

# INFLUX TO AMERICA

## IMMIGRATION GREATER IN 1907 THAN EVER.

FRANK P. SARGENT HAS MADE PUBLIC HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Immigration to America during the year ended June 30, 1907, was vastly greater than in any previous year of the history of the United States, according to the annual report of Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration and naturalization, which has been made public. Of this great flood of immigration Commissioner Sargent says:

"An army of 1,285,349 souls, drawn hither by the free institutions and the marvelous prosperity of our country—the chance here afforded every honest toiler to gain a livelihood by the sweat of his brow or the exercise of his intelligence—surpasses in numbers the record of all preceding years."

The immigration for 1907 exceeded that for 1906 by 184,614, and that for 1905 by 258,850, or an increase over 1906 of more than 17 per cent, and over 1905 of more than 25 per cent. During the fiscal year 1906, 12,432 aliens were rejected at our ports, during the past year 13,164, an increase of 632; hence the total number of those who have sought admission in 1907, viz., 1,285,349, exceeds the number who applied in 1906, viz., 1,113,167, by 185,346.

Commissioner Sargent says it is of particular significance that many immigrants landed at ports in the south during the past year, and he refers especially to a party of 473 Belgians, excellent types of immigrants, received at Charleston, S. C., having been induced to go there by the state authorities. The increase of immigration to the south, the commissioner says, is directly connected with the growing desire of the southern states to draw within their boundaries a number of the better class of immigrants, it being considered by practically all of the leading men of the section that the future development and welfare of the south depends upon its ability to receive and absorb a reliable laboring and farming element. Striking increases are also shown at New Orleans and Galveston.

Twenty-seven countries showed increases and 11 decreases. The tide of immigration from some of the countries is indicated by the following figures:

Austria-Hungary, 338,452, increase, 73,314; Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, 11,359, increase, 6693; France, 9731, increase, 345; German empire, 37,807, increase, 243; Greece, 36,580, increase, 17,091; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 285,731, increase, 12,611; Russian empire and Finland, 258,943, increase, 43,278; Turkey, 20,767, increase, 11,257; England, 56,637, increase, 7146; Ireland, 34,530, decrease, 465; Scotland, 19,740; increase, 3874; China, 961, increase, 183; Japan, 30,226, increase, 16,391; British North America, 189,919, increase, 14,855; West Indies, 16,689, increase, 3033.

Interest naturally attaches to the proportionately large immigration from Japan. While the exclusion laws have rendered practically null the immigration from China, the immigration from Japan, while relatively not great, has tripled in the past year. This increase is significant, too, because it comes in the face of the regulations adopted by the American government with the consent of Japan, which was hoped would curtail the immigration of Japanese to this country very materially.

Commissioner Sargent presents excerpts from official reports made to his bureau by inspectors sent to Mexico and Canada to study the situation with special reference to the coming of Japanese to America through those countries. The reports show that thousands of Japanese landed in Mexico during the past year and ultimately gained admission, surreptitiously, into this country. Once in the United States it was impossible to locate them, except in the rarest instances. While the regulations concerning Japanese immigration have tended to reduce the number of regularly admitted immigrants, hundreds of Japanese are still coming into the country by stealth.

### SHAH OF PERSIA GIVES UP.

Yields Struggle With Parliament—Signs Declaration.

Teheran, Persia, Dec. 25.—The shah has yielded in the struggle between himself and parliament. He has signed and sealed a declaration on the Koran accepting the demands of the constitutionalists, which include the punishment of the leaders in the riots and the dissolution of the court clique. This declaration he sent to the assembly as a mark of his determination to adhere to the constitution.

### Mrs. Bradley in Salt Lake.

Having said sufficient books to secure transportation west, Mrs. Annie Bradley is now in Salt Lake with her family to enter civil action to secure part of the late Senator Brown's estate. Brown left property worth about \$100,000 to his son Max and daughter Alice.

### WASHINGTON FIRST.

Idaho and Oregon, Too, Show Big Gains in Lumber Production, According to Forestry Report.

