DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY DECEMBER 8 1906



He Has Himself Been Stoned on San Francisco Streets. That American sentiment towards he Jupanese is changing from a state f extreme friendliness and almost

UTAH JAPS AND

School Incident.

nitation, to one of distrust and alest antagonism is very apparent to touch with international In Salt Lake there are many Japan-

er a thousand of them in fact, much interest in the al controversy, and who discussing the situation in gatherings at the favorite ndezvous. west and South Temple streets the largest number of Japan-to be found. This is the head-of Hashamoto, who handles doal of Japanese labor, and it ere that a reporter of the this morning made an attempt up the straying Japanese the situation in San Fran-

WHAT HASHAMOTO SAYS.

the Japanese are people who take in interest in economic problems, a those encountered this morning ention nt our children in San

to go to different schools white children," said Mr. . You mistake us Japanese, misinformed editor of the Telegram you say we think America and live only for y. There are no Japan-class in America. Our ent will not let them Americans need not fear tide of immigration. page wants to come to ey enough and must have a cerhave many Japanese la-We have many Japanese la-here but they are not like coolies. Where they are single bey may live a number in a like white men unmarried do in ag houses, but they will keep nonses clean. They do not live they like to live the best they the money they earn, and they hearding it up to send out of

SK ALL ROUND EQUALITY. our children must becom our children must become eltizens if they stay here, snever will be enough to be-menace that is feared. We ring them up worthy to know Constitution means, and to to it. We Japanese are not Asiatics. We are like the We wont to learn from Asiatics. We are like the s. We want to learn from We want our children to m their American playmates, them. If you send the Jap-dren back with the Asiatics, hold back their chance to see are smart in school, and let them graduate from the ads, we try to send them to we try to send them to shoots and the universities, here in all the big schools, cannot associate with white all they get into the higher u see this puts them at a

52 Where Most Piles Sufferers End. Act Before Too Late.

the curative elements in this trial pack-age to greatly reduce the swelling of the affected part, to heat much of the soreness and ulceration. After the sample is gone your druggist will sup-ply you with a box of the Pyramids for 50 cents.

Read Mrs. Bond's letter, which tells how she suffered and was relieved, if not positively cured, after using one 50 box. cent

cent box. "I have tried your pile cure and find them all you recommend them. I am very thankful to you for ever putting them within my reach, for I have had one box and I have not used all of them and I have had prove yourse to them within my reach, for 1 have had one box and I have not used all of them yet, and I feel like a new woman to-day, and I tell everybody about them. When I started them I could not walk across the floor, but now I can do my work all right. My work was a burden to me before I started them, but I can tell you that I can work much better now. You can rely on me. I will tell everybody about Pyramid Pile Cure. Yours sincerely, Mrs. J. Bond, Toronto, Canada, 33 Pears Ave." There is positively no risk or danger with the Pyramid Pile Cure, for there is nothing but curatives in the prepara-tion. They are suppositories which placed in the affected part, act as a soothing ointment working upon the infected and ulcerous tissues, giving them new life and stimulating a strong-er circulation of the blood. By the use of the Pyramid Pile Cure

er circulation of the blood. By the use of the Pyramid Pile Cure the patient is cured at home without losing a day's work, no matter what his occupation. The cure may be accom-plished in absolute privacy. We use no names for advertising purposes without the voluntary consent of the patient.

the voluntary consent of the patient. The Pyramid Pile Cure is quick, per-manent and painless. Do not delay, but send your name and address today, and we will furnish you at once with the free trial package. Pyramid Drug Co., 73 Pyramid Bidg., Marshall, Mich. The 50 cent size packages are for sale at all dynamics. at all druggists.

class, and Prof. Flugel, who is a noted class, and Prof. Flugel, who is a noted philologist, announced that he would choose the best scholar to become his assistant in tha task of getting out a Chaucer dictionary on which he had been at work all his life. Y. Fukukita, a little Japanese student, was his choice at the end of the year, and he backed it up by marking him with the high-est general average. In the class were a dozen or more American stu-dents who had specialized in this very branch of work. branch of work

