

TO BRING ALIEN LABOR

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS INVESTIGATE EVASION

Commissioner of Immigration Exposes Conspiracy to Admit Alien Laborers Through Hawaiian Ports in Violation of Regulations.

Washington.—What are believed to be extensive schemes to secure foreign labor have been brought to light and are now being investigated, according to the annual report of Frank Sargent, commissioner general of immigration.

The evidence is already at hand, the report says, to show that some individual or corporation is engaged in importing numbers of Japanese laborers to work on the railroads of the northwest.

These Japanese come to Hawaii, destined to "hotels" kept by labor agents, and claim that they are merely seeking labor that may be secured on the islands. They are admitted to the islands and after remaining a few days or weeks there they ship for northwestern mainland ports.

Having been admitted at the Hawaiian ports their voyage thence is "coastwise," and they cannot be excluded on arrival at the mainland ports under the alien labor contract or any other provision of the immigration laws.

Japanese immigration direct to San Francisco from Japan dropped during the year to very small figures, doubtless, the report says, from causes similar to those just referred to. The immigration commissioner at San Francisco reports that Japanese have been arriving there coastwise from Honolulu and from Canadian ports at the rate of from 1000 to 3000 per month. The report says:

"That several laborers have been imported under this evasion of the law is not doubted."

Accommodations at Ellis Island, according to the report, are entirely inadequate for the inspection work.

Difficulty in Exclusion Law.

The Chinese exclusion law and the main difficulties attending its enforcement are discussed. The commissioner recommends stationing officers to investigate and approve certificates issued by the Chinese government to the exempt classes, such a plan to supersede that of having the investigation made by the United States consular officers.

Greatly improved conditions resulted from the president's orders of last spring instructing consular officers as to their duties concerning these certificates.

Various methods are pointed out in the report by which the Chinese seek to enter the country in violation of the law under the guise of domiciled merchants, etc. Complete and detailed registration of all Chinese in the United States is again recommended. Any Chinese laborer found in the United States a year after the registration act who has not a residence certificate and is found to be unlawfully here, should, the report says, be deported.

The commissioner reports that on the Mexican border Chinese coolies are constantly being smuggled into this country from Mexico.

Other plans are designed to prevent the admission of Chinese minor children and attaching severe penalties for permitting Chinese seamen to land. The commissioner again recommends increasing the penalties on steamship companies for bringing aliens afflicted with dangerous or loathsome diseases.

The president's suggestion for closing the Mexican border to all aliens except citizens of Mexico is also urged.

Revive "White Slave" Traffic.

During the early part of the year the report says the "white slave" traffic was extensively revived. Many of the girls and women imported for immoral purposes were brought through Mexico and secured a right to citizenship by marrying Chinese born in this country.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, produced a record eclipsing all former figures on the subject of immigration.

During that period, the report says, the population of the United States was increased by the admission of 1,100,375 immigrant aliens, and 65,618 non-immigrant aliens entered at its ports, making the total admission 1,166,353. The increase over last year's record of 1,059,755 was 106,598.

During the fiscal year 1905 the department rejected 11,480 aliens and during the past year 12,432 of the immigration aliens, that is those who intended settling in the United States.

"Without exception," the report says, the countries from which we formerly obtained the greater part of our foreign population and which are inhabited by the races nearly akin to our own, have supplied us with smaller numbers during the past year than during 1905. Ireland, 17,950; England, 15,218; Sweden, 3281; Germany, 3010; Denmark, 1229; Scotland, 1111 less. On the other hand the four most considerable gains are:

"Italy, 51,461; Russia, 20,768; Greece, 8974; Turkey, 5165.

"The immigration from Austro-Hungary amounted to 265,138; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 273,120; Russia and Finland, 215,665; China, 155; Japan, 13,835; West Indies, 13,656.

The immigration from southern and eastern Europe, the commissioner says, is a result of general unrest existing among the laboring class. The commissioner says that drastic measures are required to effect a discontinuance of the steamship practices.

That the physical and mental qualities of the aliens we are now receiving is much below that of those who have come in former years, he says, is evident.

The north Atlantic and north central states, together received 96 per cent of the entire immigration of 1906, the south 4 per cent.

GIRL'S COLD HANDS GETS FAT WALLET

Looks Her Victim Affectionately in the Eye and Then Boards Car for Los Angeles with His Pocketbook.

