

THE U.S. AND THE JAPS

WHY COUSIN JONATHAN DISLIKES
THE BROWN MAN.

Reasons for the Critical Situation at Present Existing Between Japan and the States.

It is impossible for Englishmen who have never had yellow men living alongside of them to understand the intensity of the feeling against the Japanese and Chinese along the Pacific Slope, in the States of Oregon and Washington, as well as in California. It is comprehended in a measure, perhaps, by the people of Liverpool, who live near the large and rapidly-growing Chinese colony of that city, writes a California correspondent of London Answers.

WAR CAN BE FACED.

You may think the Californians violently prejudiced and illiberal, but you cannot deny them the courage of their convictions. Their attitude deliberately challenges war with Japan, and of that we they would stand to bear the brunt if the Japanese Navy obtained the mastery of the Pacific, as it probably would after a hard fight. San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle would be at the mercy of the Japs. Even if there were no invasion of the Pacific States, trade and industry would be ruined by blockade and commercial panic. In the worst, fertile Oregon and sun-kissed California might be reduced to a wilderness, as Georgia was by Sherman's famous march from Atlanta to the sea.

No people would lightly incur this terrible risk. The Californians fully realize the danger, but they feel that while their country could recover in time from the devastation of war, it would be ruined for ever from their point of view by unchecked Asiatic immigration. The white man would be submerged by the yellow flood.

NO CHEAP YELLOW LABOR.

Probably in no civilized community do people earn higher wages and live better than on the Pacific Slope. Ten dollars a day is a common wage for a good artisan; a laborer can easily earn four or five dollars a day in brisk times. Trade unionism is supreme in all the Pacific towns and cities, and the unions are determined to maintain the high standard of working-class comfort at all costs. "No cheap yellow labor" is their motto, as it has been since the days of Dennis Kearny and the early anti-Chinese riots in Frisco; when Chinamen were hanged to the street lamp-posts and riddled with bullets by an infuriated mob. Shanty, doubt, but think of the tenor of the white man's living wage, but their colony was a nest of such Oriental vices and crimes as will hardly bear thinking of, much less describing. White men and women often disappeared there—drugged and murdered.

The opium curse was unknown in America until the Chinese came to California in the fifties and the sixties. The first American known to smoke the drug was a San Francisco gambler named Cleopatra, in 1871, who learned the habit in a Chinese den. The vice spread so rapidly that in a few years several States had to pass laws against it. Now many thousands of Americans are enslaved by it in every State of the Union, and there is hardly a small town without its opium-den.

KEPT BY A CHINAMAN.

This opium habit has caused the moral and physical ruin of countless Americans of both sexes, and we have a very bitter grudge against the Chinese on that account.

But the Japanese are not the Chinese, it may be objected. They have shown themselves to be a superior people, and have availed themselves of Western civilization. True, but they are still Orientals. Their code of morals, their system of life, their standard of comfort, are different from ours, and, we think, lower. They can only drag us down.

Remember, the vast majority of the Japanese who go to California are by no means the kind you'd occasionally in English society—educated and travelled gentlemen with charming manners. They are coolies, often semi-barbarous, used to living on the equivalent of a few cents a day. They are willing to work for the most trifling wage, and the unions find it no easy task to intimidate them. Yet they are always striving to work themselves up and out the white man from a good position. This is objected to quite as much as their working below the white man's living wage.

A STORY ILLUSTRATING.

When I was last in California I knew a Japanese who owned a fine fruit plantation not far from Santa Barbara. He first went to that plantation as a laborer, working for one dollar and seventy-five cents a day, when white men were getting three dollars and fifty cents. In a few years he learned all there was to know about fruit-growing, bought a small place of his own, and flourished. His former employer fell into difficulties, and the Jap, by some sharp practice, got hold of a mortgage on his place, and fore-

closed. Many similar cases could be mentioned. Some of the finest land in California is now held by Japanese who have gained possession of many valuable businesses in the cities formerly held by white men. It is generally conceded that these Japanese methods are not of the most practicable, but they are certainly possible, but they are certainly possible.

YOU CAN'T KEEP JAPANESE.