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

Saturday's

so impressed with the economic im-portance of preserving the native wild birds that they have enacted sub-stantially uniform laws for their pro-tection. Progressive teachers in many parts of the country are paying more and more attention to this department of nature study, and are introducing it into their school lessons. The ma-terials with which to work are abund-ant and close at hand. The literature of the subject is choice, pientiful and practical. Not to mention any of the larger works, almost every library has many such books, and nearly all the illustrated magazines contain valuable articles on birds. The "Bird Lovers' Magazine," Olive Thome Miller's "First Book of Birds," and "Bird Ways," Baskett's "Stories of Birds," Ernest Seton Thompson's "Animal Stories," John Burroughs' books, White's "Natural History of Sel-bourne," Audubon's works, and those of many of his able successors—these and many others furnish abundant material for inspiration and sugges-tion. Batter, however, than all these excellent sources is the equipment which all teachers have or may ac-quire with a Sittle patient practise— sharp eyes, apprediation of the unique forms of beauty in wild birds, and a sympathetic interest in the welfare of our friends in feathers. Bird knowledge requires time, how-ever, and is something entirely too good to be had for nothing. When therefore, a teacher said to Dr. How-ard of the state university, "I wish you would tell me everything about birds," the doctor could only answer, "I wish I could." He gave, however, the following suggestions for the ob-servation of our native species, before the nature study section of the nor-mal class at the state university. DIRECTIONS FOR OESERVING.

DIRECTIONS FOR OBSERVING.

First-Begin with some well known bird, say the robin, and classify all others, as to size, with the robin as a standard. A bird of the same size as the robin would be indicated by 1, of half the size by ½, of three times the size by 3, etc. Second-Notice differences in the babit of dight among different birds.

habit of flight among different birds, and you will soon be able to recognize. any particular bird as far as you can Third-Pay some attention to the bird-song. Some persons can write the song of each bird in musical nota-

For the American side of the new Japanese question, an article in last

tion. Fourth—Divide the birds into shore birds and water birds by their rela-tions to land and sea, as shown par-ticularly by the webbed feet. Fifth—Classify the birds by their bills into (a) Insect eaters—those with small, soft bills; (b) grain or seed caters—those with large, hard bills; (c) carnivorous birds—those with hooked bills.

Nor Barn, Yet God Feed-

eth Them."

There is probably no subject better

adapted to easy and interesting ctudy. to popular and yet scientific classifica.

tion, and to profitable and practical

lesson work in the senool room, than

chapters on bird life, bird ways and

bird protection. Twenty-two of the states of the Union have already been

so impressed with the economic im-

portance of preserving the native wild

people for a generation, is still accomplishing wonderful results as is evidenced by the following interview with Mrs. Rachael Gardner, of Wilsey, Kan. "It was very strange," she says. "I never could tell what caused it and neither could anybody else. For a long time I had bad spells with my stomach. The pain would commence about my heart and was so deadly agonizing that I would have to screat aloud. Sometimes it would last several hours and I would have to take laudanum to stop it. Besides this I had a headache almost constantly, day and night, that nearly crazed me, so you see I suffered a great deal. And when I think of the agony I endured it still makes me shudder. "Doctors,' did you say? Their medicine made me sicker. I couldn't take it and I kept growing worse until a friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I did. L began to feel better and was soon wholly converted to this wonderful medicine. It did me more good than I had ever hoped for. I kept on with the pills and now I recommend them to all who suffer." More information regarding the treatment of stomach troubles will be found in the diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat," sent free on request. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured

and How to Eat," sent free on re-quest. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured severe cases of indigestion, bloodless-ness, influenza, headaches, backaches, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous-ness and spinal weakness. The gen-uine Dr Williams' Pink'Pills are guar-anteed to be free from opiates or any harmful drugs and cannot injure the most delicate system. At all drug-gists, or from the Dr. Williams Medi-cine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50.

than is commonly believed, and should be tolerated for the greater good they

do. The hard-billed birds-canaries, gold-finches and native sparrows-are seed eaters, and may be induced to live about our homes by being red the sweepings of the hay loft left in a sheltered and sunny place, with tha addition, perhaps, of millet seed, sun-flower seeds, and waste grain. None of these birds do any damage. The blackbirds are much maligned, and it must be admitted that they feed large-ly on grain. CASE OF THE BLACKEIPD

CASE OF THE BLACKBIRD.

