

Japanese School Question Near Serious Crisis

Mikado Reported to Be Preparing for War

Continued From Page 1, Column 1

keeping information to themselves, the fact has leaked out that the relations between the United States and Japan have reached a most critical stage. According to one of the President's advisers, the two countries seem to be drifting rapidly toward war, and deft and vigorous diplomacy must be exercised if certain new developments are to be disposed of without an explosion. An important conference on the Japanese question was held today between the President, Secretary Root, Secretary McCall and the California delegation. Bluntly stated, the administration is in possession of information which forces it to assume that the Japanese Government is attempting to withstand tremendous pressure tending toward a rupture of friendly relations with the United States.

This ominous situation in Japan is made doubly critical by the attitude of the Pacific Coast. In the face of this stubborn attitude of the people of Japan and those of California comes the ugly rumor from Hawaii that thousands of Japanese veterans of the Russo-Japanese war are forming a movement in secret to organize military companies on American soil. This information is said to have reached the War Department from authentic sources. An investigation is now reported to be on foot, which, if it should verify the current report, would necessarily precipitate a crisis. At the Capitol today it was cautiously admitted by several Senators that the situation in Hawaii was full of dynamite. It is significant that the Senate without a word yesterday increased the appropriation for Hawaiian defenses in accordance with Secretary Taft's request. While Secretary Taft has been busy at the Capitol, Secretary Root and Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, have been in conference trying to reach a basis of adjustment of the pending questions.

Would Control the Influx

It has been known for some time that the Japanese Government was apparently ready to do its share toward the drafting of a treaty designed to limit or exclude the immigration of Japanese laborers to the United States. The President told several visitors recently that if the Pacific Coast would remove all cause of complaint on the school question he could send the treaty to the Senate within thirty days, which would satisfy the coast as to controlling the influx of Japanese laborers.

It is now understood that the Japanese Government has instructed Viscount Aoki to insist upon certain stipulations as preliminary to the making of a new treaty. The most important of these is that the treaty shall expressly grant to Japanese in the United States all rights granted to citizens or subjects of the most favored nation and include the privilege of Japanese children to attend public schools, the privilege that is enjoyed by children of other aliens. The administration is greatly embarrassed by this demand on the part of Japan, as it is not in a position to be certain that school privileges can be granted by treaty as against the opposition of a State. This question is pending in the courts, and until it is decided the scope of the Government's authority is unknown. Moreover, the administration fears that if it should win its contention in California and should grant school privileges to Japanese, there would be such a protest on the coast as to bring about war.

The attitude of Japan on the school question is unyielding. Viscount Hayashi, Foreign Minister of Japan, made a speech in the House of Representatives of the empire the other day, in which he commented upon the suits now pending in the California courts. His conclusion was that whatever the courts decided it would be taken by Japan to be the attitude of the United States Government. His words were:

"In the event of an unfavorable decision the anti-Japanese movement in California will be considered to represent the opinion of the whole United States, which would require diplomatic adjustment."

This veiled declaration has excited keen apprehension in the administration. One authority goes so far as to assert that the President is now greatly desirous of settling the contention before it can be passed upon by the courts, and that this was the purpose of his conference with the California delegation today.

The conference was held at 5:30 o'clock. The President, Secretary Root and Secretary of the Navy McCall met the Californians. All the members of the delegation were present with the exception of Representative McLaughlin, who had departed for Los Angeles earlier in the day upon the receipt of a telegram advising him that his wife was dying.

Root Prepares a Statement

At the conclusion of the conference, which lasted until 6:45 o'clock, this cautious statement was given to the press by Representative Hayes:

"The California delegation had a full and harmonious discussion with the President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy on the serious questions relating to the Japanese on the Pacific Coast. The nature of the discussion leads us to feel confident that a solution will be reached satisfactory to all concerned. The result of the meeting is that the delegation has tonight telegraphed to the president of the San Francisco Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools to come to Washington at once for a conference with the President and the Secretary of State."

Members of the California delegation said that they had agreed to this statement, and that it contained all the information they cared to impart. It was learned that the statement was not written by Representative Hayes, as given out, but by Secretary Root himself, and that it was carefully read by the President and his visitors.

Moderation Is Necessary

A member of the delegation said tonight that moderation in speech was absolutely necessary at this time. He added that while the delegation had been bitterly opposed to the President's attitude on the school question, there were considerations which made it advisable that a spirit of compromise should be shown.

"I have no objection to pointing out that the statement speaks of summoning the San Francisco school authorities here by telegraph," he said. "You can draw your own conclusions as to the desire of all concerned to settle this controversy without further delay."

