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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14, 1908.

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NO JAPANESE TO GO TO AMERICA

Tokyo Government Will Issue Proclamation Prohibiting All Emigration of Mikado's Subjects to United States.

UNDERSTANDING COVERED BY ORAL AGREEMENT

Action of Nippon Cabinet Removes Last Vestige of Hindrance to Perfect Peace Between Two Countries.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 14.—A special to The Record-Herald from Washington says:

All Japanese emigration to the United States is to be stopped by the Japanese government. When the Japanese diet meets a few weeks hence, Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, will make official announcement that the government has decided to prohibit all emigration to the United States after a given date. Thus, will disappear the last remaining difference or possible source of trouble between the United States and Japan.

Though the announcement in Tokyo was made on the assumption that the Japanese government has voluntarily agreed on this course, as a matter of fact the decision was reached through a long series of negotiations between Secretary of State Elihu Root and Baron Komura, the Japanese ambassador to the United States.

Travel Left Free. The order of the Japanese government will prohibit travel to the United States, but will not prohibit travel to other countries. The order will also prohibit travel to the United States by sea.

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It is a fact that the highest officials of the two governments have agreed on the future with apprehension if the immigration question was left undisposed of.

Danger of War. With neither government desiring war and both unwilling to avoid it, both might nevertheless be forced into war. The danger was that there might be a collision between the United States and Japan.

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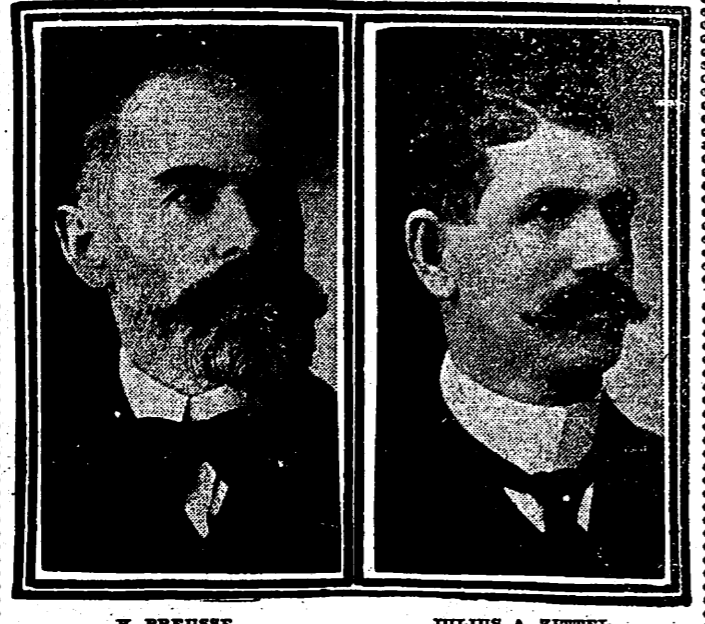
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Architects of Spokane Building at A.-Y.-P. E.



Z. FRESSEUS JULIUS A. ZITTEL

SPOKANE, Monday, Dec. 14.—H. Fresseus and Julius A. Zittel are the architects for the building that will represent the City of Spokane at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which will be held in Seattle in 1909. They are members of the firm of Fresseus & Zittel.

GAWLEY MAY BE GOVERNMENT WITNESS

Rumored That Captain Charged With Smuggling Japanese Women into Country May Turn State's Evidence.

DISMISSAL DUE TO ATTORNEY'S EFFORTS

SENSATIONAL disclosures, involving several prominent Japanese and white people of Seattle, may be made if truth attaches to the rumor among local United States officials that Capt. T. R. Gawley, arrested recently, charged with importing Japanese women into this country, is to be government witness. The charge against Capt. Gawley has been dismissed.

The rumor, which emanated from the United States marshal's office was to the effect that overtures made by counsel for Gawley to G. A. Miller, government agent from Washington, D. C., and local government officials, resulted in the compromise whereby the sacrifice of local alleged Japanese and white smugglers would be made for the release of Gawley.

"I don't know this to be a positive fact," said a well-known local government lawyer, "but it is alleged that Gawley has had three different conversations with me, in which he has offered to be a government witness in exchange for the release of the Japanese women he is smuggling. I have refused to accept his offer, but he has persisted in making it."