In the case of the red-winged variety, however, only three kinds of graincorn, wheat and oats—were found in appreciable quantities in the stomachs. They aggregate but little more than 13 per cent of the whole food, oats form-ing nearly half of this amount. In view of the many complaints that the red-wing eats grain, this record is surpriswing eats grain, this record is surpris-ingly small. The most important item of the bird's food, however, is weed seed, which forms practically the whole food in winter and about 57 per cent of the fare of the whole year. The principal weed seeds eaten are those of ragweed, barn grass, and smartweed. That these seeds are preferred is shown by the fact that the birds begin to cat them in August, when grain is still readily accessible, and continue feeding on them even after insects become plen-tiful in April. The redwing eats very little fruit and does practically no harm in the garden or orchard. Nearly seven-eighths of its food is made up of weed seed or of insects injurious to agricul-ture, indicating unmistakably that the ture, indicating unmistakably that the bird should be protected, except, per-haps, in a few places where it is over

That's the sign over our door. It means integrity-fairness in trade. It's a season when thousands are having mental gropings, vainly trying to settle the questions of "What shall I give?" and "Where shall I buy?" If the first question is answerable by jewelry, diamonds, watches and kindred things the second question is easily answered if one stops to reason.

We have been in business in Salt Lake for nearly twenty years, but the time one is in trade signifes nothing unless progress is made. We have progressed from a small shop to the largest and most beautiful store of our kind in all the Mountain country. Progress is rarely made in marchandising except on merit-dishonesty and unfairness is quickly found out by the public, and progress is impossible under such conditions; but fair dealing is quickly found out also, and our methods of business, which embrace one price in plain figures, high

236

WON'T BE BIG.

not think this question ig. I think the two gov-settle it alright. But I Francisco trouble will not her California cities, and orders of the state. You relsco is a port of entry, are in greater numbers nywhere else in America. them, merely many of lents, and they come on before being here very

HY THEY LIKE AMERICA.

think you Americans know e think of your coun of this kindness, and we who has given us many leas of government and think this admiration is and we realize that the matter is just a little sn't need to be taken

BLAMES LABOR UNIONS.

now how serious it is over there. fro, and I have been on the street, and lice would do nothing, to there have had to olding trouble in order here are many of them the ruins, and I think ion't like this, as they prevents them from putting m price on the work. The un-e agitated this matter and the matter is just one phase of it."

JAPANESE STUDENTS.

inford and Berkeley both have a In apanese students. e never offensice, cially in economics, nest in college sports, h, neatly dressed, and noto puts it, not in a

1904 took decisive



ot only is a medicine valuable for its ability to cure disease, but the If in which it affects the system is a very important factor. When the stem is infected with the germs of disease as in Rheumatism, Catarrh, stolla, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., ty particle of its recuperative strength is needed to assist in eliminating poisons and impurities which are causing the trouble. It should not be and treated with strong mineral mixtures and concoctions that further d to the burden, by disagreeably affecting the bowels, producing indigesa, or eating out the delicate linings and membranes of the stomach. The solute vegetable purity of S. S. S. has always been one of the strongest Solute vegetable purity of S. S. S. has always been one of the stomach. The solute vegetable purity of S. S. S. has always been one of the strongest is in its favor, and is one of the principal reasons for its being now the is made entirely of healing, purifying roots, herbs and barks of the for-st and fields. These are selected for their well known curative properties, it and fields. These are selected for their well known curative properties, it and fields. These are selected for their well known curative properties, it and fields. These are selected for their well known curative properties, it as and fields. These are selected for their well known curative properties, it as and fields. These are selected for their well known curative properties, it as a solute safety by young or old. We guarantee it non-injurious and offer a reward \$1,000 for proof that it contains a particle of mineral in trobal, Sores and Ukers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, and any if your, S. S. S. is a safe and reliable treatment for Rheumatism, Catarrh, et all diseases arising from a poisoned or impure state of the blood, and all diseases arising from a poisoned or impure state of the blood, index and builds up the blood and permanently cures where mineral in book on The Blood and ask for any medical advice you may desire; or ange for either. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA. arge for either. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Saturday's "News" spoke for San Fran-cisco, showing the manner in which the school question became the test case hooked bills. In the controversy. For the ration, President Roosevelt spoke amply in his message, and for an analysis of the problem, taking in both countries, Col-ller's Weekly has had several excellent articles, one by Frederick Palmer, who is one of the most worldly wise of all

