

LEADEN WAR WITH JAPANESE

Reports Sent Out From Wash-
ington Not Only Misleading But
Wholly Unjustifiable.

NO FEAR OF ARMED CLASH.

Relations of United States and
Japan Were Never More
Cordial.

WILL NEGOTIATE NEW TREATY.

Will Provide for Exclusion of Laborers
of Either Country From Other
—Baron Kaneko's Views.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the
Tribune from Washington says:

War with Japan is the remotest of
possibilities. The difference between
the two countries owing to the refusal
of San Francisco to permit Japanese
pupils to enter the public schools of
that city never has reached the stage
where it created a fear of an armed
clash between the two countries.

Reports of possible war that have
been sent out from Washington are
not only misleading, but are wholly
unjustified by any facts in possession
of either government. The relations
between the United States and the em-
pire of Japan never were more cordial
than they are today. The Japanese
diplomatic representatives are well ac-
quainted with the situation, and Presi-
dent Roosevelt has succeeded in secur-
ing the consent of Japan to a basis of
compromise which will settle the whole
question within a year or two, provid-
ing the people of San Francisco do
their part.

The treaty which is pending and
which is the direct result of the deli-
cacy of the president, was not framed
by either country because there was
the slightest danger of war, but be-
cause the Japanese realized that it was
not to their interest to have their people
come to the mainland of America, be-
cause they were not to be treated fair-
ly here.

At the time the treaty was being
entirely unwilling to submit to any
result in the nature of international
insult, and they generously have agreed
to the signing of a treaty preventing
the Japanese from coming to the main-
land of America and prohibiting our work-
men landing in the Japanese islands.

All they have asked has been that as
a purely temporary matter and in or-
der to save their national pride, Japan-
ese children of school age in San Fran-
cisco who until Oct. 15, or thereabouts,
were received in the public schools on
an equality with American children, shall
continue to be so received.

As the Japanese are to be barred
out by the treaty, the children of that
race of school age naturally will dis-
appear within a few years and thus the
Pacific coast will be free of the threat
of Japanese immigration and of the
association of white with Japanese
in the public schools. On the other
hand the people of the Pacific
slope want Japanese excluded, and
when that is done they will be entirely
satisfied. It rests with the school au-
thorities within a year or two, say
whether the fair compromise arranged
by President Roosevelt shall be put in
force or not.

BARON KANEKO'S VIEWS.

Tokio, Feb. 2.—Baron Kaneko, a distinguished
member of the Japanese house of peers and a
special ambassador, recently detailed
by the Japanese government to visit
America and study political and eco-
nomic conditions there, in an interview
with the correspondent here of the As-
sociated Press today upon the San
Francisco question, said:

"From the outset I knew it to be a
local question, unclouded by Ameri-
can public opinion, and I have been
light. This is more than confirmed by
President Roosevelt's message, which I
consider the greatest utterance since
Lincoln's message of emancipation. The
authoritative of the supreme court, he said,
was the final authority."

"To Englishmen who asked me how
two distinct and independent govern-
ments could exercise equally supreme
and sovereign power," said the former
ambassador to the court of St. James.
"I explained that the functions of the
two governments were absolutely dis-
tinct. It was never permitted that
they should encroach upon the state
or the state upon the federal. What
then, they asked me? I told them there
was but one answer, that one fatal
error of sovereignty, and then we
resorted to arms. Henceforth in case of
conflict of authority, all would be set-
tled peacefully by the supreme court
without resorting to threats or force."

"Our federal government, there-
fore, should be no encroachment of the
executive upon the judiciary nor on the
legislature, nor should there be an en-
croachment of the legislature on the ju-
diciary nor of the executive on the leg-
islature. I point out that at that
juncture to the supreme court as the final
authority."

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Strength of Girders Prevented a Train
Going Into the Mississippi.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the
Tribune from Davenport, Iowa, says:

Passengers on the Golden State
Limited, the Rock Island and Cali-
fornia flyer, were saved from being
thrown into the Mississippi river by
the fact that the bridge here yester-
day by the fact that the girders of
the bridge were strong enough to up-
hold the train, several coaches lean-
ing on the sides when the train
came to a standstill after bumping
over the steel ties for one hundred
yards.

Just after the engine had passed in-
to the bridge, the journal of the tend-
er broke, throwing it and all the
coaches, but the train was held up by
the rails. The train was behind time
going at a rate that carried nearly all
the coaches on to the bridge before it
was stopped.

CAPT. HOBSON TALKS.

New York, Feb. 2.—In an address here
last night, Capt. Richard P. Hobson,
commanding the Japanese question in
California, said:

THE ANTI-SMOOT ADVANCE GUARD

Frank I. Sefrit of Salt Lake Ar-
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His Tale of Woe.

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(Special to the "News.")

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Such arguments, however, come rather
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vote is taken on the result is being pre-
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conscience and not by any anti-Mormon
lobby which may be brought here.

DEAD OF TETANUS.

Man Dies in Convulsions From Bite
Of a Lobster.

New York, Feb. 2.—Christian Rup-
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bite at the time, but when he went to
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Was One of the Greatest Chemists of
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St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—Prof. Men-
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Prof. Dmitri Ivanovitch Mendeleff re-
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being a high honor. He was born in
Siberia in 1834 and in addition to being
a distinguished chemist, was a geolo-

gist, philosopher and educator. In 1871
he foretold not only the existence but
the general properties of three new
chemical elements, each of which is
now in the table of elements under the
names of gallium, scandium and ger-
manium respectively, thus it has been
stated, "justifying his own words that
the periodic law would permit the in-
visible to be seen and the unknown to
be known."

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Convicted of Embezzling Funds of the
Home Bank of Goodland, Ind.

Kentland, Ind., Feb. 2.—Fred D. Gil-
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While Temporarily Insane Hamilton
Wright Kills His Wife.

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About Investigation—Hearst
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the results of its operation will be
watched with great interest.

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The effect of the anti-child labor
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The measure was introduced by Rep-
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Some Republicans say that the
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Mr. Bryan will not be able to address
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lower branch feel keenly the fact that
the vote inviting the "first citizen" to
address the session showed only a ma-
jority of one.

The committee on public buildings
and grounds, together with the com-
missioner of the Utah State
Journal, has resigned his position,
to take effect within a few days. He
has been appointed by Supt. E. Manson
as his private secretary to fill the vacan-
cy until the resignation of C. H.
Sprague.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Financial Operation of Harriman
Roads to Be Aired.

New York, Feb. 2.—It was stated last
night that the interstate commerce
commission would take up its inquiry
here into the financial operations of the
Harriman roads on Feb. 21. A sub-
poena for that date has been issued
for E. H. Harriman, William Rocke-
feller, Jacob H. Schiff, D. O. Mills and
others, it is said, will be subpoenaed.

Besides stringing wires from Tipton
westward, the Western Union is string-
ing a line along the route of the Moffat
road.

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