One or two members of the delegation admitted that the talk with the President was not confined to the school situation. They intimated that the promise was extended to them that if the school authorities would rescind their resolution and admit Japanese children into the schools a treaty would be negotiated providing for the exclusion of Japanese laborers. This, however, is a bald outline of the proposition, which bristles with conditions which may be impossible of fulfillment. For example, the Japanese Government demands that Japanese children shall be admitted to the public schools by treaty provision. It was denied that the Hawaiian phase of the situation was discussed at the conference. The Californians proposed complete ignorance of the report that Japanese soldiers were organizing in Hawaii. One of them acknowledged that the speech of Viscount Hayashi was referred to during the discussion, and he appeared to attach great significance to it.

Causes More Irritation

The recent detention of a ship's company of Japanese immigrants at San Francisco and the resulting protest of the Japanese Consul to the Japanese Ambassador here was another matter under discussion.

Immigration officials believe the Japanese were imported in violation of the contract labor law. Further investigation of these Japanese is on foot for the purpose of ascertaining their real destination and business in the United States. This action is understood to have caused further offense.

Tonight it was rumored that the Japanese Ambassador had called the matter to the attention of this Government with a suggestion that nothing in the existing treaty contemplated the detention of Japanese immigrants to the United States.

When pressed for further information

tion as to the situation, a member of the California delegation said:

"It is best not to lay stress upon the American-Japanese situation. Matters are evidently at a critical stage. The President and the Secretary of State did not enter into all the details, but I am convinced that the sooner we reach a solution of the pending questions the better."

Request Puzzles Local Officials

In response to the call of the President for a meeting in Washington immediately upon the subject of the exclusion of Japanese from all public schools here except those set apart for them, it is probable that all the members of the San Francisco Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools Roncivelli, City Attorney Burke and United States Attorney Devlin will journey to the capital.

Last night President Lawrence Walsh of the board and Superintendent Roncivelli received duplicates of the following telegram:

"At the request of the President and Secretary of State we ask you to come here immediately for a conference with them and with the California delegation. JULIUS KAHN, E. A. HAYES, President Walsh at once telephoned all the members that the matter would be discussed at a special executive session of the board between 10 and 12 o'clock this morning."

Walsh said that it was a surprise, to him and he could not imagine the President's motive. He said:

"We will, of course, be glad of the opportunity to explain the reason for the stand we have taken to the President personally, but I will say that it would be impossible for us to recede at all from our position because we are acting under the laws of the State of California."

"Judging from this call the President thinks that the matter is of paramount importance, and he is right. It is a national question, a point involving the constitution and amendments IX and X to the same. The article provides that the Judges of all States shall be bound by treaty laws, anything in the constitution or laws of the respective States to the contrary notwithstanding. The amendments provide that the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

"This and other legal phases of the situation will be canvassed at tomorrow morning's session of the board, but I cannot forecast the result of our deliberations. It is probable that all the members will go to Washington, but I do not know just when. We will stay as long as possible."

City Attorney Burke, who returned last night from Sacramento, where he has been watching the progress of his bill amending the State law so as to specifically exclude Japanese and Koreans from the white schools, when asked his idea of the meaning of the call, said he had not heard of it. It is probable that he will accompany the board as its legal adviser. He reported favorably on the progress of his amendment toward final passage.

Superintendent Roncivelli will take with him for the inspection of the President and the Secretary of State a photograph which illustrates the Japanese school problem here more eloquently than words. It was taken in the Clement Grammar School before the fire of last April, showing a class in one of the classrooms. In the picture there is a striking contrast between the adult appearance of the Japanese and the childish face of the American little girl beside him in the classroom.

"Roncivelli said last night that he was prepared to go at once and was only waiting to hear from President Walsh of the board before proceeding to the capital in accordance with President Roosevelt's wish. He was at a loss as to what the President wanted with the board and himself."

Contract Laborers Among Arrivals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Immigration Bureau today received a long report from Commissioner North at San Francisco, reciting the circumstances attending the landing of about 800 Japanese immigrants on the steamship *Alameda* and *Korea* last week. The immigrants are from Hawaii. The Commissioner indicates that perhaps fifty of them were contract laborers, and the Commissioner expresses the opinion that it had been possible thoroughly to examine those arriving on the *Korea*. A large percentage would have been found to be contract laborers. He says practically all the Japanese arriving on the two vessels were recruited in Japan for work in the Hawaiian Islands, and after remaining there for a time decided to come to the United States.