the special correspondents, and another the special correspondents, and another by Norman Hapgood, in which the dan-ger of a Japanese movement against the Philippines is treated as a possible retallatory measure. In a recent copy of the Literary Digest, numerous quo-tations from Japanese papers are made, all showing that the Japanese pride has idren, how good you were we were merely a little in-ation, and how kind and officers who visited us luring the Russian war we of this kindness, and we we

ers." Mr. Hapgood states the issue by de-claring that "The Japanese arc a sen-sitive, prond, and warlike poople," whom it would be poor policy for Amer-ica to offend needlessly, since any trou-ble with these mould be a need con-Ica to offend needlessly, since any trou-ble with them would be a naval con-test pure and simple, with America far removed from any base of supplies, should they capture the Philippines and Hawaii. When asked about the Philippine phase of the situation, Mr. Hashamoto laughed, and declared Japan already had too many islands for her to care for any more, and had problems

for any more, and had problems enough in Manchuria to keep her busy. for any

Furs, Furs, Furs, Mehesy the Furrier, Knutsford.

COAL FOR POOR. One Hundred Tons Will be Distributed

By Z. C. M. I. One hundred tons of coal is to be dis-

tributed to the poor of Salt Lake City, as tributed to the peor of Salt Lake City, as a Christmas gift from the Z. C. M. I. The distribution will be in charge of the Pre-siding Bishop's office of the Mormon Church, each bishop being given a pro-portion of the coal according to the size of his ward, for distribution to the needy. The order for the coal has already been placed, and distribution will begin as soon as the addresses of the proper recipients are furnished by the ward bishops. Sixth-Visit the markets and get from the dealers the varied and abundant.

from the dealers the varied and interesting information they have concerning the game birds they offer for sale during the open or shooting season. They will tell you that our mallards and teals, with wide spoon bills, are veg-etarians and excellent to eat, but that the mergeneers with various sear. the mergansers with narrow, saw-toothed bills, are fish-eaters and rela-tively worthless as food because of their

tively worthless as food because of their objectionable flavor. 7. Classify our wild gallinaceous fcws-prairie chickens, turkeys, sage hens, pine hens, qualis-into two groups: grouse, if the lower part of the foot is feathered; and partridges, if the lower part of the foot is naked. 8. Learn about our larger wild birds, such as the Canada goose, the smaller and black goose, the wild swan, and the blue heron, or crane, concerning all of which many interesting local all of which many interesting local

ries are told. Consider the number of sea-birds we have here-the osprey or fish hawk, the pellcan, the gull, etc., and why we

the pencan, the guil, etc., and why we have them. 10. Keep watch till you have seen the grosbeak, the oriole, the dipper, the bluebird, the shore lark, often miscalled the snow-bird, which is smaller, and the native sparrows, as well as the commoner meadow lark, dove, barn-wallow house wrem tirmouse hum. swallow, house wren, titmouse, hum-ming birds, snow-bird, etc. 11. Notwithstanding much that has

recently been said against classifica-tion in biology, we should classify the subjects of our observation. All edu-cation is classification of some sort. Scientific and common classification differ only in degree and in the fact that the former is more accurate, more It is the first sure step toward solid information on any subject, and is not to be discarded because it may have been abused by extremists.

HOW TO TAME BIRDS.

Old birds cannot be tamed. Once frighten a young bird, and its taming is difficult. Any quick movement frightens a bird. Successful feeding will tame any nestling taken without will tame any nestling taken without fright. Fledgelings that fall from the nest should be picked up and taken into the house, or the cats will get them. These little orphans should be fed till they can fly. At first they call-loudly for help, and open wide their mouths. Drop in bits of soft fruit or of earthworm till they are satisfied, and the bird is nearly tamed. But for days the fedgelings cannot feed themdays the fledgelings cannot feed them-selves, and will starve with food lying all about them. It takes the parent all about them. It takes the parent birds several days to teach the young-sters how to pick up food. They should be tided over this period of helplessness, and then let go, for a tame bird about the house is worth a dozen in captivity. Their best food is insects, spiders, and especially meal-worms. The i atter may be parent in works, wheat work may be reared in waste wheat meal or tran and shorts left in a secure corner Tran and shorts left in a secure corner of the barn. The beetles will find this material and lay their eggs in it, and next spring there will be an abundant supply of young bird-food in the shape of smooth yellow "worms." Finely chopped cooked meat, the yolk of hard-boiled eggs, and soft berries are also good food for the fieldgeling. Children may thus save wounded or young birds till they are able to take care of them-selves. "But after all," says Hodge. "the taming of a bird is the great les-son-great chiefly for its influence upon the child. It is a lesson in gentleness, tact and patience that cannot be ex-celled in the whole realm of nature study." study.

