

# FLORIDA NEEDS JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO DEVELOP HER LATENT RESOURCES

## PRES. GARNER'S ELOQUENT PLEA

### President of Jacksonville Board of Trade Makes Strong Argument.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Jacksonville Board of Trade last Wednesday night the following address was delivered by President Charles E. Garner, and a resolution was adopted thanking President Garner for the same, and requesting that same be published:

**Against Japanese Exclusion.**  
At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the exclusion of Japanese, on lines similar to the present law excluding Chinese. The convention voted not only in favor of excluding these Mongolians from the United States proper, but also from every insular possession. I appreciate the influence that a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor will have upon congress. It means that organized labor, in every branch and in every portion of this land, is committed to use its influence and votes to carry such a resolution into effect and assist in its becoming a law.

**Would Injure Florida.**  
I feel that the enactment of a law excluding the Japanese would be a great disadvantage to this country, and especially to Florida. We are now endeavoring to establish a colony of Japanese in this state, and the success of such a colony has been scattered on the east coast of our state, at Boca Raton, under the leadership of Mr. Joe Sakai, who is an influential Japanese, having been educated in one of our leading universities, and comes with the highest testimonials from some of the leading statesmen and financiers of Japan.

Mr. Sakai has met with unexpected difficulties in carrying out his plans, especially that growing out of the Japanese-Russian war, all their able-bodied men being needed at home for the present. I feel assured, however, of the ultimate success of this colony, and should it prove so, others will be established, and it is hard to estimate the value that will accrue to the state by the introduction of such workers. They will transplant new industries, such as tea and silk culture, the growing of different flures, and the manufacture of mattings, etc. As a people, they are the best horticulturists in the world. They understand the physiology of plant life and the chemistry of the soil better than any other people, and with their patient industry and knowledge can make gardens of fertility in place of barren wastes.

**Florida Needs Them.**  
They intend coming here and making this their home. As laborers in our mines and turpentine farms, we need them—as domestics, they are unexcelled. Florida and the south need such workers. I am opposed to the present Chinese exclusion act for the reason that it discriminates against the business man, and a such is class

legislation. The laborers of every other nation and tribe are permitted to enter the doors to become citizens. That act denies the same privilege to the Chinese, not for the reason that they are worthless citizens, but because they are industrious, sober and frugal. Singularly enough, the act excludes the laborer. It should be amended to exclude the idler, the worthless class, the people who come here to create a disturbance. It is absurd to say that they do not become citizens, and that they carry their money away. Thousands of other nationalities do the same. Every ship leaving New York carries people away who have not become citizens. One vessel recently sailed from New York with fourteen hundred Italians, who had been working on the subway and on other great works. Let them take the money. They have earned it, but they have left the subway and other public utilities. They unconsciously benefit those who persecute them by driving them into higher pursuits.

**An Intelligent People.**  
The Chinese were a cultivated and intelligent people when our forefathers were barbarians. They were dressed in silks when our ancestors were clothed in the skins of wild beasts; they had comfortable homes when our forefathers were living in caves; they have the oldest written history of any nation on earth. We boast of our inventions. As a matter of fact, the discovery of the mariner's compass, which we owe to them, and was used by them twenty-six hundred and thirty-four years before the Christian era, has wrought a greater change in the history of the world than any other discovery, either of ancient or modern times. The art of papermaking, we owe to the same people. The Arabs gained their knowledge of manufacturing paper from them, and from thence it was transplanted to Spain. What discovery has played so great a part in the world's history as gunpowder, the use of which enabled our forefathers to wrest this country from the savages? Undoubtedly we owe this discovery to the Chinese, who were the original discoverers, and had been using it many centuries before the chivalry of Europe began to fall beneath its leveling power. Consequently, what we are as a nation today, we owe to the inventive genius of the Chinese.

**Theirs the Honor.**  
With the compass, this country was discovered; with gunpowder, our forefathers were enabled to take possession of it, and by the discovery of paper, which means the dissemination of universal knowledge, civilization and intelligence, and without which, and as compared with which, other things are of very little value. All these we owe to the despised Chinese, who are denied citizenship in this republic.

The first treaty made by this country with China was made in 1844. The treaty conceded to this country certain exemptions and trade privileges, and opening five of the great ports of China to our commerce. Prior to this treaty all trade was carried on through certain persons appointed at Canton by the government, and commonly called "Hong" merchants. In 1858 a treaty of peace, amity and commerce was negotiated giving still greater privileges, protection to American citizens in China, and to vessels under our flag in their ports. This treaty gave us great advantages in our trade relations with that great nation. It was provided also that Christian missionaries should have the privilege of teaching their doctrines, and that no convert or teacher should be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith. It also provided that should the Chinese government at any time grant a treaty of peace, amity and commerce to any nation, any right, privilege or favor connected either with navigation, commerce, political, or other intercourse, which was not conferred by that treaty, that such right, privilege or favor should at once freely inure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens. The treaty of 1858 was a very much one-sided agreement, and this country obtained almost inestimable trading privileges and practically conceded nothing of value.