The conversation with this official was had here in the city yesterday morning. "Should it be true and were Gawley to turn state's evidence against the Japanese women, it would be a very serious matter for the United States government," said a local official, "and it is known among smugglers as the 'fixing point'."

ATTORNEY'S ADVICE TO GOVERNOR

County Commissioners Say They Will Follow Opinion of Prosecutor Regarding Matt Gormley's Successor.

ELKS HAVE GARMENTS FOR ALL NEEDY POOR

Receipts of Old Clothes Social Will Be Distributed by Members of Ladies' Organization.

The Lady Elks kept open house at the lodge room of the Elks in the Alaska Building today, and will on hand all day tomorrow in order to distribute old clothes to the needy poor in Seattle.

ROBBER GARROTES AND RODS MAN

R. Smith Grabbed From Behind About the Neck While Highwayman Goes Through Pockets and Gets Small Sum.

ANOTHER FALLS VICTIM TO OLD-FASHIONED JOB

GARROTTED and robbed of \$7, all the money in his pockets, R. Smith, of 702 Cherry Street, is another victim of the "strong arm" men who have been working in this city for some time. Hugh McMahon having been one of their victims and paying the penalty of that assault with his life.

Smith reported to the police yesterday the hold-up which took place early in the morning on Pike Street, just off Broadway. He says he was walking along bound for his home, when the thief suddenly grabbed him from behind, winding one arm about his neck and bending him backwards while with the other hand the robber went through his pockets. Smith was limp from the garrotting when the thief released his grasp and he could not make an outcry for assistance.

The victim of the thug claims that he could identify his assailant, declaring that he was a man who had been seen in Sullivan's saloon on Pike Street while he, Smith, was drinking about an hour before. Smith believes that his display of money excited the thief's cupidity and that he followed him to the saloon when it closed and trailed him to a point where he had a favorable opportunity offered for the hold-up.

Andrew Tennesson, of 1000 East Columbia Street, arrested yesterday morning on Broadway, near Cherry Street, when two men showed up and demanded money and stopped him. They took all his money, amounting to \$18, and also relieved him of his watch and a pair of shoes. The robbers was a white man and the other a negro.

Burglars working with old-time abandon, scored several successful jobs over Saturday night and yesterday. R. L. Gunn's room at the Waverley, 1630 Broadway, was broken into and the thief took away a blue serge suit, a pair of trousers and some silver medals. A thief also took a suit of clothes, an Elk emblem, several pairs of shoes and some razors from the home of Edmund Bourne, at 1416 Eighth Avenue.

W. M. Gunning's residence, at 1121 Tenth Avenue North, was visited by burglars last evening. The burglar family was absent and the place was ransacked. Gunning, this morning, reported that an inventory showed \$50 taken.

Clark O'Brien, a real estate dealer, with office in the Savings Building, reported to the police that when he arose yesterday morning at his room in the Savings Building, he found that a thief had visited him and that his room had \$25 in gold and \$3 in silver from his trousers. O'Brien had neglected to lock his door when he retired.

BIRTHDAY GIFT CAUSE OF FIGHT AT BALLARD

Jealousy over a birthday present, according to the police, was the cause of a fight between J. L. Cameron and his son, Leo, at their home, 4720 Ballard Avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Last Saturday the older Cameron gave Leo \$30 for a birthday gift, while a few days ago he had given him a \$25 gold watch worth more than \$100. Otto, a gold watch he was discriminated against.

Yesterday morning Leo and Otto quarreled, and when the father tried to separate them, Leo began to strike his father. It took the combined efforts of Patrolmen William Campbell and C. O. Rouse to separate the combatants. Both were taken to jail. It was after Leo was incarcerated that he discovered the \$25 birthday gift was a very useful and appropriate present after all. He had to use all but \$5 of it to bail himself out. His father was also released on \$25 bail.

NEGRO TROOPS DEBATED IN SENATE

Joseph B. Foraker Proposes Commission to Reinstates Soldiers Discharged Because of Brownsville Affair.

PRESIDENT TREATS ISSUE IN SPECIAL MESSAGE

Executive Has No Objection to Reenlistment of Innocent Men But Urges Continuance of Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.—

Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, today introduced an amendment to the bill providing for the reenlistment of the negro troops discharged without honor because of alleged participation in the mutiny at Brownsville, and addressed the Senate committee concerning the amendment. He proposed a measure to establish a tribunal consisting of retired army officers, before whom evidence may be submitted as to the guilt of defendants and before whom the defendants themselves might appear to answer to the charges. The measure is so drawn as practically to take out of the hands of the executive and to give a tribunal appointed by congress the authority to consider the Brownsville question and by its findings provide for the reenlistment of the discharged negroes.