Washington led in 1906 in the production of lumber, with 4,305,053,000 feet; it was three times that of 1899 and approximated twice the output of any other state.

The forest service has prepared its report on the lumber census for the year 1906 and presents facts showing that the timber industry in this country has grown to immense proportions, its aggregate value being about \$600,000,000, or 5 per cent on \$12,000,000,000.

The reported lumber production of the United States was 37,550,736,000 feet, with a mill value of \$621,151,388, the largest quantity ever reported for a single year and by far the greatest value. In addition there were produced 11,858,260,000 shingles, valued at \$24,154,555, and 3,812,807,000 lath, valued at \$11,490,570. The total value of the lumber, lath and shingle production reported in 1906 was thus \$656,796,513. Making a fair allowance for incomplete reports, it is safe to say that at present the annual lumber cut of the United States approximates 40,000,000,000 feet and that the total mill value of the lumber, lath and shingles annually produced is not less than \$700,000,000.

The changes which have taken place in the cut of the various species are strikingly reflected in this table. The cut of Idaho in 1906 was more than six times that of 1899, that of Washington was triple and that of Oregon more than double. In the same length of time the lumber production of Louisiana increased 151.1 per cent, that of California 83.7 per cent and that of Mississippi 53 per cent. On the other hand, the cuts of Indiana and Ohio decreased 54 per cent, that of Georgia 26.4 per cent and that of Wisconsin and Michigan 30 per cent.

In 1906 Idaho cut 418,944,000 and Oregon 1,604,894,000 feet.

### ANOTHER COAL MINE HORROR

Over 250 Miners Are Entombed and There Is No Hope to Rescue Them.

Jacobs Creek, Pa., Dec. 21.—An explosion of gas in the Darr mine of the Pittsburgh Coal company, located here, has entombed between 200 and 250 miners, and there is scarcely a ray of hope that a single one of them will be taken from the mine alive. Partially wrecked buildings in the vicinity of the mine and the few bodies found early in the rescue work indicate an explosion of such terrific force that it seems impossible that any one could have survived it. All of the 13 bodies taken out up to this time are terribly mutilated, and three of them are headless.

This is the third mine disaster since the first of the month in the veins of bituminous coal underlying western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, for the Naoml mine, near Fayette City, and the two mines at Monongah, W. Va., in which the earlier explosions happened, are in the same belt as the local workings. The last catastrophe swells the number of victims of deadly mine gas for the 19 days to between 550 and 600.

### FOREIGN MISSIONS GROWING.

Addition of 13,000 to Protestant Faiths—Big Receipts.

The foreign missionary work done by the united efforts of the Protestant churches of America and Europe during the last year is summarized by statistics published by the Rev. E. E. Strong, secretary of the American board of foreign missions, showing a gain of nearly \$3,000,000 over the total receipts of the previous year, and an addition of 13,000 communicants, making a total of 1,598,644 now enrolled.

In the United States there are 87 principal organizations engaged in this work, with a multitude of auxiliary societies. These organizations are now supporting 5288 missionaries in foreign lands.

In the churches occupied by these missionaries there are enrolled 610,938 communicants. The contributions reported by the 37 organizations in the United States within the year have amounted to \$8,997,970.

### BILLIONS IN THE 1907 CROPS

Wheat Brings More Than A Half Billion—Stupendous Sums From American Farms.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The total value of the farm crops for 1907 covered in today's census crop reports was \$3,464,000,000, an increase of \$478,000,000 over 1906. The farm value on December 1 of four chief grain crops follows:

Corn, \$1,340,446,000; winter wheat, \$361,217,000; spring wheat, \$193,220,000; oats, \$334,568,000.

### Return Via Suez.

Admiral Evans has authorized the statement for publication that he personally believes that the navy department's intentions are that the fleet shall return via the Suez route next summer or fall.

### Sample Pills Prove Fatal.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 24.—Miss Annie McGuire, 18 years old, of Clinton, is dead after having taken two headache pills that were left at the door of her home by a sample distributor.

# SEC'Y TAFT RETURNS

## AFTER TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

SAYS POSSIBLE WAR WITH JAPAN IS ALL FOOLISHNESS.

