## DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAY DECEMBER 18 1906

# very effective. I did not report this case to the police." **METCALF'S REPORT** SENT TO CONGRESS

(Continued from page one.)

with it. I made complaint about this to the Japanese association."

Y. SASAKI.

"Y. Sasaki, 121 Height street. I am a member of the Japanese Y. M. C. A. and a student. On Aug. 8 or 9, at 4 p. m., at the corner of Steiner and Sutter streets, I was attacked by about 10 young men, ranging from 16 to 20 years of age, who were playing baseball. They called me bad names, and when 1 paid no attention to them they threw the baseball at me, but missed me. They the baseball at me, but missed me. They then ran after me and beat me over the head and on the face, causing my noise to bleed and stunning me. Then they ran away. I looked for a policeman, but could not find any, so returned home. I made no official complaint of this to anyone."

#### Y. FUJITA

Y. FUJITA. "Y. Fujita, 121 Haight street. I am a student and a member of the Japa-nese Y. M. C. A. On Aug. 18, 1906, at about 11:30 a. m., on the corner of Haight and Lyon streets, about eight young men, ranging from 18 to 22 years of age, threw stones at me, but missed me. They ran after me and beat me on the head, knocking me down. Some people on the street saw this and of-fered to help me. When the young fel-lows saw this they ran away. I met a polteeman and compialned to him. I do not remember the polteeman's number, but he told me that he would help me, and took my name and address; but as the young then had run away he let the matter drop."

#### K. KIMURA.

"K. Kimura, 121 Haight street. I am a student and a member of the Japa-nese Y. M. C. A. On Sept. 6, 1906, at 11:30 a. m. on Webster street, between It is a, m. on Webster street, between Haight and Walla streets, as I was walking along, five young men, about is years of age, stuck a big stick, about 6 or 7 feet long, between my legs and lifted me up, throwing me on my face and cuting my mouth badly. After I had fallen they ran away. I made no official complaint of this to anyone."

#### R. KOBA.

"R. Koba, 1274 O'Farrell street. I am secretary of the Japanese association of San Francisco. On Aug. 16, 1906, at 9 of Sun Francisco. On Aug. 16, 1906, at 9 p.m., as I was walking up Post street and had turned into Laguna street, three unknown men jumped out of the dark-ness' of Cedar avenue and hit me on the neck from behind two or three times I stopped, and started to fight them back. One of them tried to hit me in the face but missed: then one me in the face, but missed; then one of them drew a revolver and threatened Just at this time some friends of e came along, and the three men ran away. I reported this attack to the chief of police next morning, and he told me that he was very sorry and would try his best hereafter to protect

#### Y. SHINOHARA.

1. Shinohara, corner Eleventh avenue and Fulton street. I work in a saloon. On Sept, 15, 1906, at 10 p. m., on Sutter street, near Webster, three men, ranging from 26 to 30 years of age, grabbed me and knocked me down, and then ran away. I was not badly hurt, so went home and went to bed. I did not make any complaint about this matter to anyone."

#### N. AKAGL

"N. Akagi, 115 Church street. I have a furniture store. On Oct. 20, 1906, at 7 o'clock p. m., on Page street, between Steiner and Pierce streets, as I was delivering goods to my customers, two young men, about 17 or 15 years of age, knocked the merchandise out of my hands and slapped my face. I took no action, and did not report this case to the subset to the police

Oct. 30 I applied to Weidenthal

G. N. TSUKAMOTO. "G. N. Tsukamoto, 3609 Twenty-third street. I am proprietor of the Sanset City laundry, Soon after the earthquake the persecutions became intolerable. My drivers were constantly attacked on the highway, my place of business defiled by rotten ergs and fruit; windows were smashed soveral times. I was forced to hire, on Sept. 6, two special police-men at great expense, and for fully two weeks was obliged to maintain the service. The miscreants are generally

service. The miscreants are generally young men. 17 or is years old. When-ever newspapers attack the Japaness these roughs reliew their misdeeds with redoubled energy."