**The Burlingame Treaty.**  
In the treaty of 1868, which is known as the Burlingame treaty, from the fact that it was negotiated by Mr. Anson Burlingame, who was at that time our Minister and Plenipotentiary in China, the following language was used under article 5:

"The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively, from the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents."

Article 6 says:  
"Chinese subjects or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may thereby be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

It is also provided that the Chinese should enjoy all the privileges of our public institutions, in consideration of which, citizens of the United States living in China were to enjoy the same protection and privilege.

**The Modified Treaty.**  
The treaty of 1880 was a modification of the treaty of 1868, and was practically forced upon the Chinese government from the fact that the

government of the United States had failed to give protection to the citizens of Chinese residents in this country and article 1 of that treaty provided as follows:  
"Whenever in the opinion of the government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence there, affects or threatens to affect the interests of that country, or to endanger the good order of the said country or of any locality within the territory thereof, the government of China agrees that the government of the United States may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitations. Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse."

The trade of China and Japan for the ten years from 1891 to 1900 has grown in the following proportions:  
Chinese Empire—Imports, 1891 to 1900: 1891 \$19,321,850; 1900, \$26,896,925; per cent of gain, 70. Exports: 1891, \$8,701,098; 1900, \$15,259,167; per cent of gain, 100.

Japan—Imports: 1891, \$19,309,198; 1900, \$32,748,902; per cent of gain, 60. Exports: 1891, \$4,807,693; 1900, 29,087,475; per cent of gain 600.

And this is only a prophecy of what it will be in the future.

**Their Moral Status.**  
It is contended that the Chinese are heathens, that they are devoid of a moral standard. The fact is, we as a people know as little about the morals of the Chinese as the Russians knew about the fighting qualities of the Japanese before the war that is now being waged between those two nations. Confucius was their greatest moral teacher and his actions are those of the Chinese today. He inculcated honor and reverence from children to their parents. He shut himself up in his house and passed three years in solitude out of respect to his mother. He instructed his countrymen in the precepts of morality, exhibiting in his own person all the virtues he inculcated in others. His entire life was an illustration of his ethical system. His system today is considered the most faithful expressions of the cultivated Chinese minds. He strove to direct the minds of his countrymen to the duties of social and political life. He modestly said to them: "I undertake to teach you nothing but what you might learn yourselves."

**Doctrine of Confucius.**  
That is the observance of the three fundamental laws of relation between sovereign and subject, father and child, husband and wife, and the five cardinal virtues—universal charity, filial piety, conformity to duty, rectitude of heart and mind, and pure sincerity. This in brief was the doctrine of that great Chinaman. No man ever exerted so great an influence over so many of his fellow-creatures. His teaching leavened the entire Chinese race, made their government the oldest and most stable of all nations. He appealed to his people to cultivate the virtues of industry, modesty, sobriety, gravity, decorum, and thoughtfulness; he urged them not to change their habits or occupations—hence we find that almost every Chinaman, through his teachings, holds father and mother, established customs and usages, in the greatest veneration, and to such an extent, that while other nations change, advance, and retrograde, China today is practically the China of past ages.

**A Touching Story.**  
is the saving from death of the baby girl of Geo. A. Eyer, Cumberland, Md. He writes: "At the age of 11 months our child was declining in health, with serious Throat Trouble, and two physicians gave her up. We were almost in despair, when we resolved to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. The first bottle gave relief; after taking four bottles she was cured, and is now in perfect health." Never fails to relieve and cure a cough or cold. At all drug stores, 50c and \$1.00 guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

**CHAFING DISH LUNCHEON.**  
Luncheon at Mrs. H. T. Wright's, corner Jackson and Baylen, for the benefit of Christ church by the Misses Hoskins and Broward, who will serve luncheon from 12 to 2 p. m. Monday and Tuesday, February 27 and 28. While serving luncheon they will lecture and demonstrate chafing dish delicacies. Luncheon 25 cents.

**CARNIVAL COSTUMES.**  
In fancy dress for ladies and gents in Velvet, Cambric, etc. Comical Masks, Stockings and Gloves, False Mustaches and Hair Goods, At Mrs. Nordstrom's Millinery, No. 11 East Independence St., near Palafox St.

**Sir Knights, Attention.**  
Regular conclave of Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, 7:30 p. m. Monday, February 27. Work in Red Cross Degree. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited to attend. HARRY W. GIBBS, E. C. W. HENRY NEEDHAM, Recorder.

