

# THE MARION DAILY MIRROR.

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## ULTIMATUM DELIVERED TO UNITED STATES BY JAPAN

### Equality for Japanese School Children Must be Recognized Before Further Negotiations Can Progress.

#### President May be Able to Show the San Francisco School Board the Error of Its Way and Prevent a Clash--Naval Forces to be Rapidly Increased--London Takes a Pessimistic View of the Situation--Japanese are Clamoring for War.

Washington, Feb. 1.—It was learned today that representations made to Secretary of State Root, by the Japanese ambassador, Aoki, although couched in the most delicate phraseology, were in the nature of an ultimatum.

This government has been informed that the Japanese government insists upon its subjects in the United States being treated as those of the most favored nation and acknowledgement of this principle is made a condition, precedent to the conduct of further negotiations. Japan refuses to have her subjects in San Francisco put on a par with Chinese.

Because of this declaration, made by order of the Japanese foreign office President Roosevelt summoned the San Francisco School authorities to Washington. He will bring to bear every possible argument for the admission of Japanese children to the regular public schools. If he is as successful in convincing them of the seriousness of the present situation as he was with the members of the California delegation in congress, a startling crisis will be averted. A majority of the California delegation now favors the compromise suggested by the administration and tentatively agreed to by the Japanese government. It is believed the president can show the Monday when they arrive next Monday that the advantages to be gained through the exclusion of Japanese coolies from the United States will far outweigh the considerations which have caused the segregation of Japanese school children in San Francisco.

It is known that the recent anti-American agitation in Japan has thoroughly awakened the president and his cabinet to the necessity for active preparations to meet any hostile move by Japan. While there is no immediate prospect of war between the two countries, the administration has read the handwriting on the wall which spells "Hostilities" with the mikado's empire within the next few years, unless an increased military and naval strength in this country and poverty in Japan convinces the Japanese that a war could only mean their defeat and loss of prestige in the Orient.

London, Feb. 1.—Diplomats here regard the feeling of the Japanese people as the most dangerous element in controversy between the United States and Japan. Since the Manchurian war, the whole population from coolie to noble has shared the war spirit which used to be the monopoly of the Samurai fighting clan. For ages the people have been taught that fighting is the highest and only glorious profession. Recent English visitors to Japan report that the Japanese believe the United States with its 80,000,000 people is a pygmy, compared with Russia with her 120,000,000 people. They think that to take the Philippines, Guam and Hawaii, will be merely a spring excursion for a Japanese fleet. It is also a popular Japanese opinion that American seaboard

cities could be surprised as Port Arthur was in 1905. The official and educated classes of Japan however do not share in the popular desire for war.

Washington, Feb. 1.—A serious and unexpected crisis has arisen in the heretofore friendly relations existing between the United States and Japan. The utmost exertions of trained diplomacy will be necessary to avert open hostilities, precipitated by Japan.

One paramount concession to Japan is essential to restore the semblance of friendship. The educational authorities of San Francisco must restore Japanese children to the same privileges of public school attendance they enjoyed before the fire and earthquake. It is seriously stated that the only preventive of war, between the United States and Japan is the withdrawal of all action taken, barring Japanese children from equal participation with white children in the common facilities afforded for an education.

The president has sent for the president of the San Francisco board of education and the superintendent of schools, plainly and unequivocally to inform them that their edict of non-admission for Japanese children must be withdrawn. He will appeal to their patriotism. He will ask them as American citizens to abandon the policy of exclusion. He will advise them that this is the first step in the direction of solving the problem without an open breach.

President Roosevelt, in a conversation lasting less than an hour and a half convinced the entire California delegation in congress that the situation is extremely critical and that they must make some sacrifice of state pride for the general good. He did not differentiate between the Japanese government and the Japanese people, but made the broad, sweeping, comprehensive declaration that the Japanese desires war and is seeking a pretext for its prosecution.