VALUE OF "BAD" BIRDS.

We should be slow to admit the nec-essity for killing any wild bird. The owls and hawks do far more good than harm to the farmer, in killing gophers, rats, mice, squirrels, and insects; while the birds that gat grain take far less

In the case of the crow blackbird, the total grain consumed during the year constitutes 45 per cent of the whole food, but it is safe to say that at least half is waste grain, and consequently of no value. Although the crow blackbird eats in their senson a few cherries and blackberries, and in the fall some wild fruit, it apparently does no damage in this way. Large flocks of crow blackbirds no

doubt do considerable injury to grain crops; and there seems to be no remedy except the destruction of the birds, which is in itself expensive. During the breeding season, however, the spe-cles does much good by eating insects and by feeding them to its young, which and by reaching them to its young, when are reared almost entirely upon this food. The bird does the greatest amount of good in spring, when it fol-lows the plow in search of large grub-worms, of which it is so fond that it sometimes literally crams its stomach full of them.

THE WOODPECKER.

Wood peckers are generally looked upon with suspicion, but an examina-tion of many stomachs of the best known kinds shows that from twothirds to three-fourths of the food consists of insects, chiefly nexious. the food consists of insects, cheny noxious. Wood-boring beetles, both adults and larvae, are conspicuous, and with them are associated many caterpillars, most-ly species that burrow into trees. Next in importance are the ants that live in decaying wood, all of which are sought by woodpeckers and eaten in great constitution. More ands are naritualas quantities. Many ants are particular-ly harmful to timber, for if they find a small spot of decay in the vacant burrow of some woodborer, they en-large the hole, and as their colony is always on the increase, continue to eat away the wood until the whole trunk is honeycombed. Moreover, these inis honeycombed. Moreover, these in-sects are not accessible to other birds, and could pursue their career of de-struction unmolested were it not for the woodpeckers, whose beaks and tongues are especially fitted for digging out and devouring them.

The woodpeckers seem the only agents which can successfully cope with certain insect enemies of the forests, and, to some extent, with those of fruit trees also. For this reason, if for no other, they should be pro-tected in every possible way.

THE NIGHTHAWK.

Too much can scarcely be said in praise of the nighthawk, which takes praise of the high laws, which takes its food on the wing, sometimes de-vouring 1.800 flying ants in a day. Moreover, these ants are kliled at the most important epoch of their lives, when they are preparing to propagate their kind, and when the death of every female ant means the prevention of female and metaps the prevention of hundreds or perhaps thousands of oth-ers. Grazshappers, potato beetles, chinch bugs, etc., are ravenously con-sumed, so that the nighthawk is one of our most useful birds.

AN ALARMING SITUATION. AN ALARMING SITUATION. frequently results from neglect of clog-ged bowels and torpid liver, until con-stipation becomes chronic. This condi-tion is unknown to those who use Dr. King's New Life Pills: the best and gentiest regulators of Stomach and Bowels. Guaranteed by Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept., 112-114 S. Main S., drug-gist. Price 25c.

CHRISTMAS SALE

CHRISTMAS SALE. Miss R. A. Thompson's hand-painted china at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday afternoons

quality of merchandise, prices as low as those quoted by any first class house on first class goods -has been found out, and people want their Christmas presents in Leyson boxes. A box of Huyler's candy may be no better than Jones' candy but it sounds better; so in all the intermountain country, people want those standing by to hear the echo when they say

"IT CAME FROM LEYSON'S."

The name is "thrown in" with every purchase and with the name goes a guarantee of superiority that is not the least value in a piece of merchandise well bought.

We invite comparison of goods and call partic. ular attention to the fact that most of our lines are exclusive, many imported direct from Europe and in no department is there a suggestion of similarity to any line shown by others in the city.



Leyson's Brand of Goods is a

Guarantee of Quality