**NOTICE.**  
Meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners for the First Judicial District March 1st 1905. LOUIS DeM. BLOCKER, Secretary. 1Feb-m

Norma Martinez Smokers—A 10c cigar for 5c. Nick Apostle, Agent.

## LOOK FOR THE SEAL



pace, who first opened her ports to the merchants of this country.

**Trade Statistics.**  
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## FLORIDA IS UNEXCELLED

TRAVELER IN CALIFORNIA WHO MAKES SOME INTERESTING COMPARISONS AND "BOOSTS" FLORIDA.

(Bartow Record.)  
Mr. Clarence Bevan, a resident for many years of St. Augustine, who is making an extended trip through the west, writes as follows:

"Los Angeles, Cal.—Perhaps you think I have forgotten my promise to write you from this place. I have been waiting until I could see more of the country, and so write intelligently. The journey from New Orleans was entirely new to me, the altitude of the road at various places was wonderful, and at one place 5,000 feet above sea level, and then it goes down to 265 below sea level, and there they have great salt mines. Then the road goes up again to about 3,000 feet above, and down again to 270, which is the altitude here. We saw thousands of acres of desert land, where, to all appearance, there was not a living thing, and miles of mountains of rock, but how very different it looked when we entered this state! Land that will grow almost anything, and miles of beautiful orange groves and fruit orchards, with vegetable gardens as far as the eye can see. If blessed as we are in Florida with plenty of rain, what a wonderful country this would be! This city has now about 175,000 people, and is still growing very fast. Building lots are very high, and speculators are getting rich. The people here think the climate is perfect, but they would not think so if they should spend a few years in Florida. Let me say right here, Florida can not be equalled anywhere—it has the best climate in the world. I have tried southern France and Italy, and the island of Sicily, and it goes ahead of them all. It certainly beats this climate "out of sight." The winter here is the rainy season, and the streets and roads are horrible after a shower, and although it don't freeze as hard as it does in Florida, the air is very disagreeable and a fellow with a delicate throat, for instance, would do well to stay in the house. Even sunny days, before 9 a. m., one has to wear an overcoat and very thick clothing, but about noon the sun comes down so hot one wants to take off both coats. Then about 2 o'clock it gets cool again and if you do not wish to catch cold you had better hurry home. We are obliged to have a fire in our room every night and morning. The houses are very damp when not heated properly, and unless the sun shines in them, are unhealthy for men. Possibly one could get used to that way of living—if it did not kill him before he got used to it. They have plenty of flowers, and a great many flowering plants, and the lawns are very beautiful; many plants that we do not grow, do well here. Roses are not as plentiful as I supposed. In my rose garden in St. Augustine I have five hundred rose bushes and sixty five varieties; I have seen nothing like it here.

**Public Is Aroused.**  
The public is aroused to a knowledge of the curative merits of that great medicinal tonic, Electric Bitters, for sick stomach, liver and kidneys. Mary H. Walters, of 546 St. Clair Ave., Columbus, O., writes: "For several months, I was given up to die. I had fever and ague, my nerves were wrecked; I could not sleep, and my stomach was so weak, from useless doctors' drugs, that I could not eat. Soon after beginning to take Electric Bitters, I obtained relief, and in a short time I was entirely cured." Guaranteed at all druggists, price 50 cents.

**NOTICE.**  
Educational Department. State of Florida. Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 23, 1905. In response to numerous inquiries as to what text books will constitute the basis of the June examination, I take this method of announcing that no change will be made in the books which were used in the last examination. The following will give complete information on the subject:  
Orthography—Reed's Word Lessons (25 cents), by Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York.  
Reading—Any standard author will answer.  
Composition—Butler's School English (75 cents), by American Book Co., New York or Atlanta.  
Arithmetic—Milne's Standard (65 cents), by American Book Co.  
English Grammar—Metcalf's (60 cents), by American Book Co.  
U. S. History—Field's Grammar School (\$1), by American Book Company.  
Florida History—Greene's or Fairbank's (1.25), by H. and W. B. Drew, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Geography—Redway's Natural Advanced (\$1.25), by American Book Co.  
Physiology—Coleman's Elements of (90 cents), by The MacMillan Co., Atlanta.  
Civil Government in Florida—Yocum's (50 cents), by E. O. Painter & Co., Deland, Fla.  
Algebra—White's School (\$1), by American Book Co.  
Physical Geography—Tarr's New (81), by The MacMillan Co., Atlanta.  
Theory and Practice—McMurray's The Method of the Recitation (90 cents), by The MacMillan Co., Atlanta.

These books may be had of most book dealers in the state, or from the publishers by mail post paid on receipt of price. Respectfully,  
W. M. HOLLOWAY, State Supt. Pub. Instruction.

1Feb-m  
Norma Martinez Smokers—A 10c cigar for 5c. Nick Apostle, Agent.

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