

hub. Another wheel was obtained, but no further exhibition was given by No. 1. No. 2, however, had one more trial, this time consuming thirty-eight minutes. This contest was greatly enjoyed by the throng of spectators, which included members of the Constitutional Convention, territorial and city officials, and leading citizens and business men.

Proceeding to the Templeton hotel an aerial hook and ladder truck exhibition was given, great interest being manifested by the people.

The exhibition by the Pomplier ladder corps in the rear of the Templeton hotel closed the afternoon's performance, and the boys done some neat work and showed how quickly a high building could be ascended in case of fire.

### RETURNED ELDERS.

The NEWS had a pleasant call from Elder Robert Aveson, of this city, who returned Monday morning from a mission to Great Britain. Elder Aveson left this city April 15th and arrived in Liverpool, May 1st, 1893. He was appointed to labor in the Leeds conference, where he remained until June 12th and was then called to preside over the Manchester conference, which position he held until his release to return home, on the 20th of last month. During his absence Elder Aveson has enjoyed his labors in the missionary field very much, but feels glad to be home again. His health was not as good as he would have desired, being affected by the dampness of the climate, but this did not prevent him from prosecuting his labors. There were fifteen Elders on the vessel, nine from the British mission and six from the Swiss and German. The voyage across the ocean was a pleasant one with the exception of the evening of the 23rd, when a terrific gale was experienced, all the passengers being ordered below.

Elder Albert E. Schoenfeld, of this city, Monday morning returned from Germany, where he has been laboring as a missionary for nearly three years, having left this city on August 6, 1892. During his absence Elder Schoenfeld labored in Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin. The first two years was spent in Dresden, where there was no branch of the Church when he went there. But during his stay a branch was organized with a membership of thirteen. The first converts were found on the same street on which Elder Franklin D. Richards found his first converts in about 1852, and the baptizing was done at the same place. Elder Schoenfeld was blessed with good health and enjoyed his labors very much, and feels that he has done considerable towards allaying the prejudice in the minds of the people.

Elder Charles W. Tillock, of American Fork, returned home at the same time as Elder Schoenfeld. He also has been laboring in Germany, though his time was spent in Kiel and Sorau. Elder Tillock left for his mission three years ago today, and during his absence has enjoyed his labors very much. He was very successful in his missionary work. He received his release to come home last fall, but owing to the limited number of Elders in the field, he yielded to the request of President Naegle to remain during the winter.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Written for this Paper.

### CRIME IN JAPAN.

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THE NEW treaty with Japan will bring all foreigners under the jurisdiction of the Japanese courts. Heretofore Americans guilty of offenses of any kind have been tried before our American consul, and we

have had our own marshals connected with our consulates. All Americans will now be under the Japanese police, and the laws and courts of the empire will be extended to all foreigners. I spent some time in looking into Japanese justice during my stay in Tokyo. I called upon the supreme justices and went through the common pleas and appellate courts. I looked into all matters connected with the police, and I spent some time in investigating the great Yoshiwara and the system by which the Japanese manage the social evil, which is now creating so much interest in New York and the other cities of the country. I will talk of this at length.

### CRIME IN JAPAN.

First, one word about Japanese crime. The sentences inflicted are now as lenient as ours. In the police court there is one branch which deals with faults ranging in fines from five cents to two dollars. Capital punishment is only inflicted for crimes against the state or imperial family, and for murder. Crucifixion, which was common years ago, is now entirely done away with. I bought a photograph of a crucifixion in Tokyo. The executions of today, however, are as humane as our own, and the sentence for capital crimes is hanging. There is a closed place inside of the great penitentiary where criminals are so killed. Next to this punishment is deportation with or without hard labor, and criminals are sent for this purpose to the Island of Yezo, where they work in the mines. In addition to these, there is imprisonment with or without labor in the prisons and penitentiaries of the empire. All arrests except for crimes seen by the police are by warrant, and the criminals are examined before a judge, who asks all sorts of questions and judges for himself whether they are guilty. I spent some time in one of the police courts and watched the judge examine a man, charged with stealing. He asked him all sorts of questions, and made him try on some clothes in his presence, which were supposed to have

been used in connection with the crime. His lawyers were not allowed to speak, and the questions put by the counsel were through the judge. The Japanese have the same laws as to husbands and wives appearing against each other as we have, but a child cannot be a witness against its father, nor a servant against his master. They can be brought in, however, in a kind of a subordinate way, but such testimony as they give is not considered of much weight.

### THE POLICE RECORDS.

I spent some time in the rogues' gallery and in the detective departments of the police organization at Tokyo. It is wonderful how they have adopted all modern conveniences in keeping track of their criminals. They have records of nearly 200,000 men, who have either been in jail or, in the opinion of the police, are decidedly liable to get there. They catalogue their criminals like we catalogue a library, putting them in sections and having cards containing their names in alphabetical order. One division of this branch was devoted to foreigners, and I found that they knew everything connected with every European and American in the country. You cannot sleep in a Japanese hotel without your name being sent to the police, and your passport is liable to be called for when you buy your railroad ticket at the station. The order kept in the cities is wonderfully good, and you are perfectly safe almost anywhere at any hour of the night. I don't mean to say that there are not many thieves and criminals, but the government keeps them in check, and the policemen are as brave as any you will find in the world. They are wonderfully well trained in the use of the sword. They have a regular fencing drill, which they practice daily in fencing halls, which are connected with every one of the stations. During my visit to one of the stations the superintendent had his policemen go through a fencing bout to show me what they could do with the foils. The men put on iron masks and heavy breastplates and fought like demons, fencing and parrying after the most approved rules of Japanese art. There are 5,000 policemen in Tokyo, and there are about 28,000 policemen in all Japan. The detective force is very large, and one of the chief centers of Japanese crime in every city is the Yoshiwara.

### CURIOUS FEATURE OF JAPANESE LIFE.

I have hesitated some time before writing about this curious feature of Japanese life, but the interest in such matters is such a vital one at the present time in the United States and England, and the Japanese methods of controlling them are so different from those of other countries, that, in response to a number of letters requesting it, I have decided to do so. I neither praise nor condemn their system. I merely describe it as well as I can and as delicately as I can. I wish to say, however, that my information came directly from the police and through the police, and that it is absolutely authentic. The Yoshiwara is that part of every Japanese city which is devoted to women of questionable character. Such institutions are kept entirely under the police and the establishments are required to