S. TAKATA.

"S. Takata, 1155 Haight street, 1 am a lodginghouse keeper. On Aug. 23, 1906, about 9 p. m., my windows was smashed by a person or persons unknown. Again on Aug. 20, about 11 p. m., some one broke my large front window. I reported these incidents to the Japanese association, but not to the police." T. TAMURA.

T. TAMURA. "T. Tamura, 1612 Laguna street. J have an employment office in San Francisco, on Aug. 5, about 7, p. m. a large number of youngsters passed through the streets with drums and trumpets demounding laborers. 30 or 40 strong, came to my place and smashed my windows. I telephoned to the police department sev-eral times, but to no avail. On the after-poon of the succeeding day a policeman called and inquired what was the matter. that same night all the remaining win-dews were completely broken by persons unknown to me."

### M. SUGAWA.

DR. S. HASHIMOTO. "Dr. S. Hashimoto, 1615 Gough street. I am a physician. Toward the end of Au-gust, as I was on my way to visit a patient, in a great hurry, I was sur-rounded, on Castro street, near Market, by a group of boys, ranging in years from 15 to 25. The number was soon in-creased to 60. Seeing the situation was hopeiess I ran with all my might. I was struck on the leg by a flying missile and my value was inju ed. I did not report the case to the police."

#### I. IKUDA.

1. IKUDA. 1. Ikuda, 1605 Geary s reet. I am a clerk in a Japane e store. In Nov. 2, 186, as 1 was driving my wagon on Davis street, between Valejo and sroadway, , ve or six aborers, apparently over 25 years old. ap-peared from the Lagage cars and threw potential of the stream of the second book or so. Since Sept. 5 such incidents occurred five times. None of these events would be of no avail."

#### NO POLICEMEN NEAR.

NO POLICEMEN NEAR. These attacks, so I am informed, with but one exception were made when no policeman was in the immediate neighbor-hood. Most of them were made by hoys and young men; many of them were vici-ous in character, and only one appears to have been made with a view of rob-bing the person attacked. All these as-saults appear to have ocen made subse-quent to the fire and earthquake in San Francisco, and my attention was not call-ed to any assaults made prior to the 18th day of April, 1995. DB E CMORE STONED DR. F. OMORI STONED.

DR. F. OMORI STONED. Dr. F. Omori, of the Imperial university sof Tokio, one of the world's most dis-linguished scientists, and, as stated by Prof. George Davidson, of the University of California, one of the greatest living authorities in seismography, sent to San Francisco by the Japanese government to study the causes and effects of the earth-quake, was stoned by hoodiums in the streets of San Francisco. Prof. T. Nakh-mura, professor of architecture in the Im-perial university of Tokio, was also stoned in the streets of San Francisco by young toughs and hoodiums. Dr. Omori was nho assaulted when visiting Eureka, Cal. Neither of these eminent gentiemen made formal compiaint or these assaults, and wished that no offedal scorentition we set

formal complaint of these assaults, and wished that no official recognition be tak-on of them. I attach hereto copy of letter of Prof. Davidson, calling the attention of the pross of San Francisco to these as-saults, as also copies of letters of the postmaster of San Francisco, the mayor of San Francisco, the governor of the state, and the mayor of sureka, express-ing their great regret for these assaults and apologizing that they should have been made.

ASSAULTS UNIVERSALLY CON-

DEMNED.

CALIFORNIA'S SENTIMENT.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.



## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Attention has been drawn of late to the virious neglect of electricity in medicine. In A. Bruce of Edinburgh points out that this neglect is leading to a very unsclen-tific use of a visuable curative agent by quacks and business concerns, and that high frequency currents of 2.00 to 10.00 alternations per second stimulate both tonic. They leasen concessive conditions of the muccus membra we, relieve neu-provement is active exhibition of the muccus membra, we relieve neu-provement is active exhibition of the muccus membra, and give im-provement is actively do not seen to be benefit, however, in hysteria or in beart degeneration. The effects in many diseases seem to be imperfectly incertical treatment is a field worthy of development.