There is hardly a trade or industry in California into which the Japanese are not now pushing their way, to the detriment of the white man. They are not content, like the Chinese, to stick to their own quarters, and to the lowly tasks and servile trades allotted to them by public opinion. They will be waiters and servants at first, but they are there to learn. They want to reach the top of the tree, and they have the ability to do it in time. It may be said that all this is very much to their credit. Undoubtedly. But it is equally to our disadvantage. Within a marvellously brief period white men have raised up a great civilization on the fertile slopes of the Pacific Coast, with a standard of general prosperity unequalled elsewhere. We want to keep our fine country for white men, and breed up a great white race.

HALF-BREEDS.

In spite of the strong American color prejudice, Oriental immigration inevitably leads to a certain amount of intermarriage between races. This is more common in the case of the Japanese than the Chinese, for American women are naturally less prejudiced against them. Already there is a very considerable half-breed element, especially in San Francisco, Tacoma, and Portland—and we regard it as a growing peril. The purity of the race is our first concern. To the true Californian it is even more important than the economic danger. "California for the Californians" is our cry. We are willing to concede that the Japanese are a great people, admirable in the divining rod.

Mix some and give it a trial. It certainly comes highly recommended. It is the prescription of an eminent authority.

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IS SAID TO BE SIMPLE

EASBY MIXED RECIPE FOR WEAK KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Tells Readers How to Prepare This Home-Made Mixture to Cure the Kidneys and Bladder.

Get from any prescription pharmacist the following:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Shake well in a bottle and take a teaspoonful dose after each meal and at bedtime.

The above is considered by an eminent authority, who writes in a Toronto daily paper, as the finest prescription ever written to relieve Backache, Sciatica, Troubles, Weak Bladder and other forms of Urinary difficulties. This mixture acts promptly on the eliminative tissues of the kidneys, enabling them to filter and strain the uric acid and other waste matter from the blood which causes Rheumatism.

Some persons who suffer with the afflictions may not feel inclined to place much confidence in this simple mixture, yet those who have tried it say the results are simply surprising, the relief being effected without the slightest injury to the stomach or other organs.

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STUDYING THE DIVINING ROD.

FRENCH SCIENTIST SAYS CHANGES IN DENSITY IN THE EARTH CAUSE ITS ACTION.

Louis Proust, a French scientist stationed at Oloron, St. Marie, in the Pyrenees, thinks there is something in the divining rod. His theory is that it does not point to water or a precious metal, but that its action is controlled by any change in the density of the earth's crust over which the rod is carried.

Thus he believes it would make the usual response if it were carried across the line of a subterranean watercourse which had run dry just the same as if water were flowing in it and it would respond to deposits of oil or natural gas just as readily as to water, or of precious metal or coal. He thinks that an important change in the earth's density such as is caused by a subterranean river may be detected in passing over it in a carriage or even a railway train. If a subterranean watercourse crosses the line of a superficial one he thinks the line of the hidden one may be traced with the rod by a person operating it in a boat on the surface stream.

The fact that divining rod experts can operate successfully where the ground is covered with snow effectively disposes of the theory that they are guided by surface indications. It would be difficult for them, he thinks, to find a package of bank bills buried in a ploughed field just as easily as if there value in gold were there. For in reality it would be neither the paper bills nor the gold that would attract the rod but the place where they were hidden, the place where the homogeneity of the soil was disturbed. He further holds that it is not during the time when it is over a spring or a vein of ore that the rod is disturbed, but at the moment when it passes from ordinary ground to the site of the hidden pocket or from that site back to ordinary ground.

He considers that the phenomenon is one of magnetism. The earth attracts the rod differently according to the hidden features of its structure. If the operator wears rubber soles or if he grasps the rod with rubber or silk or other nonconducting gloves nothing will happen. A magnetized rod, on the other hand, will give far more positive results than a plain rod. He has, he says, authenticated this by giving the two alternately to a blindfold operator. Though he never knew which rod had been magnetized, one always showed far greater activity.

Really, however, it is indifferent what materials is used. Operators usually prefer a hazel twig, but M. Proust thinks whalebone or malacca better; but best of all is a thin rod of steel about an eighth of an inch in thickness with the ends wrapped in fine copper wire.

MOSQUITOES IN TREES.

ANOTHER BREEDING PLACE DISCOVERED FOR THE PEST.

A short time ago as I was going around the Colaba Cemetery, which is in my charge, I noticed what was after all a very common sight in India, a small "pili" growing out of a hole in the trunk of a tree, a karmia, writes Rev. H. Mount in Times of India. I pulled it out and found the hole quite a foot deep, and containing some debris of wood at the bottom which was, however, out of sight. Mosquitoes were seen coming out of the hole. I had the hole stopped up with earth.