Every member of the California delegation was impressed by the president's utterances. All were satisfied that a more serious and critical situation is at hand than had been anticipated. They promised to render all possible assistance in seeking to obtain the removal of restrictions imposed on Japanese school children by the educational authorities of San Francisco. They also pledged themselves to maintain a patriotic silence, being told by the president that the publication of the real facts, if forwarded to Tokio, might greatly hasten the hostilities the administration is striving to prevent.

The president and Secretary Root are hopeful that if the action of the San Francisco school officials is rescinded, friendly relations may be completely restored through diplomatic channels and a treaty arranged whereby Japanese coolies may be excluded from entering the United States. That this can be accomplished is still problematic. In all the negotiations up to this time Japan has adroitly asked for impossible concessions as compensation for the one favor of coolie exclusion.

Whenever a basis of agreement seemed in sight the representative of Japan would delicately intimate that two or three other things must be taken into consideration along with the principle of exclusion. In every instance, the suggestion was of such a character as to render compliance

impossible. It is hoped that after the agitation resultant from the San Francisco school incident has abated more satisfactory progress may be made in arranging a new treaty with Japan, by which the admission of coolies may be prevented.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Root have assured the California delegates that Japan is not without resources necessary for prosecuting a foreign war. Indisputable evidence has come into the possession of the president and Root that sufficient funds will be available when needed. No clue has been given regarding the source from which these funds will be obtained.

It is made clearly evident that some friendly power has intimated to Japan that money will be advanced in the event of hostilities with the United States. It is the result of this guarantee that Japan has assumed such an attitude and seems more desirous of war with the United States than of averting it. This information came as an astounding revelation to the Californians, who assume that Japan is bankrupt as a consequence of the recent war with Russia, and did not have enough credit to negotiate new loans.

The Japanese government is now threatened with overthrow if it does not win the diplomatic battle being waged for the restoration of Japanese children to the public schools of San Francisco. It is confronted with the choice of destruction by its own subjects of war with the United States. The matter of war would become merely a question of self preservation.

The situation in Hawaii has little if any connection with the present condition of affairs. Statements repeatedly have been made that Japanese soldiers, disguised as laborers, have entered Hawaii in large numbers and are preparing to seize that territory in the event of war. Investigation has not demonstrated that those entering the island are actually soldiers or that they have hostile intentions. The facts remain they have entered in large numbers. It is not denied that the Japanese in Hawaii would constitute a grave menace in the event of war.

No special stress has been laid upon increased appropriations for fortifying Pearl harbor because of apprehension that war with Japan is imminent. The crisis is so near at hand that an addition or improvement could be made to the fortifications before its development.

The letter of Secretary Taft to the senate appropriations committee was written as a matter of routine. He asked the house committee to allow \$300,000 for this public work. He was given only \$100,000. He strongly advised the senate committee to increase this amount as it was inadequate to carry out the plans now being made operative.

"War with Japan is inevitable. It will not come today nor tomorrow, but sooner or later, a test of strength will come on the question of which nation shall control the Pacific. This fact is realized by the leading members of the president's administration. Consequently the policy is to shape matters to meet the crisis when it arrives."

This statement was made to a correspondent today by one of the men who was called to the White House late Wednesday afternoon to discuss the Japanese matter with the president. Those present were the president, Secretary Root, Secretary Metcalf and all the members of the California delegation in congress, save Representative McLachlan. There was a frank exchange of views, in which the possibility of serious trouble with Japan was discussed, as well as the steps that should be taken to avert conflict, and, at the same time, prepare the country against attack.

The war fever has extended to military men. Perhaps they are encouraging it in order to effect pending army and navy appropriation legislation. They are telling congressmen that on the declaration of war, Japan would seize the Philippines, take Hawaii and try to occupy Alaska. With the Philippines once in the possession of the Japanese, it is asserted by military authorities that a navy would have to be built up to retake it and that this would prolong the struggle anywhere from two to five years.

