

SLAVE MARKET IS RUN BY JAP OUTLAWS

Band of Criminals That Mur-
dered Yokio Live Off Earn-
ings of Forty of Country-
women in Seattle.

POLICE investigation of the murder of Chickichi Yokio, the Japanese who last week was done to death by two hireling murderers belonging to a band of Japanese outlaws, has brought to light the fact that this band of mercenary assassins live off the earnings of Japanese slave women herded together in the southern part of the city when the revenue from robberies, burglaries, murders and assaults fail to supply sufficient money for them. The forty women are not only forced to supply the assassins with their earnings but they are sold as slaves whenever their masters need more ready money than they can earn.

Any attempt to protest, any appeal to the police for protection or any recital of their sufferings to Americans is visited by the member of the gang of outlaws who own them with physical torture worthy of the Inquisition days. Police officers whose duties have carried them among these slave women have caught glimpses of the horrible lives of these slaves who make Seattle their place of bondage; but the police can do nothing for them. The women fear that death would follow any protest to the authorities and refuse to supply the necessary testimony to prosecute their masters.

Could be Deported.

These women were all brought into the country for immoral purposes in defiance of the immigration laws and the police believe they could all be deported if proper steps were taken. With the slave women in Seattle the police have little hope of finally crushing the band of Japanese outlaws who in the past have committed numerous robberies and assaults, and who only last week added murder to their catalogue of crime.

The women, the police believe, furnish the motive for the existence of the organized band. With the women out of the city there would be crimes committed by individual Japanese, but the police would have little trouble in ferreting out the offenders and punishing them. Respectable Japanese, of

(Continued on Page Four.)

of all of these developments. What is happening around the new depot is characteristic of the general growth of the city. It is clear that the region surrounding the union depot should be in keeping with that structure and the general improvements under way there. By all means, the district should be cleared up."

W. G. Norris, of the Norris Safe & Lock Company, located in a new brick structure near the depot, said:

"There should be no delay in making the district around the new passenger station presentable to the public and to the easterners who are coming here this summer. Steps should be taken before the depot is opened to bring this about. The district is required for legitimate business purposes."

Councilmen in Favor.

Councilman Crichton said: "I should be glad to see the vicious element driven from about the new union passenger terminals. I have no idea where they will go—that is for the mayor to decide—but I believe in cleaning up that part of the city."

Councilman Gill said: "The district about the depot should be cleaned up, but the habitues of that part of the city should not be allowed to scatter or be sent north. The whole matter is in the mayor's hands."

Councilman Morrison said: "I have no doubt the mayor has the matter in hand. Personally, I consider that it would be a good thing to make a big improvement in conditions about the passenger station."

FLOOD OF LAVA WIPES OUT VILLAGE

(Continued from Page One.)

were destroyed like a pinch of gunpowder.

The town of Bosco Trecaze presented no more of an obstacle to the path of the irresistible stream than if the whole town had been an aggregation of houses of cards. The lava seemed to come to an infinitely small pause, and then it swept over houses, streets, public buildings and churches. All were utterly destroyed.

SLAVE MARKET IS RUN BY JAY OUTLAWS

(Continued from Page One.)

whom there are many in Seattle's colony, would then willingly come to the aid of the officers of the law.

Now they fear to do so. Their one hope when they see one of the outlaws commit a crime or learn that one has done so is not only not to aid the police, but to take care that no member of the bands even suspect them of doing so. In either case they know that their lives, property and persons are not safe. Once they are marked by the band of outlaws for punishment they know that the police cannot protect them. Nowhere are they safe.

Bound Together by Crime.

The forty slave women in Seattle are the ropes that keep the gang of outlaws bound firmly together. The criminal band is a protective organization. The women must be kept in constant fear; the slave market must not be interfered with; a man must be protected in his ownership of his slave or slaves; he must be able to give a bill of sale when he needs to part with the chattel. The band of outlaws furnishes this protection. It inspires fear in the women and terror in respectable Japanese. It prevents the women from withholding their earnings from their masters; from attempting to run away; it makes certain that the members of the band will respect each other's property rights in the girls and pay the full purchase price when they purchase a slave from another; it keeps Japanese outside the folds of the outlaws who would wish to help the girls or give information to the authorities from doing so. Murder, assaults, robberies and other crimes puts the slave business on a safe and business-like basis.