Strict surveillance will be had over those believed to be contract laborers, and if evidence can be found substantiating this belief they will be deported.

San Diego, Jan. 30.—Under date of January 17 Postmaster Newkirk has received orders for the delivery of mail to three warships of the Japanese navy scheduled to be in San Diego February 11 to 16. The communication says that the request for the delivery of mail was made from the Japanese navy officials.

According to the schedule which accompanies the order, the vessels are to go from here to San Francisco, thence to Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Esquimaux and Honolulu, arriving at the last named place March 30 and leaving April 6 for home.

Have been the representative Piano of the world and the basis by which all pianos are judged. Their marked superiority is best seen in the **CHICKERING 1/4 GRAND**. The little Grand Piano which every one is talking about.

Benj. Curtaz & Son

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1615 Van Ness Avenue

MAN SWEPT FROM CROWDED CAR

Stevadore Receives Serious Injury While Trying to Reach Home in Mission

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

Charles Miller, a stevedore, was brushed from outward-bound car No. 1519 of the Mission-street line yesterday and thrown violently to the pavement. He was unconscious when picked up by passers-by and was sent to the Central Emergency Hospital. Physicians said Miller was suffering from severe bruises on the body and a possible fracture of the skull and that his condition was serious. The accident occurred at 7:45 o'clock, when the cars were crowded with working people returning to their homes in the Mission.

Many of the old men of the United Railroads have left the employ of the company, or contemplate doing so. The method of managing the roads with absentee bosses and in face of the abnormal conditions that have prevailed since the fire has discouraged the men who know how to run street cars from applying for positions with the railroad that has its headquarters in the Atlantic States and England and its only connection in the mystic circles of a Mexican pink tea excursion.

Forty per cent of the rolling stock of the trolley concern is out of commission and every day matters are growing worse. The repair shops are overburdened with worn-out cars that ought to be put into good order, but while the harvest of flat-wheeled fuses-blowers is plentiful the laborers are few. It costs money to go on plant and extend the amount of interest on watered stock to British bondholders. There are mechanics to be had, but the United Railroads does not seem to be looking for them. Those cars from St. Louis are coming and the railroad figures that it would be better to await their arrival than to patch up the long trains of fenderless and antiquated coaches that are employed now to climb 30 per cent grades with a minimum of their original motive energy.

MEN MAKE COMPLAINTS

Two complaints have been entered by the men. The first is that the old cable car employees of the Powell-street road have been given small consideration since the fire by the company on account of the loss of their jobs. The second complaint is that the men have been weeded out and newcomers put in their places. The men say that the treatment of the cable employees has been simply a standard of measurement for the treatment that has been accorded the men of other lines who expected advancement, but have been held down while promotions were given to men only a few months in the company's employ.

The second complaint is that the employees are held responsible for the poor management of the road, when, in fact, they are handicapped at every turn. They are not even expected to help take up fares, as in the old days, yet the traffic on those lines that are in operation is much heavier than it was before the fire; that employees are expected to make time, and frequently have to run past cars which are being gathered waiting for cars, and this and other annoyances to which the public is subjected are visited upon the cablemen, who have to put up with the same treatment as the other employees and try to keep their temper.

The electrical workers of the company say that they have more work than they can attend to. The trolley wires are in dilapidated condition and require constant attention. Repair wagons are, in fact, needed in every district of the city where cars are operated until such time as new poles and new wires can be substituted for the old ones.

The linemen say there is scarcely a trolley line in the city that is in first-class condition, and they ask if the railroad has to send to St. Louis for trolleys and copper wire. They say that if the company's Union having immediately the work of putting up permanent poles, stringing first-class wires and putting on proper insulations and strong supports there would be fewer breakdowns as far as the wires are concerned.

DELAY OF IMPROVEMENTS
The employees of the road say that it is trying to operate at the least possible expense, and that while it is probable that the company intends to vastly improve the equipment of its lines and rolling stock in time, it is the company's advantage to delay these improvements as much as possible.

Many trolleys and a few minor accidents caused trouble on the lines yesterday.

Orders to Deliver Mail to Japanese

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HOUSE PASSES AMENDMENT PROVIDING FUNDS FOR ENTOMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Speaker Cannon and other leaders have placed a barrier in front of the eight-hour bill which Samuel Gompers and his followers hoped to be able to send to passage this session. The measure has a place of supposed great advantage on the floor of the House but it cannot get even a start toward the goal of approval because of the determination of the Speaker that the legislation as it stands shall never become a law.