Long Beach.—The "girl with the cold hands" got in her work here last night for the first time so far as is known. J. H. Herman, a young business man from Winnipeg, who has been in Southern California about two weeks, was the loser thereby of a wallet containing \$12 in bills and several valuable papers.

While he was standing in front of the Pacific Electric depot, at about 8:50 o'clock, two pretty blondes, attractively dressed, meandered past him twice, and the Canadian, thinking to have a little innocent amusement, bade them the top of the evening. The blondes' ears were not deaf to the salutation, and a gay confab was on in a minute.

The conversation shifting to the weather, the taller of the young women shuddered and said:

"Gee! but my hands are cold."

"Too bad," responded the Canadian. "Can't I warm 'em for you?"

"Oh, let me put 'em in your big, warm pockets," exclaimed the girl. Herman was immensely pleased when the young woman rammed her two little fists down in his pockets, and they stood face to face and close together for several minutes chatting gaily.

Boards Car.

A Pacific Electric car from Seaside Park and bound for Los Angeles soon came into view. The girl with the cold hands then withdrew her "mitts" from the overcoat pockets, seized the other young woman by the hand and said:

"Here's our car. Come on, kid."

"By my dear," the two called to young Mr. Herman, as they boarded the car. In a moment they were on their way northward. The Canadian felt tip-top, and crossing the street to J. H. Lucas' Ocean avenue cigar store asked for some good smokes. A hand which he stuck down into his coat pocket as if for money was withdrawn empty, however, and a look which could easily be termed blank crossed his face. Running to the door he saw that the car with his two erstwhile friends aboard had already rounded the corner at American avenue.

"There was \$12 in that billbook," he confided to Proprietor Lucas, "and one of them blooming girls got it. And so easy." Then he told the story to the cigar dealer. Else the robbery would not have become public, as Herman did not report it to the police today.

ESCAPES LIABILITY FOR EARTHQUAKE DAMAGES.

San Francisco.—Judge Hosmer in the superior court rendered a decision holding that under the earthquake clause contained in many insurance policies is to be included fire damage resulting from the earthquake as well as the damage resulting solely from the earthquake.

The decision was made in the suit of Walters against the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance company, in which demand was made for damages resulting from the fire of April 18 last.

The court in overruling a demurrer to the answer set up by the company sustains the earthquake exemption of the policy and puts on the company the burden of proving in each case that the fire which destroyed the property was caused by the earthquake.

If Judge Hosmer's decision should be upheld by the supreme court the company will not be called upon to pay in any case in which it is shown that the fire was caused by the earthquake and that but for the earthquake the loss would not have occurred.

FINDS IDENTITY OF BOMB THROWER

Personal Effects of Assassin Indicate That He Was Rollo Steele of Garner, Iowa—Negro Operated On.

Philadelphia.—With the finding of the personal effects of the man who threw the bomb in the Fourth Street National bank on last Saturday, killing Cashier W. Z. McLean and himself, there is little doubt in the minds of the police officials that he was Rollo Steele of Garner, Iowa.

The bomb thrower slept Friday night at the Grant house, a hotel on the outskirts of the Tenderloin frequented mostly by respectable working people. He registered as J. R. Steele of New York and carried a grip which he refused to allow the colored porter to carry to a room.

When detectives searched his room they found several yards of slow fuse, a number of detonation caps, a revolver and a box of cartridges, together with a number of tools and some clothing.

There was a suit bearing the tag of a Chicago clothing house and a pair of overalls marked with the name of a Lynchburg, Va., merchant. As Rollo Steele was reported to have been in Chicago and Lynchburg—in the latter place within a few days—the police say there is little doubt as to the bomb thrower's identity. It is probable that none of those hurt by the explosion will die.

William J. Crump, a negro messenger in the bank and bodyguard of President Richard H. Rust of the institution, who is the most seriously injured, was operated on. His condition was such a few hours after the explosion that he was reported dead, but he rallied and the physicians operated in an effort to save his eyesight, though his eyes will never regain their normal condition.

Exiting.
Mrs. A.—You say when your husband went to discharge the cook he was white?

Mrs. Z.—Yes, he was so excited he lathered and then forgot to shave.

INVENTS NEW WAVE MOTOR

IS CONTROLLED BY OCEAN'S EBB AND FLOW

Differs in Principle from Every Similar Contrivance—Huntington Beach Will Be Lighted by Its Power.