William H. Taft, secretary of war, has returned from his trip around the world, bringing renewed assurance of Japan's friendliness toward the United States, but declining to say anything with respect to the political situation in this country. He said he had been too long out of intimate touch with present affairs at home to discuss them in any way. One of Mr. Taft's interviewers had the temerity to ask: "Well, Secretary, tell us who is your choice for president?"

Amid general laughter, in which he heartily joined, the secretary replied: "I guess I will have to leave that to inference."

Looking exceedingly well, the secretary said he had taken daily five-mile walks on the decks of the President Grant during the 13 days' trip from Hamburg.

"It is the height of foolishness to talk of possible war with Japan," declared the secretary. "Japan does not desire war with us, and we certainly do not desire war with Japan. If there was any war spirit anywhere in Japan I failed to find the slightest note of it. Everywhere there was talk of continued peace. I speak very confidently about this. Our trade relations with Japan are extensive and constantly growing. Japan's exports amount annually to about \$160,000,000, of which we take about one-third. The exports consist largely of mattings, laces, embroideries and other fancy work, in the production of which many people are interested. We, in turn, ship vast quantities of flour, oil and such commodities to Japan. This sort of trade is a great pacificator."

"What about the Pacific fleet?" "The sailing must have been a magnificent sight. We have fine ships and a fine personnel, and as long as the Pacific ocean belongs to us as much as to anybody else I see no reason why we should not send our ships there on a practice cruise. The Japanese are too intelligent and high-minded to attribute any false motive to the movement."

"The trip through Russia was made partly to save time and partly because I had crossed the Pacific six times and was rather anxious to see the territory. My visit was in no sense official. So many courtesies were shown me from the moment I put foot on Russian soil that I could not have refused, even had I desired to do so, the invitation to an audience of the emperor. I was much impressed by the emperor's personality, and his entire familiarity with current affairs, especially American politics.

"At Moscow I had the rather novel experience of dining one day with an official who next day was made the target of a bomb. This was Governor General Guerschelmann. The ride through Siberia was most enlightening and gave one a different idea of that country from what it is generally conceived to be. Especially is this true as to agriculture, minerals and population. Western Siberia will probably undergo the same process of development as our middle west, and I believe in time it will be the center of population of the Russian empire.

"I was much pleased with conditions in the Philippines. They were much better than I had hoped for. The initial proceedings of the first Philippine assembly and its tendency to conservatism, despite the supposed radical majority, were most gratifying.

"In China the American residents were anxious for reassurance as to America's intention toward maintaining the 'open door' policy. At the banquet in Shanghai I endeavored to give this assurance."

### Cannon Shells Come High.

The navy department has awarded contracts for furnishing shells for the bureau of ordnance as follows:

The Fifth Striking Steel company, 3000 12-inch at \$220 each, 2300 eight-inch at \$70 each, 3000 seven-inch at \$50, and 24,000 six-inch at \$26.50 each.

The Crucible Steel company, 100 10-inch at \$100 and 300 13-inch at \$300 each.

The Bethlehem Steel company, 40,000 five-inch shells at \$20.50 each.

### Unwritten Law Holds Good.

Ogden, Utah, Dec. 22.—Because the evidence showed that improper relations had existed between his wife and the victim of his wrath, F. C. Walker was found not guilty of the murder of Dr. Earl S. Beers. The jury took but two ballots. Walker and Beers had a desperate struggle in the rear of an electrical store last September, and Beers was so injured that he died a few hours afterward.

### Hamilton Powder Works Blow Up.

The Hamilton Powder company's works blew up Sunday morning at Departure bay, four miles from Nanaimo, B. C. Damages, \$40,000. No one was killed or injured. In Vancouver, 36 miles away, houses were shaken so badly that it was believed an earthquake had occurred.

### MINES IN MANY CAMPS.

The sensation created by Roosevelt's summary order of withdrawal of troops from the Goldfield camp was heightened when the federal commission, sent there from Washington to investigate conditions, was hurriedly recalled by the president.

