About Misrule

In the Yukon

In the Yukon

A Merchant of Dawson Gives
His View on the Situation.

Storey says, is that the government give them no protection. They are quite unable to collect their wages under the law as it stands today. In the winter the dead owner, as has been often done, tells the cannot or will not pay him, the miner is out in the cold, as he cannot file a lien agains the property. Such laws are not on the statute book of any other mining country, and the result is that miners are leaving the Yukon in large numbers and taking their machinery with them.

The mining locality of the Staff to Field Marchael On the stanter of the Famous Chief of Staff to Field

Genius of War



ncters. While no foreigner or other person unacquainted with the Japanese language can appreciate the significance of this curious arrangement, to Kodama and Fukushima it means everything.

For Aus

Girls Go Astray—A Row in Trades and Interesting Case

About Mirrie:
In the Yokon, at 1987 Alloyed Soling and the Yokon Andrews and the Yokon A

B. WILLIAMS & CO - 68-70 Yates Street.

Assistantia THE The Editor of

reason, and can scarcely be exc by any appeal to logic or con Therefore our inclination is to it severely alone; to trust its time and to that large instinct of which invariably assumes final coof public sentiment.

Let me explain what share an u conscience seems to have taken in ating this phantasy. Every reade history knows the kind of record

history knows the kind of record wern nations have established during past five hundred years in their deal with peoples of darker hue than the selves — a record commencing Yasco Nunez and his blood-ho Leoncico and having for latest ethe massacre of Blagovestchensk. Mern civilization has tended to imput this record greatly; yet the old tynical taint has not been removed faily interccurse between Occident Orient. In China and Korea the ha of compelling obedience by recourse of compelling obedience by recourse physical violence still survives am the lower orders of the foreign popution, though in much lessened degrand even in Japan, while such methhave been almost entirely abolish the demeanor of at least seven for residents out of every ten continuous to be disfigured by an air of master these contracts of the second process of the second pr

to be disfigured by an air of masteriness, or, at best, patronizing superity. It is needless to enter into partitars. The fact is indisputable.

Sensible at heart of the resentme such treatment by aliens would around in his own bosom, the average foreinesident in the Far East attributes similar temper to the people amowhom he lives, and anticipates translation into action should favoral occasion present itself. Thus it is the subjective existence has been given the Yellow Peril. The spectre has be conjured up largely from the Occiden conscionsness of what its own mowould be in the Orient's place.

WHAT IS THE YELLOW PERIL In order to approach this question is WHAT IS THE YELLOW PERII
In order to approach this question i
telligently, a distinct conception mu
first be formed as to the nature of t
Yellow Peril. What is the Peril, ar
how is it to be encountered? I take ti
reply from an essay by Mr. Friz Cu
liffe-Owen, entitled "The Real Yello
Peril," which appeared in the Ju
number of this magazine. But a wo
must be said by way of preface.
The distinguished writer makes thr
remarkable assertions.
The first is that "in the helicate"

The distinguished writer makes the remarkable assertions.

The first is that "in the belief of most white men who have resided to any length of time in the Far East, at who have acquired experience of Or ental conditions, and above all of Ories tal character, the western nations have more to fear from the victory of Japa than from her defeat in her present war with Russia."

I must be permitted to deny most emphatically that any such belief is widelentertained among the men for whon Mr. Cunliffe-Owen undertakes to speak This is not mere question of one witness against another. There is abunden collateral testimony. In the five principal treaty ports of China and Japan and in the crown colony of Hong-Kong there are published eighteen newspapers in the English fanguage. Not on of these Journals has hesitated to be pouse Japan's cause in her struggl with Russia. All are unanimous in expressing wishes for her success.

In the presence of such an over whelming volume of evidence, it is plainly erronous to affirm that "mos of the white men who have resided for any length of time in the Far East" regard with dread the prospect of Japan's success. Did they entertain any such apprehension, it would find repeated and continuous expression in seventeen out of these eighteen journals. Further, in all my intercourse with American citizens and British subjects in Japan. I have never met one, not even one, who desired victory for Russia rather than for Japan.

THE LINE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

In the second place, Mr. Cunliffe.

WEST.

In the second place, Mr. CunliffeOwen quotes me with certain others—
Sir Robert Hart, Sir Ernest Satow, and
Herr von Brandt—as having been
"forced time and again to affirm that
the longer they remain in the Orient,
the more profoundly do they become
convinced of inability to fathom the
character of the native and to win his
sympathy or friendship in any true
sense of the word."

I have indeed said that owing to-radical differences of social and domestic
customs, to an extraordinarily difficult
language, and to a virtually inaccessible
script, obstacles almost insurmountable language, and to a virtually inaccessible script, obstacles almost insurmountable script, obstacles and thoughts to their ethical and inditional sources. But I have never said, and I altogether deny, that the sympathy and friendship of a Japanese cannot be won by a foreigner. During thirty-seven years of residence in Japan I have had several Japanese friends as mear and as dear to me as my own nationals, and now, looking back over this long vista of time and the manifold experiences that checker it, I declare that with certain easily defined exceptions I detect no radical difference between Japanese character and Anglo-Saxon character.

A FALSE REPORT DENIED

A FALSE REPORT DENIED.

In the third place, Mr. Cunliffe-Owen affirms that "many of the foreign residents in Japan are so much alarmed by the symptoms of hos lility displayed by the natives since the outbreak of the present war that they have taken steps to send their families to Hong-Kong, Australia or Europe;" and with reference to journalistic silence about "this significant fact," he says that "not only cable despatches, but the private letters of newspaper correspondents are subject to a strict censorship."

All this is strangely erronous. There has not been any display of native hostility towards foreign residents since the war began. Never since the renewal of Japan's foreign intercourse, half a century ago, has the demeanor of the people been more friendly or courteous towards aliens. Neither has there been any removal of foreign families to places of safety. I have not heard, nor can I discover any one who has heard, of so much as one such removal.

That the press has not alluded to this imaginary exodus is thus easily explained with recourse to the further error that the private letters of newspaper correspondents are subject to strict censorship. They are not. There A FALSE REPORT DENIED. error that the private letters of news-paper correspondents are subject to strict censorship. They are not. There is no censorship of private letters. Sirce war became imminent I have sent scores of letters to American and Eng-lish journals and in not one instance has any censorship been exercised. Let us now pass to the spectre itself, as outlined by Mr. Cunliffe-Owen and other writers.

as outlined by Mr. Cunlifie-Owen and other writers.
WILL JAPAN GO CRAZY?
The Yellow Peril, we are told, does not mean an Asiatic invasion of Europe. It means only Asia for the Asiatic, which programme would be carried out by expelling al. white men from Asia. Russia, if she won, would be content to monopolize the trade of Manchuria. Japan, were she victorious, would close China to western trade; would exclude England from India, from Hong-Kong and from Tibet; would eject America