Los Angeles.—A. L. Reynolds, the inventor of the Man Angel, the airship that made so many successful flights over Los Angeles, has, with his brother, George Reynolds, perfected an invention that promises to be even more successful and practical than the airship. This is a wave motor, differing, not only in design and construction but in principle from every other similar invention on the market.

Other wave motors draw their power from the rise and fall of the rolling waves. The motor invented by the Reynolds brothers is controlled by the flow and ebb of the waves. A patent has been applied for and Huntington Beach will be lighted by the new invention as soon as the preliminary work can be arranged.

"We expect to install a small plant that we can put into practical use for lighting and heating some of the houses and also lighting some of the streets of Huntington Beach, and then add to the system as rapidly as possible," said A. L. Reynolds.

"We aim to reduce the cost of light, heat and power to a point where coal, wood, oil, gasoline and peat fuel will no longer be a necessity, and the source of supply will be as limitless and inexhaustible as the ocean itself."

"Our motor differs from all others in every single particular, and before we applied for our patent we made a thorough search of the patent office records and found that nearly all wave motor inventors had started from the float principle, and depended on the rise and fall of the waves for their motion."

"Our motor has no float attachment, and takes its motion from the ebb and flow of the waves—or in other words, the in and out motion of the water."

"Every wave that rolls in must roll back again, otherwise the water would pile up on shore, and it is this in and out motion of the water that operates our motor."

Built on Unit Principle.

"It is built on the unit system and every unit in a system works separately and independently of all the other units, so there is no chance of the system getting out of working order by the breaking or wearing out of any of its parts. One or a dozen units in a system might be broken or disconnected for repairs, and not interfere with the working of the rest of the system, and would only reduce the power to the extent of those units so disconnected."

"Another important feature of our motor is the fact that a violent wave exerts no greater strain upon it than a moderate one, as it works on the principle of a weathervane and only receives such force as is transmitted to the machinery, and therefore the liability to breaking is reduced to a minimum. This point practically does away with the liability of breakage by heavy seas and violent waves, which have proved the undoing of all former attempts at harnessing the power of the waves."

"The highest authorities obtainable on wave action and mechanical construction have placed the stamp of approval upon our invention, and all that can be done in a safe-conservative way is being done toward the preliminary arrangements for the real work of construction."

"As every building or structure must be put upon paper before it is put upon the earth, so must our plans be worked out in detail and put upon paper before the work of construction can begin. This requires a great deal of time and labor that few people realize or appreciate, except those having such work in hand, but we will be able to demonstrate our new invention within a reasonable time."

ASKS QUESTIONS ABOUT ORIENTAL SCHOOLS.

San Francisco.—Deputy United States District Attorney A. P. Black has a telegram from District Attorney Devlin, who is now in Washington conferring with the attorney general relative to beginning a suit to test the constitutionality of the state law providing for an oriental school and requiring the following information:

First—When was the oriental school first established?

Second—Did Chinese pupils attend in 1905, and when did they first begin to attend?

Third—How many were in attendance in June, 1905?

To these the following answers were given:

The oriental school was established in 1885. Chinese pupils began to attend that year and just previous to the calamity the registration of Chinese pupils was about 325.

OBJECTS TO CHILD LABOR REGULATIONS.

Washington.—In presenting objections today in the senate to the pending bills for the regulation of child labor, Senator Overman of North Carolina went into an elaborate discussion of the decline of state's rights.

Mr. Overman held that there was no limit to the power of congress to deal with commerce which is interstate in its nature. He heartily indorsed recent measures exercising this control, such as the rate bill, the pure food law and the meat inspection regulation, but there was a difference between the regulating of interstate commerce and making regulations controlling commercial production.

He concluded that if congress could regulate child labor in the factory and mine it could regulate it on the farm, and could regulate every industry.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STRIKE IS ENDED

Firemen Will Go Back to Work at Noon today—Questions of Seniority Yet to Be Decided.

Houston, Texas.—The strike of the firemen on the Southern Pacific is at an end. The men have gone back to work. The basis of settlement was reached during a conference with Vice Grand Master Shea of the firemen and Vice Grand Master Willis for the engineers. The railroad had no part in the final conclusion of the trouble.