The Rex mill, in the Coeur d'Alenes, will start up the day after Christmas and will not stop again for six months, unless for repairs, says B. M. Francis, president of the Rex Mining company.

Bodies are gradually being recovered from the mines of the Fairmont Coal company at Monongah, W. Va., the scene of the great disaster, and the total number recovered had reached 340. It is the general opinion that 400 men, if not more, met death in the mines.

At Helena, Mont., in the federal court, Judge Hunt ordered the issuance of subpoenas and a further hearing January 8 on the application for a receiver for the Montana-Kimberly Mining company, owned by Chicago men.

Charles Sweeney, president of the Federal Mining company, has stated that it is possible the Last Chance mine at Wardner, one of the Federal company's properties, may be closed down, owing to the low price of lead and silver. Mr. Sweeney stated that

### cents, the Standard Mammoth mine

The biggest cabin on the Fisher mining property, on the Clearwater, a few miles above Harpster, Idaho, was completely destroyed by fire recently.

At Burke, Idaho, the Hecla Mining company has declared a quarterly dividend of 6 cents a share, amounting to \$60,000. This company declares a monthly dividend of 2 cents a share and a special dividend each quarter. The dividend just declared is No. 54 and makes the total amount paid this year \$520,000 and a total to date of \$1,520,000.

The big power plant of the Happy Thought mine, belonging to the United Creede Mines company, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss estimated at \$100,000. The mine was closed on account of the depreciation of silver and the cause of the fire is unknown.

An important strike on the property of the Silver Mountain Mining company, located on Rock creek, about three miles east of Wallace, is reported.

At Roseland, B. C., Judge William J. Nelson died recently, the cause of death being heart failure.

### Production of Lead in 1906.

The total production of lead in the United States in 1906 from ore mined in this country, including that derived from known sources and the greater part of that derived from unassigned sources and recovered from zinc residues, was 350,153 short tons.

Of this total Idaho produced 117,117 tons of lead, or 33.68 per cent of the total United States product. Next in order was Missouri, with 111,076 tons, or 31.95 per cent. Third in rank is Utah, with 56,260 tons, or 16.18 per cent. Colorado stands fourth with 50,497 tons, or 14.52 per cent. No other state produces as much as 1 per cent of the total.

The total produced from domestic ores was 347,695 tons, from ores not specified 2458 tons, and from foreign ores 56,207 tons, exclusive of 12,339 tons of lead derived from Mexican bullion. The grand total thus produced from all ores, domestic and foreign, was 406,360 tons.

### Resist Cut in Wages.

The news is made public that the referendum vote taken by members of the Phoenix miners' union and the Grand Forks smeltermen's union in regard to accepting the reduced wage scale offered by the Granby Consolidated was turned down by a joint majority of 47 votes in the two unions.

The Granby mines and smelter, the largest copper producer in British Columbia or Canada, have been closed about seven weeks, but the management recently offered to resume operations at both plants on a reduced wage scale, similar to that in force here a year ago, the new basis being \$3.50 a day for miners and \$3 a day for common labor at the mines. No announcement has been made what the company will do further in the matter.

### Mining in Chesaw Camp.

Shipments from the Butcher Boy will be resumed as soon as the Granby smelter is started up again.

The force of the Opal mine is to be increased as soon as the new winter quarters for the men are completed.

An improvement of the ore in the drift from the upper tunnel on the Bluffton is noticeable as the drift progresses.

The Oversight mine, on Belcher mountain, will probably be in the list of shippers early next summer.

The machinery of the Copper Key compressor plant is nearly in place and no doubt that by Christmas it will be in fine working condition.

### TWO KILLED AT BROCKET.

Operator Was Asleep.

Cranbrook, B. C., Dec. 24.—In a head-on collision between two freight trains, at a place called Brocket, 20 miles west of MacLeod, a brakeman named Ormsby and a fireman named John McKinnon are reported killed. It is said that the operator at Pincher fell asleep and allowed the east-bound freight to pass his station, where he should have held it. The line is heavily obstructed with all manner of wreckage and the breakdown gangs have been hurried to the scene.