The slow growth of plants has been studied by taking successive photographs at considerable intervals and rapidly re-producing the views in the kinemato-graph. The suggeoion is now made that the formation of clouds and other meteor-ological phenomena be observed in like manner, 500 pletures or more being taken in an hour and then thrown upon a screen in a minute or so. Other slow processes in nature can be effectively studied by the same means.

# World-shaking earthquakes seem to be most numerous in the years when the earth wobbles most. For example, in 1950 the pole shifted 0.52 second and there were but 17 severe earthquakes, while in 1855, the pole's movement was 1.67 second and about 45 great earthquakes were felt.

In a test of the sense of time, inter-vals of quarter of a minute to a minute and a half were over-estimated 45 per cent by 15 men students and 111 per cent by -15 women.

by 15 women. Recent remarkable effects of lightning on the bridge of the "Galicla" of the Hamburg-American line have opened a new investigation. Immediately after a brilliant flash the second officer was sur-prised to find an imprint of his hand on a cabinet on the bridge, and was further amazed to see the silhouette persist as much as five minutes. Experimenting a little, he obtained a shadowgraph of his observation instrument and one of a life preserver, such details being brought out on the ship's paint as the cross-lines on the instrument's objective and the letter-ing on the life preserver. It was found that only the daip, gray paint over wood-work was sensitive, and no effect was ob-tained on the dry paint or on the paint over iron. The composition and peculiari-ties of the paint are to be determined, a suggertion being that some lighteding have phosphorescent properties.

While the therapentic value of radium has been questioned, striking claims of its powers are still made. Dr. Darier of Paris has reported cancer of the face made painless by dalum, and has obtain-ed prompt relief from pain in certain eye diseases. Even more important were found the effects on the motor-nerve cen-ters. Weak radium preparations applied to the temples cured nervous spasms in two or three days, atoms in the protwo or three cays, access to a range a was cured in one day, and inability of mo-tion from nervous debility was cured in three days. In the last named case the result is attributed to suggestion.

The growing of acid fruits—such as to-matoes and strawberries—is among the means suggested for lessening the mos-quite evil. It has been noticed that when mosquitoes have access to acid fruits their bites are less polenous, and dis-tricts of Italy seem to Gave been freed from malaria by the cultivation of to-matoes, the natural food of mosquitoes, it a support is to distribute the second parasite is destroyed by fruit acids. destroyed by fruit acids.





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ESTABLISHED

HAPPY

ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

Lights up the faces of

1834

SATISFACTION

& Goslinger, electrical workers, 151 Church street, to make electrical connections at my store. On Nov. 3 the manager of the estblishment fatly re-fused, saying that he was a mamber of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion Iused, saying that he was a mamber of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion league and could not work in a Japa-nese establishment; otherwise he said he would be fined \$50 by the league. On this account my store is still with-out electrical connections."

#### L TAKAYAMA.

1. TAKAYAMA, "I. Takayama, 1401 Scott street. I am a laundryman, On Sept. 12, 1906, as I was on my route delivering, at the corner of Laguna and Eddy streets, about 11 a. m., four men, aged from 25 to 36 years, with gas pipes and 4 feet ong, accosted me and struck my wagon with such force that two holes, about a by 4 inches, were made in my wagon. They threatened me with bodily violence and I hurried away. "About a month ago, as I was deliv-for 30 school children threw stories at my wagon. Ilke stones of rain, and several holes were made. So continu-ous was this act on the part of the school children that I desisted from calling in that section of the city, there-by losing seven or eight customers. On syna, several hoodiums attacked my person, as well as Mr. Kawasaki, of the pannese association. This was about 20 m. The matter was reported person, as well as Mr. Kawasaki, of the Japanese association. This was about 2.39 p. m. The matter was reported to the police department. For the last three or four weeks they have annoyed me continuously at my place of residence. During the afternoon or in the middle of the night rotten fruit, stores the have been thrown into my etc., have been thrown into my The night watch has not been



thers and fathers to pay a visit to the Auditorium and judge for them elves the manner in which the big ink is managed-also to note the class

Resume of Japanese attending public chools in San Francisco as mentioned in the foregoing communication: mber of pupils wher of scho is they attended...... wher of pupils al-6 years eld......

