

JAPANESE STILL ARE BITTER ON U. S. EXCLUSION

Just as Much an Issue as Ever Despite Views of Washington.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
Keppel-Howard Foreign Editor.

OSAKA, July 4.—Japanese exclusion is just as much an issue today in Japan as it ever was, however much the government at Washington may feel inclined to consider it as settled.

In the few weeks since my arrival in this country I have traveled pretty much all over the island.

And while no single Japanese official or private citizen ever has mentioned the subject unpleasantly, it has come up in the course of nearly every conversation that has lasted more than a few minutes.

Japanese exclusion from the United States, I everywhere am told, is the one cloud on Japanese-American relations, and, unless I miss my guess, this will come as a surprise to a good many officials in Washington, most of whom seem to have forgotten the legislation long ago and who, when reminded of it, suggest that it is a closed book.

View of Great Editor

"To conceal the way we feel about exclusion would be foolish," Shinjiro Takasaki, director of two of the greatest daily newspapers in Japan—the Tokio Nichi-Nich and the Osaka Mainichi—told me.

"We feel very deeply about this matter, we Japanese, and I think I may safely say that our bitterness over it can never entirely subside until the cause is removed.

"We thoroughly understand America's position," the editor went on to say. "We have no desire to send large numbers of Japanese over there. In fact, it would be the worst thing we could do. It would make matters worse, instead of better.

"However desperate our plight may be with regard to our fast-growing population, we realize fully that the solution of the problem does not lie in emigration to the United States. Everybody in Japan now understands that the United States can not permit unlimited immigration, and why.

Urge Quota Basis

"But we would like to see the discrimination against Japan removed by being placed on a quota basis.

"If I am not mistaken only about 165 Japanese would be allowed to enter every year under the quota—a number so small as to be quite negligible.

"Less than 200 Japanese entering a country of 120,000,000 over a period of twelve months could not possibly disturb its economical or labor situation an iota."

"Exclusion," is the one obstacle in the path of perfect friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

"Americans absorb approximately 50 per cent of Japan's exports.

"And, as you can see for yourself, Japan is buying a tremendous quantity of American goods. Virtually every automobile in the country is of American make. Road-building machinery, dredges, spinning and weaving machinery, elevators, and so on, are mostly from your country."

DRESS REFORM FOR MEN SOUGHT BY CLUB

Less Clothing Is Object of New British Organization.

By United Press LONDON, July 4.—A men's dress reform party has been formed here to seek means whereby men may reform their clothes with as much profit to their health and appearance as women have recently achieved.

The founders include representatives of the church, stage, schools and professional groups, and are headed by the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, the "gloomy dean" of St. Paul's.

"We want to make men's clothing less ugly, less unhealthy and less cumbersome," said Dr. Alfred C. Jordan, acting secretary of the organization.

The less clothing we wear the better it is for us. Men wear far too much clothing.

"Perhaps the first thing to abolish in the collar stud. We must get rid of that."

GIRLS FIGHT WIDOWS

Flappers Condemn Women Who Wed Second Time.

LONDON, July 4.—Flappers are up in arms here because widows are marrying for a second time. One of them recently remarked to Sir Thomas Davies:

"We girls want you to bring in a law to stop widows marrying a second time. There aren't enough men to go round for us girls. Widows shouldn't be allowed to marry until there are."

NAPS AT \$100 A MINUTE

Driver Falls Asleep Three Minutes, Crashes, Pays \$300 Fine.

By United Press LYNN, Mass., July 4.—Eric Mowatt, in court here, paid for a three-minute nap at the rate of \$100 for each minute of sleep.

At the time he fell asleep he was at the wheel of his automobile and the fine was imposed in connection with an accident that resulted.

Itching Burning Pimples Caused Disfigurement. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble began with little red pimples that broke out on my face and were as thick as could be. They were hard and festered and scaled over. The pimples itched and burned and I would wake up at night scratching. Scratching caused eruptions, and my face was disfigured. The trouble lasted three months."

"I used all kinds of remedies but they did not help me. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in about two months I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Nellie Moran, Carbon, Indiana, March 6, 1929.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Sample each free.

Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden, Mass. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Dry Army and Navy Drive Out Rum Runners From Detroit Front



Seventeen coast guard cutters like the CG 236, shown at the right, have been assigned to the Detroit rum war, which is blocking 85 per cent of the nation's imported liquor supply. At the left (above) a fast customs border patrol boat is preparing to tie up a liquor boat overhauled in the Detroit river. Below are shown the houses and boat shelters built out over the Detroit river where much liquor is unloaded from small craft with outboard motors like that shown in the picture.

500 Agents and 17 Cutters Guard U. S., Canadian Border.

By NEA Service

DETROIT, July 4.—The greatest prohibition army and navy ever brought together under the American flag have made the once-ripping Detroit river into as peaceful and law-abiding a stretch of water as the North American continent can show.

The "big push" of the prohibition forces has made the opening of its campaign a huge success. The runners are not coming across at Detroit now.

The Detroit speakeasies are closing right and left. The highways leading out of the city no longer lead to the roar of big truck trains carrying booze for distant cities.

500 Agents on Duty

There's a reason—several reasons, in fact.