The principal contention of the firemen when the strike was declared covered the right of jurisdiction over the switch enginemen. In other words, the firemen's organization demanded that a fireman's seniority as engineer date from the time he became a fireman. The engineers date their seniority from the time the man becomes an engineer. In its contract with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the company gives jurisdiction over engineers to that brotherhood and the company could make no move in the matter.

The engineers' brotherhood faced the proposition of protecting those enginemen who had taken the places of the strikers. To all purposes these enginemen, who had gone out on a strike, had lost their seniority to the enginemen who took their places.

The officials of the firemen's brotherhood having receded from the demands they made when the strike was declared felt that if there was a settlement they should protect those enginemen of their organization who left their places, and secure for them their standing on the seniority lists at the time of the strike. It was a very delicate problem to be solved and it is not fully solved as yet, but has been left to the general committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to decide.

It was learned that the agreement covering this basis of settlement had been signed by the officials of the two brotherhoods and that the firemen will return to work pending the solution of their seniority by the committee of the locomotive engineers.

Mr. Shea of the firemen's organization stated that no settlement had been reached and denied that any document had been signed. He said:

"Present indications favor a settlement on the firemen's basis and I hope nothing will be injected into the proceedings to prevent a settlement."

Notwithstanding the statement of Mr. Shea it can be stated that a basis of settlement has been reached and that he has receded from his position when the strike was declared as to the control of the engineers and has gone even further by leaving it to a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers just what the status of the striking enginemen will be on the seniority lists.

LOVERS FIGHT BATTLE TO DEATH ON ROOF.

Chicago.—Half stunned by a glancing blow from a blackjack, Adolph Johnson, a fish and cheese peddler, struggled in the blackness of an unlighted barn with a desperate highwayman, grasping, striking, reaching for a weapon, only to succumb finally to the murderous attack, bleeding to death with four different stab wounds about the head and neck.

The police detailed every possible man to the case, summoned every possible witness for a close examination and arrested four men of "hobo" characteristics who were loitering in the neighborhood, but thus far they have failed to find the murderer.

The police for several hours were convinced that the theory of robbery was the only one fitted the evidence. The theory was dropped because of the finding of \$39 in the dead man's pockets and because of the unusual viciousness of the attack.

A circumstance that strengthened their belief that there was another motive than that of robbery was the discovery in his trunk of a letter written on New Theater stationary and signed "Rose."

The writer chided Johnson for having failed to keep an engagement with her and appointing another meeting "at the same place Thursday." It was dated November 15, 1906.

With this as a possible clue the police became convinced that the murder was an act of jealousy on the part of another admirer of "Rose."

SAN FRANCISCO MILITIA DISMISSED IN DISGRACE.

Sacramento.—Companies A and H, First Infantry, N. G. C., and troop A, First squadron of cavalry, N. G. C., located at San Francisco, Cal., having fallen below the standard of efficiency are, upon the recommendation of the brigade commander, ordered disbanded and mustered out of the service of the state, to take effect January 8, 1907. Thus reads an order from the adjutant general.

This is the culmination of trouble that has been brewing for several months in the ranks of the San Francisco militia. It means that the companies named in the order are disgracefully dismissed from the service.

The trouble which brought about the dismissal began soon after the earthquake and disaster at San Francisco and arose from the fact that the men and officers refused to obey the orders of the adjutant general and would not attend practice of drills. There was an undercurrent of discontent not only in the companies that have been mustered out but also in several others.

SENATOR CLARK BUYS FAMOUS VERMEJO PARK.

Trinidad, Colo.—It is reported in real estate circles here that Senator W. A. Clark of Montana has purchased Vermejo Park of William H. Bartlett of Chicago.

The tract embraces 2000 acres located fifty miles west of Trinidad in New Mexico. Senator Clark visited the ranch last year and is said to have tried to purchase it at that time.

The consideration is said to be \$2,000,000.

WOULD KILL OFFICERS

CONSPIRACY EVIDENCE DISCOVERED

Efforts to Kill Captain Macklin the Entering Wedge—Soldiers Cherish Resentment for Brownsville Affair.

El Reno, Okla.—As a result of the preliminary hearing in the case of Edwin Knowles today what is believed to be a widespread conspiracy against the lives of every white officer in company A, Twenty-fifth infantry, was discovered. The conspiracy is the result of the Brownsville, Texas, affair, and the discharge of the negro troops. Knowles is a corporal in company A, and was charged with an attempt to murder Captain Edgar Macklin, against whom nearly every negro soldier of the post is said to entertain a personal grudge.

