of the American workman from competition with cheap foreign labor, was being frustrated. Under existing law and decisions based upon it it is difficult to reject those coming in violation of the alien contract labor law, and as the Japanese occupy the same position in the eye of the law as citizens and subjects of the most favored nation they cannot be rejected when applying for admission unless it is shown upon special inquiry that they belong to one or the other of the foregoing excluded classes.

Treaty With Japan.

In the treaty between the United States and Japan concluded November 22, 1894, and ratified by the President February 15, 1895, it is provided in the first paragraph of article I that:

"The citizens or subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the territories of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

The concluding paragraph of article 2 of that treaty, which deals with commerce and navigation, says:

"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

It would appear that while the treaty of 1894 with Japan remains in full force and effect, no law, except such as would apply alike to persons of all nationalities belonging to the same class or classes, can be made effective.

The agitation of 1877-78 to which you refer was for the passage of a law to exclude the Chinese from admission to the United States, but it was found that under the treaty of 1868, known as the Burlingame treaty, the Chinese had, under article V, the right to free migration to the United States "for purposes of curiosity, of trade or as permanent residents." The agitation to which you refer having crystallized into a sentiment against further immigration of Chinese, Congress authorized the President to appoint a committee "to negotiate a modification of the existing treaties which shall not be in direct contravention of their spirit"; and following that came the treaty of 1880 with China known as the "immigration treaty." Since then it has been possible to enact legislation which has been effective in excluding Chinese laborers.

Opposed to Emigration.

I am informed, and I believe reliably so, that the Japanese Government is opposed to the emigration of its subjects. If such is the case it is possible that that Government would be willing to unite with ours in a modification of the treaty of 1894; but as that is a matter with which the Immigration Bureau has nothing to do I merely direct your attention to it in passing, for it rests with Congress to take the initiative in such a matter.

I do not think that apprehension need grow out of the recent admission of some twenty-five Doukhobors, for while they were evidently assisted there was no evidence upon which to prove that they were contract laborers; their movements are being carefully watched, and if it should be determined that they really came under contract to perform labor in the United States, or should they become public charges, they will be deported to the country whence they came.

There is, I understand, a movement on foot among the labor organizations in the United States to hold a convention for the purpose of discussing immigration matters only. There is no doubt but that body will prepare and recommend to Congress a bill having for its object the restricting and regulating of immigration in line with the sentiment of the laborers and mechanics of the United States. The difficulty in passing such a law pointed out above will no doubt be considered by that convention. Very truly yours, (Signed) T. V. POWDERLY.

JAPANESE LURED EASTWARD.

Statement of President Konda of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 25.—R. Konda, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company, in an interview here to-night said the Japanese Government would undoubtedly restrict emigration to America. He had urged all Consuls to advise the Government strongly to take that course, and had himself wired them to that effect.

Even if they restricted emigration, the laws of Japan are such that the Government cannot stop any who wish to go to America and pay their own expenses.

The Japanese coming across, he said, are lured to America by the glowing accounts of their own countrymen, who are sadly betraying them. He found hundreds whose money had all gone when they were landed and who were penniless and in a deplorable condition. Hundreds of these destitute were to be shipped back to Japan. The best remedy to stay the influx, Mr. Konda said, was for Americans not to employ the Japanese, for as long as employment was given them they would continue to come in. The steamship men were not to blame for the influx, he said, as had been reported. The Japanese were misled and duped by their own people residing on this side. They imagined that this coast was a place where a fortune could be made in a brief space, and rushed here like the Americans to Cape Nome. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company will next year put on two new large passenger vessels, he said.

Struck by a Bowlder.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LOS OLIVOS, May 25.—Samuel Lyons, a prominent citizen of this county, in the employ of the Alcatraz Asphalt Company at the Sisquoc mines, was struck by a detached boulder of asphalt which was loosened from its bed on the upper slopes by the heat of the sun. Lyons was knocked about twenty feet and suffered a serious fracture of the right leg near the hip. He is receiving every attention possible at the hands of the company.

CHARLES B. STONE SICK UNTO DEATH

Incurable Malady Attacks Manager of San Francisco Breweries.

Physicians in Attendance State He Cannot Recover and End Is But a Question of Hours.

Charles B. Stone, Whose Life Is Ebbing.

CHARLES B. STONE, manager of the San Francisco Breweries, limited, is at his country home in San Mateo so seriously ill that but scant hopes are entertained for his recovery. The family of the patient is at his bedside sorrowfully awaiting the end that is slowly but apparently inevitably approaching.

Mr. Stone is suffering from Bright's disease and a complication of heart trouble. Although for some months past he has been far from being a perfectly well man, yet his illness did not reach an acute stage until a few days ago, when he was compelled to take to his bed. The best medical skill attainable was procured, but naught that science could do served to stop the ravages of the insidious and relentless disease. The sufferer grew steadily weaker, until practically all hope is now lost.

Charles B. Stone is very prominently known in this city and throughout the State as well. For over a decade he has been manager for the breweries. He is comparatively a young man, being less than 50 years of age. He has led a very active life, the success which he has attained being due solely to his own efforts. When the old Humboldt Steamship Company was formed by Robert Searles, W. J. Swasey, Mark Kalish and others Mr. Stone was given the position of purser on the company's steamship Humboldt, plying between this port and Eureka. Subsequently he became a part owner. Later he disposed of his interest and conducted a commission business, after which he was given the responsible position which he now holds.

Mr. Stone has been prominent in politics and served as a member of the Board of Education of this city. He was aggressive and active and rendered excellent service to the city. His energy gained for him the title of "Pooh Bah," which was bestowed by some of his less active constituents who were jealous of his achievements.

During the recent Spanish-American war Mr. Stone was regarded as one of the most prominent benefactors of the soldiers. At the auction sale of the seats at the Orpheum Theater to raise funds to welcome the returning First Californias he bought one of the boxes, paying $600 for it. On behalf of the breweries he subscribed $1000 to the fund.

Mr. Stone is a man of family, having four children, the eldest of whom, Walter, is a student at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy in San Rafael, while the eldest daughter, Miss Emily, is a student at Hamlin's school for young ladies in this city. Mrs. Stone is the daughter of Austin Wiley, who was one of the early proprietors of The Call, and is now Postmaster at Arcata, Humboldt County. Both she and her husband hold a very high place in social circles in this city.