Many times police officers have secured tips that led them to the girls' lodgings to find them badly bruised and suffering pain from wounds inflicted upon them for disobeying their masters. Few arrests ever take place, as the police know they are useless. No testimony can be wrung from the woman, for she fears death if she opens her lips to accuse her master and the other Japanese know that it is not safe to interfere. In this way the slave women have lived for years in Seattle. From time to time the public hears of some deed committed by the band of outlaw

organized slave herders, but they rarely learn much. No prosecution follows. The criminal's associates prevent any evidence being secured.

Taniaka Succeeds Gonda.

For years Gonda, a Japanese, now in Portland, was the largest slave owner and was chief of the outlaws. Now from the investigation of the recent murder the police believe this office has fallen to Ben Taniaka, who engineered the recent murder. The murder of Yokio has laid bare the workings of the slave mart as no other crime has. It has turned the light of publicity on the outlaws and their slaves and, the police hope, will result in the expulsion of the women by the immigration officials.

As already told Yokio was murdered because he misappropriated \$300 belonging to George Osuma. Five hundred dollars had been paid by Osuma for a slave girl. After the sale she returned to her former master. Osuma's money was returned to him through Yokio. The latter kept part of it and Nakayama and Hayasha murdered him and threw his body into the street because he violated the ethics of the ring of slave owners. So much fear the respectable Japanese have of the band of outlaws that H. Onishi, editor of The North American Times, a Japanese paper, kept the knives with which the murder was done in his possession for days before he dared tell the police.

The murder of Yokio attracted more attention than any crime committed by the gang of outlaws, but their crimes as the police know, have been numerous. In the last decade the outlaws have maintained a reign of terror among the Japanese.

Last spring the police deported two members of the gang, but in a few months one of them returned to Seattle and the other to San Francisco. For a time the deportation decreased the volume of crime but in a few months the Japanese malefactors went about their business with their customary audacity. The police see no way of putting an end to the horrible condition of affairs but the expulsion of the women by the immigration officials.

CITY OWNERSHIP BARRED BY THE STATE LAW

(Continued from Page One.)

people from touching the problem at this time. According to the stock market if they endeavored to touch it on a basis of making only the cars and trackage of the municipal line responsible for the debt the bonds would sell so much below par that it would be impossible for the city to realize a cent on the investment and would be unable to operate a street car line in a successful manner.

No Extensions in Interval.

In the interval of guessing the members of the council are convinced that their duty to the people of the city prevents them from granting any extensions of existing lines of the Seattle Electric Company, as was told exclusively in The Times of yesterday.

The investment of Stone & Webster in this city represent an expenditure of \$20,000,000. This investment, up to this time, has not paid its proper interest. It is not within the bounds of reason to believe that a municipal system would prove any more successful, at reduced fares, than the investment of Stone & Webster.

In the interval of the study of the matter by the taxpayers of the city the fact remains that not a single car line will be extended by the authority of the council until the municipal ownership question is settled. This may be in a few months and it may be in a few years. In the meantime the development of the outlying districts of the city is absolutely at a standstill.

Defeats Hobart Club.

Miss Frieda Clark and Miss Pearl Brace composed the team representing the Seattle Amateur Press Club in the joint debate at Hobart last night. The Seattle team seemed to have things their own way most of the time and the judges returned two to one in favor of Seattle.

IT SEEMS A CRIME

To neglect your teeth when you can get a first-class gold filling for \$1.00 and up, or a silver filling for 50 cents and crowns \$5.00, or plates \$5.00 and up at the

Boston Dental Parlors

1422 Second Ave., opposite Bon Marche.