Many European physicians treat alco-holism by hypnotic suggestion, some prac-titioners claiming as high as 80 per cent of cures. The suggestion is usually re-peated 15 or 20 times within a year.

peated 15 or 20 times within a year. The delicate microbalance of E. Sal-vioni consists of a thin thread or ribbon of glass or other material, fixed at one end and placed in a closed case, with weights of platinum wire and silk thread to be manipulated by a suitable handle. The flexure of the loaded thread is noted by the aid of an ceular micrometer. In the experiments made, a glass thread four inches long and somewhat less than one-hundredth of an inch in diameter, with an arrangement to magnify 100 times, weighed to one-thousandth of a mili-gram-or one-sixty-five-thousandth of a gualm-wille capable of supporting by flex-ure a weight of more than 100 milligrams. With the aparatus the less of weight of musk by volatilization has been demon-trated and proven to be proportional to the time.

<text><text><text><text> The novel night clock of Prof. Hirth of Munich contains an electric lamp which lights up when a button is pressed and which throws an enlarged shadow of the out upon the central radius in the snar-ow has the size of a court clock, the greatly magnified hands and figures are sharp and distinct.

A German method of increasing the den-sity of steel consists in forcing a gas blast downward upon the molten metal. The bottom being allowed to cool, the mass solidifies upward, and all gases are forced out instead of being confined by the quick cooling of the top.

<text><section-header><text><text><text><text><text> The quick cooling of the top, It is the wireless telephone instead of the wireless telegraph that is to prove of future importance, if we may accept the view of Prof. Matchie, a prominent Paris-electrican. Beginning his exerptiments five years ago, he used the earth as a con-ductor, sending telephonic messages two miles; and a year later, using the sea as conductor, he was able to communicate from Toulon over the sea to Ajaceto in Corsica, a distance of 180 miles. In Hy-later efforts the sounds have been trans-mitted through the air without grounding. For this a telephone instrument, connect-ed up with a three-cell battery and a special induction coil, was mounted on a table in his garden, and a similar, appar-tus was placed 160 feet away in h s study, with several walls intervening. Speech was beard very distinctly. Increase of power is expected to oxtend the range in-definitely, and greater delicacy of appara-tus should be evolved with experience.

The world's platinum is mostly supplied by Russia, but the production has not been keeping pace with the repdily. In-creasing domand. In consequence, the value has nearly quadrupled in 14 years having advanced to 321 an ounce-or more than gold-carly in 1965, and quite recently to 531 an ounce. Search for new sources of supply has been made, especially in the United States. This has shown that platinum exists in 15 counties in Califor-nia, this in Oregon, eight in Idaho, four in Colorado, three in Washington, two in Montana, and one county each in Utah Arizona and Wyoming. Profitable mining seems to be promised in scuthern Oregon and northern California.

The great English-French-German tech-nical dictionary, begun in 1991 under the auspices of the Society of German Engi-neers, is noaring completion, and printing is to begin carly in 1997. Over 5,00,000 word-cards have been collected. Dr. Hu-bert Jansen of Berlin is editor and about 2,000 mms and individuals in Germany and elsewhere are assisting in compla-uon. tion.

## SKATING FACTS.

The skate salesman, while the pat-ron waited for his change, talked. "Skates originally were made of bone," he said. "In and around 1100, men skated on the thigh bones of cows helping themselves along with pointed sticks. Steel skates was invented by the Hollanders in the seventeenth century.

century. "The Russians skate the best of all nations, and the nobility uses very costly skates. Some of the grand dukes and ballet girls of Russia have gold mounted skates, with jewels set here and there. In the Swiss winter resorts also, like Davos and St. Moritz, the skating and the skates are very