In addressing the Senate, Foraker said that during the summer letters had been coming to him from these discharged negro soldiers, declaring that detectives were constantly engaging them in conversation. The Senator spoke of the activities of the detectives as outlined by this report, and said that in many cases they went so far as to take up their dwelling with the discharged soldiers for the purpose of instilling confidence and spying upon their movements.

He approved treating out the discharged negroes, but he said that he did not believe that the discharged negroes should be treated as criminals. Upon the conclusion of Foraker's remarks Senator Charles A. Culberson, of Texas, asked that the President's message be referred to the Senate and Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks directed that this be done. All the seats and much interest was shown in the document. The message follows:

"To the Senate: I enclose herewith a letter from the secretary transmitting a report of the investigation made by the department in Brownsville, Tex., and a report of the investigation as far as possible, as to the activities of the detectives as outlined by this report, and said that in many cases they went so far as to take up their dwelling with the discharged soldiers for the purpose of instilling confidence and spying upon their movements.

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"I feel, therefore, that the guilt of the men who, after the execution of the mutiny, were the perpetrators of the wrong by refusing to tell the truth about them, through fear of long time service, was an unjust and improper attitude of others, and that some measure of allowances had been made for them. In other words, I believe that we can afford to reinstate any of these men who now wish to do so, and who are really guilty and who have no knowledge of the guilty knowledge beforehand and were in no way implicated in the affair, save by having knowledge of it afterwards and falling and refusing to divulge it."

Under the circumstances, and in view of the length of time they have been out of the service, and their loss of the benefit that would have accrued to them by continuous long time service, we can afford to treat the men who meet the requirements given above as having been absent from the service without consequence, they brought upon themselves when they rendered necessary the exercise of the law by passing allowing the secretaries of war, within a fixed period of time, to be reinstated in any of these soldiers whom he, after careful examination, finds to have been innocent and who he is in power to bring back to the service.

While the investigation will be continued, the results have made it obvious that only the carrying on of the investigation as the war department has actually carried it on, is there the slightest chance of bringing the offenders to justice or of separating not only the innocent, but the less guilty from those whose guilt was heinous.

"The White House, December 14, 1908." Brown's Report Submitted. Secretary of War Luke E. Wright today submits the report of Herbert J. Brown to the President without comment. Brown makes a general report of the case and then follows with detailed statements of those who aided in the investigation of the raid. Brown's report is dated Washington, (Continued on Page Two.)

Mrs. G.A. Sampson, Arrested After Death of Husband



NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Georgia Allyn Sampson, who has been arrested in connection with the killing of her husband, Harry Sampson, a nephew of the late Admiral Sampson, still maintains that he died a suicide.

Sampson's body was found in the pantry of his residence, with a bullet hole in the head. He had been killed, it is believed, by a bullet fired from a revolver which he had killed himself.

SPARKMAN GETS REVELLE'S PLACE

Hi Gill Has Announced That There Are to Be Changes in the Personnel of the Corporations Committee.

PRESIDENT GILL SURE OF APPOINTMENT

HIRAM CHARLES GILL is to be the president of the 1909 council, which is expected to do a lot for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

Councilman-at-Large Frank Mullen, a change in the personnel of the corporation committee, has withdrawn.

Rev. William Park, Rev. T. E. Elliott and Eugene Luson, timber cutters in the employ of the Fresno Flume and Lumber Company, were burned to death in their bunks in a fire that destroyed their mountain cabin in the Sierras, fifty miles from here, early this morning.

FRESNO, Cal., Monday, Dec. 14.—Pat Carroll and Eugene Luson, timber cutters in the employ of the Fresno Flume and Lumber Company, were burned to death in their bunks in a fire that destroyed their mountain cabin in the Sierras, fifty miles from here, early this morning.

This morning other workmen held the one-roomed cabin in flames. It was consumed before the bodies, which were terribly disfigured, could be recovered.

HAY SPENDS MONEY TO TREAT

Affidavit of Expense Filed by Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor Shows He Found Many Who Liked Attention.