The next day I kept the eye open and found several other trees with holes containing water, but one in particular confirmed my conjecture that I had found another favorite breeding place of the wily mosquitoes. This was also a karmia tree, a branch of which had been lopped off. In the stump was a shallow cavity filled with clear water, in which was quite a number of very lively mosquito larvae. I drew the attention of Colonel Gibbons, R. A. M. C., to the matter, and he at once gave orders to the assistant surgeon in charge of the Colaba mosquito brigade to examine all the trees, and they very soon brought in reports of a large number in which they had discovered water containing larvae.

I myself found many trees with small and innocent looking cavities in the stumps of lopped branches, not a few of which proved to be several inches deep, some quite eighteen inches, all containing water. The discoverer was surprised to hear, was apparently quite a new one, and no one seems to have suspected that mosquito larvae were to be found in trees, though it is obvious that whenever water can collect there the mosquito larvae, of which the karmia, the gold-southern, the horseradish tree, etc., are the best, in which holes are most likely to be found.

Some years ago, though living in jungles in Africa, I used to take the time the the numerous dark birds into flowerbeds alongside the road a huge mahogany tree with a bamboo ladder some fifteen feet long, leading up to the first

great fork. As I was wondering why it was there I saw a man go up with a small lola on a long string, which lowered into the trunk of the tree, and which he drew up again full of water to drink. He told me the water was good and was perennial. I mention this to show to what depths holes in trees may go and the length of time water may remain in them.

TORTURED DAY AND NIGHT.

ZAM-BUK CURES PILSES.

That there is no end to the healing powers of Zam-Buk is being demonstrated every day. Mr. Julius Glacier, of Denbigh, Ont., was tortured day and night with blind bleeding piles, so bad that he says: "I could find no comfort standing, sitting or lying down, and was unable to do any work. One day my eyes rested upon a little sample box of Zam-Buk. I picked it up and read the words, CURES PILSES. I started using Zam-Buk that night, and before I could purchase a large box I was already cured, and HAVE NOT BEEN TROUBLED SINCE." You may publish this if you wish for the benefit of other sufferers." This is only one of the many cases where Zam-Buk has healed piles when all else failed. Why do you go on suffering when such a splendid remedy is near at hand?

Zam-Buk heals sores, curcuz eczema, skin eruptions, ulcers, ringworm, itch, hives, rash, blisters, acne, boils, ringworm, abscesses, carbuncles, scabs and skin injuries and disenses. Of all stores and druggists at 50 cents, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

NO PARTIALITY.

The workings of justice as recorded by Maj. E. C. Johnson in his "Track of the Crescent" were a trifle erratic.

An Englishman was travelling in a wild part of Hungary, and anxious to see the institutions of the country, he made an application to a town magistrate, asking to hear how justice was done.

The magistrate, gorgeous in a magnificent Magyar costume, received him cordially, and sent for any case which might be awaiting trial. A gigantic gendarme in an immense cocked hat ushered in a prisoner, a plaintiff and a witness. They reasoned that people who could promptly blot out an number of imps sent against them. The Poer were regarded by the natives as brigands, who would not stand for a week before themselves and who would only arm a mouthful for the British army.

When the Poer War started they looked for its conclusion within a month at the most, but when the campaign lengthened into three years lost respect for the white soldier and sneered at him, using their childish logic. They reasoned that people who could three years to get through with a work that they could have finished in as many weeks could not be as good as themselves.

This delusion was helped by the British authorities, who paid British transport men and other workers about double what they paid the Poer. According to this, the natives concluded that having received double the pay of a white soldier one black must be worth two Thomas Alkiness.

It is easy to understand the British authorities' reasoning.

"Well, sir," said the magistrate to the accused, "what have you to say?"

"Please, your high mightiness, the prisoner stole my goose."

The magistrate turned to the witness.

"What have you to say?"

"Please, your high mightiness, I saw the prisoner steal the goose."

"Prisoner, what have you to say?"

"Please, your high mightiness, I did not steal the goose."

The magistrate then delivered the sentence.

"I give you a fortnight in prison," he said to the accused, "for stealing the goose." To the plaintiff he said, "I give you a fortnight in prison for not looking after your goose," and turning to the witness, "You shall have a fortnight in prison for not minding your own business."

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