The eight-hour bill has a barrier in front of it on the floor of Congress, the antinjunction measures, in which perhaps labor is just as deeply interested, are tied up in the committee on judiciary and the committee on the floor of the House and let them loose. It is said by Cannon's friends that Gompers is finding out at this session that he gained little by his campaign of antagonism to the last Congress. Representative Littlefield of Maine, Cannon of Illinois and many candidates in other States.

TO WAR ON PESTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representative Lacey of Iowa led a winning fight today in restoring to the agricultural appropriation bill a section relating to biological investigations and appropriating \$440,420 for the purpose of making a scientific study of the food habits of North American birds and mammals in relation to agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

The white fly of Florida, the thrips of California and the root worm in the grape vineyards of Pennsylvania and the Middle West also were covered by the \$75,000 recommended by the agricultural appropriation bill.

By united action the delegations from the sections named were enabled to poll seventy-five votes in favor of the section, an increase of \$2,500, the amount set aside in the bill for entomological investigation.

Representative Hayes of California, who offered the amendment increasing the amount, said that as this was a big country, the \$75,000 recommended by the agricultural committee for entomological investigation would not go very far. California, he said, had never had any work done along the lines proposed, but there was a demand for it.

In East street, north, the railroad company had torn up the streets and made no effort to replace them, with the result that the merchants of the north side of the wholesale district are making complaint and will bring the matter to the attention of the Supervisors. Weeks have passed since the streets were torn up to remodel the Broadway line, but nothing seems to have been done toward repairing the damage.

Work was begun on the Polk-street switchback at Union street last night, and passengers destined for points north of Union street were stopped at Union, dumped out upon the muddy tracks and were forced to walk to Lombard street, where they were taken to a hard street before a good sidewalk was reached.

A car of the Fillmore-street line jumped the track at Hermann street during the afternoon and delayed traffic for nearly an hour.

DR. PIERCE'S REMEDIES.

Whose Say-so is Best?

With nearly all medicines put up for sale through druggists, one has to take the maker's say-so alone as to their curative value. Of course, such testimony is not that of a disinterested party and accordingly is not to be given the same credit as if written from disinterested sources. Dr. Pierce's Remedies, however, form a single and therefore striking exception to this rule. Their claims to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their makers' say-so, or upon the testimony of their friends, but upon the fact that they are the product of a public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle wrapper. Thus invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical authorities have written in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these well-known medicines.

Among these writers we find such medical lights as Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D. of Bennett Medical College, Chicago; Prof. Hale of the same city; Prof. John M. Scott, M. D. of the University of California; Prof. John King, M. D. of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Grover Cook, M. D. of New York; Dr. Bartholomew, M. D. of New York; and scores of others equally eminent.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the worst cases of female weakness, nervousness, and retroversion and corrects irregularities, cures painful periods, dries up the watery and weakening drains, sometimes known as pelvic catarrh and a multitude of other diseases peculiar to women. It is a purely vegetable medicine, and a secret medicine, but the "Favorite Prescription" of a regularly educated physician of more than thirty years' experience, and peculiar ailments, who frankly and confidently takes his patients into his full confidence by telling them just what his "Prescription" is composed of. Of no other medicine put up for women's special maladies and sold through druggists, can it be said that the maker is afraid to deal thus frankly, openly and honorably, by letting every patient using the same know exactly what he is taking.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is guarded by the strictest secrecy and womanly confidences are protected by professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

How to preserve health and beauty is told in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is free. For a paper covered copy send Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only. In cloth binding 31 stamps. Dr. Pierce's Feltet's cure constipation.

COFFEE

Pity to waste good coffee by a poor cook; or waste a good cook by poor coffee!

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's best.

THE CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE

(Organized 1902)
PROMOTION: The act of promoting advancement; ENCOURAGEMENT—Century Dictionary.

The California Promotion Committee has for its object the PROMOTING of California as a whole.

It has nothing to sell.

Its energies are devoted to fostering all things that have the ADVANCEMENT of California as their object.

It gives reliable information on every subject connected with the industries of California.

It gives ENCOURAGEMENT to the establishment of new industries and invites desirable immigration.

It is not an employment agency, although it gives information regarding labor conditions. It presents the opportunities and needs in all fields of business and professional activity.

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CANNON HURDS UP EIGHT-HOUR BILL

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CONSULAR EXAMINATIONS—Washington, Jan. 30.

The first of the examinations for consular service under the new laws has been held for March 14.

The examinations were held at the State Department, and the results will be announced in a few days.

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