BIG DOLLAR GOES FOR LEMONADES IN SEATTLE

Shelton Sees \$1.75 Go Into Circulation for Joy While Lewiston, Idaho, Shares in Campaign to Small Extent.

THE affidavit of M. E. Hay filed to explain the success of his primary campaign in the fight for lieutenant-governor, not only discloses the fact that he paid money to a number of newspapers, in violation of the direct primary law, but also shows that he fell a victim to the treating habit on five different occasions. It is true that once Mr. Hay spent money for lemonade, but the inference is that the other "treats" were of the character that appeal to the profligate.

There are men who treat because they enjoy the occupation and others who indulge in the practice because it has become a fixed habit, and every time a brass sign looms up in front they begin looking for some one in the crowd who will join. Then there is another class who treat judiciously and cautiously because it is a mode to keep behind the separation of themselves from the "price." Treating becomes an epoch-making event with the man who has not formed the habit, and it goes down in memorandum books to be written up in an account of household expenses.

The infrequency of Mr. Hay's campaign treats is not so much a matter of rare intervals that he could find a convivial crowd or a bunch of thrills looking for some one to get into. Any old-time politician would write down the same episode as a "travaux" in his account book. He would say, "I spent a Sunday and a Monday with the waiter thing available."

Few Dry Spots. According to the official statement Mr. Hay made of his campaign expenses, he began disbursing money in his race for office in the practice because it has become a fixed habit, and every time a brass sign looms up in front they begin looking for some one in the crowd who will join. Then there is another class who treat judiciously and cautiously because it is a mode to keep behind the separation of themselves from the "price." Treating becomes an epoch-making event with the man who has not formed the habit, and it goes down in memorandum books to be written up in an account of household expenses.

On August 26 he visited Lewiston and Clarkston, and every time Mr. Hay put into a 75-cent indelicacy. The affidavit of Mr. Hay does not recite whether the six dollars he expended in getting into Lewiston or Clarkston, but if it was dispensed in Lewiston Mr. Hay may have been a victim to the treating habit. Lewiston is in Idaho and the Idaho crowd is proverbially thirsty.

The occupation of "filling in blanks" between Lewiston and Ellensburg, but Mr. Hay apparently traversed it without incident. He was in Lewiston on August 6 that he specified another departure from the straight and narrow path and entered a bill for \$1.75 for getting into Lewiston. When he came to Seattle four days later he was in the city for a few days and Mr. Hay loosened again. On August 10 he specifies that he spent \$6 for cigars that he had purchased. However, \$6 is about the price that is paid for a pack of cigars. Mr. Hay purchased cigars that lie out on the table where all comers can help themselves.

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Shelton Was Thirsty. Mr. Hay went to Shelton on August 20 and he certainly got up, when his day's work was over, the expenditure of \$1.75 for "treating." The Shelton crowd is proverbially thirsty. Mr. Hay's tour of the state, for nowhere else is it recited that he spent as much as he did for getting into Lewiston. The \$6 cigar item ought to be considered in that light.

The occupation of "filling in blanks" though new to politicians generally, was a rather profitable one during the Hay campaign. And every time Mr. Hay put a man to work "filling in blanks" he slipped him a five spot. That there are many who are not qualified to "fill in blanks" is evident from the fact that the list of persons paid for filling in blanks is not the largest every county. In some of the larger and more closely contested counties it is not a number of men who fill in the blanks.

It also develops from the Hay affidavit that he had a rather good knowledge of the law. He was a careful attorney who appended expenses to the newspapers he purchased even for the newspapers he purchased and the tips he gave to porters and messenger boys.

RENTON SALOON MEN ARRESTED

Special Deputy Sheriff C. B. Peyton Takes Two Dealers for Violating Sunday Closing Law Yesterday.

Special Deputy Sheriff C. B. Peyton, from the prosecuting attorney's office, descended on Renton yesterday and arrested David Jones, proprietor of the Third Hall saloon, and Arthur Richmond, proprietor of the Alki saloon, on charges of violating Sunday closing law. This morning Jones pleaded guilty before Justice John B. Gordon and paid a fine of \$15. Richmond was fined for a charge of venue before Judge R. George and the benefit of a jury trial.

Peyton said this morning that but for a warning given them, he could have been would have caught several of the old offenders 2-thing yesterday. He says that when he found a lunge at the Alki saloon, a young man escaped and sounded the alarm, which closed several other saloons.