### Around the Stove.

Two members of a church had quarreled. Long though they had known each other, highly as each esteemed the other, the quarrel came. It was made worse by reason of the fact that the occasion was trivial, and one related to the church itself.

It was a little church, and the men were few. A quarrel between two of its leading members could be hid from no one; and it was deeply felt in the loss of the two from most of their former activities, for each refused to labor in any work shared by the other.

Not always can the minister do much in such a case. Sometimes the best meant effort only widens the breach. But in this case the pastor was a resolute man, and one of tact as well. After repeated efforts, laboring with the two men separately, holding up to them the scandal of their conduct, the evil wrought upon the church and in their own lives, he brought them at last face to face in his own home, each asked the other's forgiveness, and they returned to the church.

Yet the reconciliation was not complete. Each had given a measured acknowledgment, and waited to see how much the other would concede. Between the two concessions was still a disputable margin of fault which neither had acknowledged. Each in his heart felt something of guilt unconfessed, still cherished the memory of unkind words spoken by the other and only partially retracted, and was saying in his heart that, come what might, he would concede no additional inch.

Then the minister came again to the breach. "Mr. Godfrey," he said to one of them, "I want to ask one additional favor of you."

"You needn't ask me to acknowledge any more," said Mr. Godfrey.

"No, I don't ask any further acknowledgment. You have acknowledged much, both of you. You have made a good beginning. All I ask is this: After meeting on Sunday, try to get on the same side of the stove with Mr. Lynn."

"I don't see what that has to do with it," said Mr. Godfrey.

"No matter. Just do that. Will you?"

With rather poor grace he promised. And then the minister exacted the same promise from the other man.

"I don't think he cares to have me come any nearer," said Mr. Lynn.

"Yes, he does," said the minister. "And you are now within six feet of each other. It is a pity to come so far, to acknowledge so much, and then fall short. You can't measure the distance and meet half-way, for the stove is in the way, and other things, too, perhaps. So come around."

The plan worked. The next Sunday, instead of gathering, each with a little group of friends, on opposite sides of the stove, the two men met where the open space was largest. The sermon had been made five minutes shorter than usual, and the time before Sunday school was thus made longer. With their reconciliation made known and published, as it had been for a fortnight, there was nothing for the two men to do but to act as if they were reconciled; and soon a practical question of church activity set them at work together. The little margin of unconfessed wrong was left undecided, and the quarrel never broke out again.

It often happens when good people fall out, whether in home or church or neighborhood, that all that remains to complete a reconciliation is that the two shall leave the unconfessed remainder, after each has confessed what he is willing to confess, and that both shall gravitate to the same side of the stove.—Youth's Companion.

### "Topic Class" Meetings.

Religious newspapers note that some churches where the weekly prayer meeting had become a declining institution have built up a large attendance upon a "topic class" conducted by a layman, at which all are invited to speak on some such subject as, for instance, "My Thought of the Supernatural," "Essential Beliefs," "Obligations of Church Membership," "The Observance of Sunday" and "The Right Use of the Bible." It proves, they say, that people who would add nothing to an abstract discussion were glad to talk upon such practical texts. This is a practical age, and the people of the present day like to feel that they are pursuing a definite purpose. So the topic class may be better in some cases than a lifeless prayer meeting. Yet after all, can there be a full substitute for the prayer meeting itself in maintaining religious interest and deepening spiritual life?

The Time for Sunshine.

"Don't let the sunshine go out of your life. Every day is a sunshine opportunity. Look on the sunny side of things. Remember it is a comfort to others to see a cheerful face, and have a good laugh, and then, too, the kind look, and the dear, old words, 'God bless you,' will bring sunshine to many a good heart. Live sunny days, fruitful of golden deeds. Never leave sunny acts till to-morrow, which you can do to-day. The time for sunshine is now."

### God's Wisdom.

Are we not daily all through life's journey trusting ourselves to bridges whose supporting piers are away down beneath the water, believing in their

strength without a doubt, wondering or complaining when by chance one of them trembles or swerves a hair's breadth in the storm? We walk the bridge of life. Can we not trust its safety to the great resting places of God's wisdom that are hid from us in the depths of the two eternities?—Phillips Brooks.