Five hundred prohibition agents or other government forces serving in that capacity are on duty here now.

The coast guard has five of its snappy seventy-foot cutters, each one mounting a one-pounder rapid-fire gun, a couple of machine guns and a squad of expert rifle men. It has a dozen more cutters on the water here and is building a whole flotilla of high-speed motor boats for use in patrolling the river.

Turn to Chicago

Thus Detroit, through which Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary of the treasury, once estimated that 85 per cent of the nation's imported liquor supply found its entry, is being dried up.

Thus, while Detroit is growing parched and arid, other cities such as Chicago are getting even more Canadian liquor than they got before.

Chicago's supply, for instance, is being brought across the upper end of Lake Erie and landed in obscure coves and inlets on the Michigan shore north of Toledo, where heavy trucks wait to receive it and take it overland to the market.

"Few gorillas," said Brown, "even have reached this country alive, and those who lived to get here soon die, not only because they could not survive the climatic changes but because they suffer such keen loneliness away from the beasts of their tribe."

"We decided on an experiment which we believe saved his life—we gave him 'Lizzie' for a nurse."

Lizzie is a delightful and companionable chimpanzee, with a strong maternal instinct under her gray, frivulous exterior.

"Just as soon as she saw the

cleared from Windsor for such places as Cuba, Mexico, and the like. Actually, of course, they all went to Detroit—but the customs men didn't include them in their lists of exports.

Detroit river seems to have been made to order for the smugglers. Detroit's river front sprawls along the bank for miles. At no place is the Canadian shore more than a mile away. All along the river there are slips, piers, coves, docks and inlets, offering countless places for the reception of contraband cargoes.

The rum runners had a fleet of speedboats—rakish little craft that could come across from the Canadian shore in less than two minutes.

Sometimes the runners selected shallow inlets, which their boats could enter but which were too shallow for the coast guard cutters.

There would be signal men on each bank. On the Detroit side, the signal man would keep an eye on the customs patrol boat. When it had gone to the other end of its beat he would flash a signal to the Canadian side.

Instantly a speed boat would dart out and tear madly across the river. The customs boat would wheel and come back—but by the time it would reach the scene the liquor boat would be securely docked, hidden by some projecting boathouse or pier.

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"Public service frequently is

criticized," Brown declared. "Some of it is justified. The one criticism most often heard is that it is dominated by partisan politics."

"We know of its blighting influence when it gets its stranglehold on the public social service of the state and county, repelling science and research and discouraging students and scientific men from entering public service."

The speaker declared, however,

that there is a marked trend from

private charities to public.

"The governmental policy of leaving the matter of humanitarian

functions to private agencies has

been superseded by a movement to

ward the regulation, supervision and

administration of many features of

social welfare work," said Brown.

"There is a growing tendency to

place upon the state and its political

divisions many functions that formerly were private. The government

justifies its position and activities

on the principle that the chief function of government is the promotion of human welfare."

Only Captive Baby Gorilla Has Chimpanzee as Nurse

Bamboo, Now 2, is Getting to be a Big Boy in Philadelphia Zoo.

By NEA Service

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—"Bamboos" is 2 now, and with adolescence approaching he'll no longer be the most remarkable baby in the

zoo. Bamboo still will have the distinction of being the only gorilla to be reared from infancy in a zoo.

When Bamboo came to this country in 1927, he was a scared, whimpering little bantamweight of less than eighteen pounds—considerably under par for a nine-month-old baby.

No child of a millionaire ever was given more scientific care.

How come? Ask C. Emerson Brown, superintendent of the Philadelphia zoo, and he will tell you that Bamboo is the product of regular hours, a balanced diet and congenital home life.

"Few gorillas," said Brown, "even have reached this country alive, and those who lived to get here soon die, not only because they could not survive the climatic changes but because they suffer such keen loneliness away from the beasts of their tribe."

"We decided on an experiment which we believe saved his life—we gave him 'Lizzie' for a nurse."

Lizzie is a delightful and companionable chimpanzee, with a strong maternal instinct under her gray, frivulous exterior.

"Just as soon as she saw the

little gorilla, grieving for his

homeland, she took him to her

heart, and made a home for him.

"At least four times a day, Bam-

boo dines well and elegantly on

foods that a human would not

scorn," Brown continued.

"His usual menu is boiled rice,

milk, oranges and buttermilk. If

he seems to be off his feed, his

appetite is tempted with cake, fruits

or ice cream. However, he is not

permitted to become too epicurean."

Now, of course, Bamboo is much

larger than Lizzie. With one sweep

he can floor her with an upturn.

But he has the gallantry of con-

scious superiority—he romps with

Lizzie, boxes and tussles with her,

but he never harms her.

EXCHANGE PASSPORT COURTESY WITH PERU

U. S. Permits Nonimmigrants to Enter Without Visas.

By United Press LIMA, Peru, July 4.—Following

an exchange of state notes the

governments of the United States

and Peru have reached an agree-

ment whereby citizens of the United

States of the nonimmigrant classes

in the future will not be required to

possess visas to enter this country,

it was announced here today.

The same category of Peruvians,

that is, merchants and tourists,

will be extended the same courtesy

by the United States government.

This agreement, the first of its

kind ever reached between the