It was learned in the course of the trial that a plan existed to kill Captain Macklin first, and, proceeding down the list of officers, every white man at the post who wore stripes was to meet a like fate. Knowles was found guilty of murderous assault and bound over to await the action of the Canadian county grand jury at the spring term of court.

Officers Heavily Armed.

All the officers now go heavily armed and protected throughout the night.

Efforts have been made by the officers at the post to keep the alleged conspiracy a secret, but it is learned that an investigation is now being conducted at several army posts and important places throughout the country, and within a short time several arrests of members of the troop recently discharged are expected to follow.

Information was received here tonight that the arrest of a negro soldier had been made at La Junta, Colo., today.

Suspicion rests upon a member of the troop at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and at three other points. The arrest of these men has been postponed until the hearing in the case of Corporal Knowles was concluded at Fort Reno, when it was hoped that some further information would be received tending to implicate other persons in this alleged conspiracy.

PEARY'S SHIP FOUGHT ARCTIC ICE BRAVELY.

New York.—Commander R. E. Peary's especially constructed Arctic exploration vessel, the Roosevelt, which was put into dry dock by the Shooter Island Shipyard company, is found to be in fairly good shape, notwithstanding her struggles with the ice. An examination of her hull showed that her rudder is broken, the skeg is gone and her false keel stripped off her entire length.

Her under planking shows the effects of the dynamite which was exploded to free her from the ice, but her sides are in excellent condition. The full extent of her damage inwardly cannot yet be determined.

Several changes in her hull are to be made. The company is awaiting instructions as to these from Commander Peary.

CZAR'S MOTHER DRIVEN CRAZY BY REVOLUTION

Haunted by Visions of Gallows and Bombs, in Raving Says Throne's Real Heir Was an Idiot—Is in Confinement Now.

St. Petersburg.—A close friend of the czar's household physician, Dr. Hirsch, tells your correspondent that the dowager czarina, the czar's mother, has been undeniably insane for three months.

In fact, Dr. Tschehoff, the superintendent of St. Petersburg's noted asylum for the demented, St. Nicholas' Tshudetweretz, asserts that the majority of the foremost Russians are mad, from the Romanoff dynasty down—sovereign, ministers, generals, aristocrats, men of affairs.

The dowager czarina, your informant avers, has been "clean daft" ever since Gen. Trepoff died last September. Gossips whisper that she loved him passionately and that losing him wrecked her wits. But her condition is explainable on less romantic grounds. Trepoff, the "iron-fisted," was the mainstay of the dynasty and was specially charged with the arduous task of safeguarding the imperial family. When he passed away they were deprived of their most efficient protector. The dowager czarina greatly admired his soldierly qualities and had unbounded confidence in his ability to shield her and her loved ones. Now she sees bombs and gallows everywhere in her imagination and is in a state of constant terror.

In her wanderings she declares that the acknowledged czarevitch, 24-year-old Grand Duke Alexis, is not the true heir to the throne, but a changeling; that her real grandson was born an idiot.

She has been taken away from Russia in the hope that she may recover her reason. Her sister, the queen of England, bought for the two with their shares of their late father's bequests a retreat near Copenhagen, where the dowager czarina now is. But even in her native Denmark, surrounded by her own people, she is persecuted with dreadful hallucinations.

So a little villa has been rented for her on the Riviera, where it is expected that she will make her permanent home, far away from distracted Russia.

Count Witte, too, sees ghosts and hears mysterious voices, it is said, as the result of the mental strain to which he was subjected as premier.

Pavloff, prosecutor of the military courts and strongest advocate of drum-head court-martial for rebels, is under treatment by an associate of Dr. Tschehoff, but his case is nearly hopeless. Every night before going to bed he searches all the rooms in his house for hidden infernal machines.

Gen. Orloff, who "pacified" the Baltic provinces with torrents of blood, ordering his troops to kill rebels' wives if the men could not be found, is a raving maniac at his home in the country, continually crying: "The rebels are coming."


Gen. Besobrasov "is" in much the same condition, and, indeed, all Russia resembles a vast madhouse.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH'S CONDITION IMPROVING.

St. Louis.—Adolphus Busch, who suffered a relapse, was reported as improving. One of the attending physicians said:

"The crisis has passed favorably and I can say without reserve that he will recover."

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