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## SIR ALFRED JONES JUSTIFIES SWETTENHAM IN HIS MOVE

### PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT ENTERTAIN

Washington, Feb. 1.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt held the third state reception of the winter last night with the members of congress as the guests of honor.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Root, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Bonaparte, Mrs. Cortelyou and Mrs. Strauss.

The White House was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with palms potted plants and cut flowers.

## MOUNTAINS LEVELED

### An Earthquake Completely Changes the Face of the Solomon Islands

San Francisco, February 1.—C. B. Moore, who arrived from Samoa on the steamer Sierra, yesterday, brings the first definite news of an earthquake of tremendous violence which took place on the Solomon islands some months ago. The information was brought to Apia by a trading schooner.

The upheaval was so violent that the entire face of the islands is changed. Great gorges were torn in the land and mountains leveled.

### LADY CUTHBERT IS SHOT BY HER HUSBAND

London, Feb. 1.—Lady Dorothy Cuthbert met with a tragic death at the hands of her husband during a pheasant shoot at Beaufort castle, Northumberland, today.

The victim was only two yards distant from her husband, Captain James Harold Cuthbert, when his gun was accidentally discharged, the charge entered her head, and she fell dead on the spot.

Lady Dorothy was a daughter of the present Earl of Stafford.

### He Says the Governor General was Asleep When Davis Arrived and the Request for Aid Came From an Underling.

### Sir Alfred Also Explains His Action While His Vessel was at Kingston—He Says Over Two Hundred Injured Were Treated Aboard His Vessel and Everything Possible was Done to Relieve the Sufferings of the Refugees.

Bristol, England, February 1.—A desperate attempt to whitewash Swettenham for his course in ordering the American warships from Kingston after the recent earthquake, was made today by Sir Alfred Jones and members of his party who were in the earthquake and who arrived here on the steamer from Port Kingston. Alfred also tried to vindicate himself and party from the charges that they had acted cruelly toward the injured persons.

"We did everything possible for the wounded," said Alfred. "Over two hundred were treated aboard

the Port Kingston. We were finally compelled to put the injured on the Jetty because of overcrowding, as there was no room aboard for the passengers."

"Swettenham is a fine man and controlled the situation from the start. He did wisely in ordering Davis to leave. When warships arrived, Davis sent word to Swettenham asking if armed help was wanted. Swettenham was asleep and the deputy chief of police replied affirmatively. When Swettenham learned of this he rightly declared that the armed foreign sailors should remain on British soil and defend the Americans off."

## SHAW SAYS CURRENCY IS ENTIRELY TOO INELASTIC

### Missouri Society in New York City Gives its Annual Dinner With Secretary Shaw of the Treasury as its Principle Guest—He Claims the Bill Providing for a Credit Currency will Prove Defective.

New York, Feb. 1.—The Missouri society of New York city gave its annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last night. The principal guest of honor was Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary Shaw spoke on "Pending Financial Legislation."

He said in part: "The only weakness in our currency is want of elasticity. "Credit currency, by which I mean currency against which no collateral is demanded, is the only elastic currency known to man. Much has been said in favor of the adoption of a system of credit currency in this country. If we were creating a new system, I am inclined to think it would be the one adopted."

"There are several reasons, however, why the system must not be adopted in its entirety in this country and every reason for safeguarding in several ways whatever issue may be authorized."

"The bill recently reported from the committee on banking and currency of the house authorized a maximum issue of a fraction over \$200,000,000. If every national bank in the United States should avail itself of this new privilege and if the authorized issue should prove relatively as responsive to the changing needs

of business as does the credit currency of Canada, there would be an annual contraction of about \$50,000,000 in bank currency between the maximum issue in the fall and the minimum issue of midsummer and a corresponding \$50,000,000 increase in bank note circulation when the crop moving period arrived.

"This fifty million increase in national bank notes would be equivalent to a deposit in national bank depositories of twelve and one-half millions from the treasury. I believe the proposed measure wholly inadequate."