### Carefully Considering.

We shall never be sorry afterwards for thinking twice before we speak, for counting the cost before entering upon any new course, for sleeping over stings and injuries before saying or doing anything in answer, or for carefully considering any business scheme presented to us before putting money or name to it.

Sufficient Unto the Day.

Make a little fence of trust around today! Fill the space with living work, and therein stay! Look not through the sheltering bars upon to-morrow; God will help thee bear what comes of joy or sorrow.—Mrs. M. F. Butts.

### TEA AS A BEVERAGE.

Its Introduction into England and America and the First Teapots.

Just who it was who introduced tea into America is not recorded, says the Circle. Nor can we name the year when the first importation arrived. On two points only can we be absolutely certain—that no teapot and not a single chest, not even an ounce of tea came over on the Mayflower when she sailed for these unknown shores.

Tea was introduced from China into Japan as early as the ninth century, and the East India Company first brought it to England, but in such small quantities that an ounce was considered a suitable gift for royalty. The first merchant who had it on sale in England was named Godfrey. He had a shop in Exchange alley where you could buy tobacco, snuff and tea made up into small packages, to be used for medicinal purposes or for gifts.

In 1600 tea was pretty well known in England among the wealthy and fashionable. By 1664 it was on sale at the coffee houses. Even in 1664 the cost was excessive, 60 shillings a pound being the price. While the first use of this leaf was a medicine, a German named Olearius recognized its value as a beverage as early as 1633. But many there were who vilified it, calling it "an impertinent novelty and the gellers of it immoral and mercenary persons."

In Boston tea was on sale in 1690, and in 1691 there were two tea-houses besides those kept by Daniel Vernon and Benjamin Harris. By 1712 it was advertised in the Boston News Letter, and you could buy it from Zabdiel Bolton at his apothecary shop. The favorite variety was green, but the advertisement reads "green and ordinary." Bohea was the favorite, and by 1725 it could be purchased in apothecary, tobacco and dry goods shops, as well as those devoted to "small wares."

With the increased use of tea the necessity arose for a vessel to prepare it in; hence the teapot. This vessel is, I am sure, the invention of a Western mind. The Chinese used to and still prepare their tea in bowls and drink it without the admixture of any other material. They had to boil their water, but this was probably done in a vessel of copper or bronze, in the working of which metals they were abundantly skilled. There are ancient vessels with spouts made centuries ago by these people, which are to be seen in museums in this country and Europe. They are far different, however, from the small object in which we brew the cup that cheers.

The first teapots made of pottery of which we have authentic record were potted by Elers Bros. at Staffordshire, England. They are small and of red clay, in imitation of Japanese ware. The Elers potted between 1690 and 1710, and while they were struggling with their pottery, in Saxony a man named Bottcher, after arduous labor, succeeded in producing a teapot of porcelain in 1708. From this time on millions have been turned out in every country where pottery and porcelain have been made.

The shapes followed the decline in the price of tea, and rose from the small globe-shaped, pear-shaped, cone-like and oval teapots to the objects of large size which were often seen a decade ago forever slumbering on the back of the stove.

### Water Power Going to Waste.

The newly-created Inland Waterways Commission is going to teach the people a lot of things about the most valuable mineral in the world—a mineral of which, because it is plentiful, we are more wasteful than of anything else, throwing it away wholesale, and exhibiting a stupid neglect of its possibilities of usefulness. So writes Itens Rache in the Technical World Magazine.

The mineral in question is water. Everybody drinks it, and most folks use it for bathing. The latter employment is considered by many non-essential, but as a beverage it is so far indispensable that, if wholly deprived of it, all of mankind on the earth—not to mention the fowls of the air and beasts of the field—would perish in about four days. The crops, too, are made to grow by the same beneficent fluid, which, incidentally, furnishes power on an enormous and steadily-increasing scale for manufacturing purposes. To the harnessing of their rivers the Southern States mainly owe their recent industrial rejuvenation.

The serpent probably acquired his reputation for wisdom by getting here before there were any widows.