"I am strongly in favor of the issuance of a volume of bank note circulation in excess of the par value of the bonds deposited. I am not, however, in favor of a separate and distinct kind of currency. In my judgment this additional circulation should be guaranteed by the government and the fact recorded on the present bank note to the effect that the same is secured by a deposit of government bonds should be eliminated and in lieu thereof the note should contain the following: 'This note is guaranteed by the United States.'

"The smallest thinkable tax on this additional circulation would afford abundant protection to the government."

## MILLION DOLLAR FIRE

### Harrisburg Swept by Flames Which do Much Damage to Property

Harrisburg, Pa., February 1.—One opera house destroyed, two hotels wrecked, another theatre damaged, a bank building damaged, and a number of small establishments were gutted in a million dollar fire which visited Harrisburg during the early hours today.

The fire started in Pyne and company's hat store in the basement of the opera house, and spread rapidly. Several stores adjoining the Park hotel were gutted. The flames crossed the street and attacked the Columbus hotel

which was badly damaged. All guests of the hotels escaped uninjured. The chief loss was in the opera house.

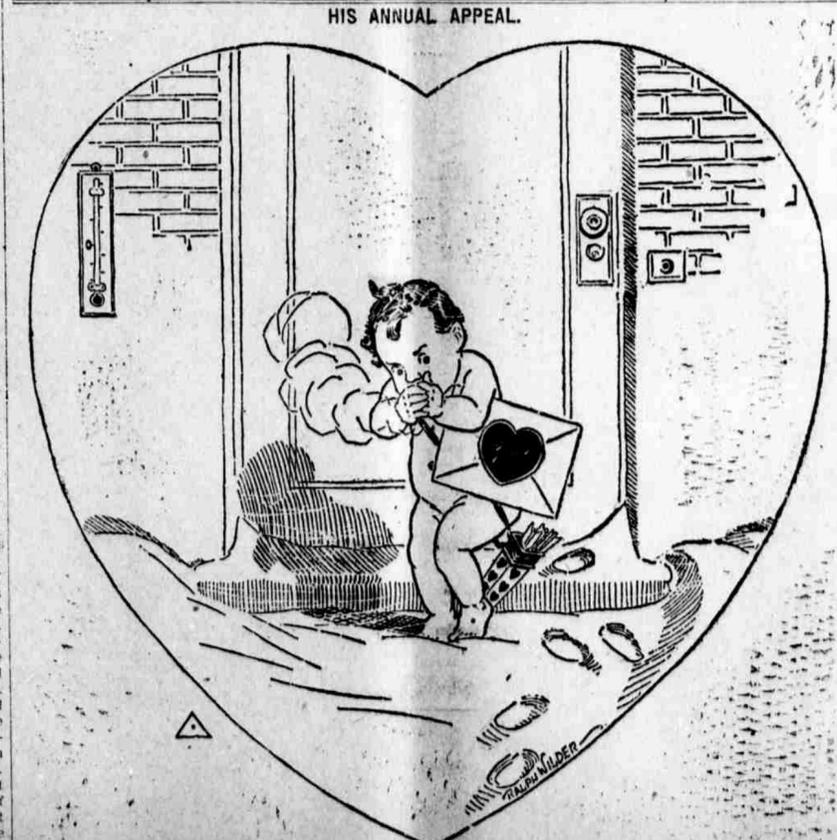
### RURAL GUARD IN CUBA TO BE INCREASED

Washington, Feb. 1.—As a result of a conference at the White House yesterday, between the president, Secretary Taft and General Bell, chief of staff, an order has been issued directing an increase of the rural guard of Cuba from 6000 to 10,000 men.

The purpose is to avoid increasing the number of American troops in the island, as originally intended, the native guards being more acceptable to the people.

### TWELVE OF A BRITISH CREW LOST IN WRECK

London, Feb. 1.—Twenty-four members of the crew of the British steamer Cavating, were rescued today from the vessel which was blown ashore off Tens last night. Twelve of the crew, perished. The steamer is going to pieces.



Cupid: "This combination of costumes and weather ought to help some."  
—Wilder in Chicago Record-Herald.