

A SAVING OF ONE-THIRD ON YOUR CLOTHES ACCOUNT

Is THE STERLING'S Offer During Their Lot Sale of MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

NOW IN PROGRESS

We have designated this our lot sale because we have divided all suits and overcoats that formerly sold at \$12.50 and up to \$25 into four distinct lots and reduced the price about **ONE-THIRD** for quick sales.

The object is to clear our stock of all winter clothing.

Note these prices for stylish, well made, well fabricated suits and overcoats that sold less than one month ago at regular prices.

Lot No. 1 Suits and overcoats that formerly sold at \$12.50 now **\$7.75**

Lot No. 2 Suits and overcoats that formerly sold at \$15.00 now **\$10.75**

Lot No. 3 Suits and overcoats that formerly sold at \$20.00 now **\$13.75**

Lot No. 4 Suits and overcoats that formerly sold at \$25.00 now **\$16.75**

IN OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
The Same Good Values Apply

Lot No. 1 Suits and overcoats that formerly sold at \$3.00 now **\$1.75**

Lot No. 2 Suits and overcoats that formerly sold at \$4.00 now **\$2.75**

Lot No. 3 Suits and overcoats that formerly sold at \$5.00 now **\$3.75**

With three months more of winter weather ahead of us these are remarkable prices, and its a good time to buy clothing for present and future needs.

Formerly Paine Clothing Company		Adams Farquahar O'Neal Co. Successors
--	--	--

Summary of News

(Continued)

The legal battle on the Great Northern railroad's proposed issue of \$60,000,000 additional capital stock has begun.

President Roosevelt, who is said to have obtained conclusive evidence that the negro troops alone were guilty in the Brownsville affair, is preparing a new and hot message for transmission to the senate.

The proposed credit currency plan is attacked by Ex-Governor Boies of Iowa, who says in a speech at Waterloo, Iowa, that the measure would remove the last safeguard about a banking system long outlived, and assist corporations at the expense of public good.

County Treasurer-elect Gutz of Milwaukee, Wis., has failed to get the required bond, and therefore is unable to qualify.

F. A. Heinze, C. W. Morse and E.

R. Heinze have captured control of the Mercantile National Bank at New York and have ousted the Gould members of the directorate.

Retiring Governor Pardee of California, in his final message to the legislature assailed President Roosevelt's stand on the Japanese question and defended the right of the state to conduct its schools as it deems best.

Governor Hoch in his message to the Kansas legislature, which convened at Topeka, urged the passage of an anti-pass law, declared for lower railroad rates, and said the legislation aimed at the Standard Oil company is saving consumers of oil \$500,000 a year.

Legislative reforms of wider scope than ever previously were put before an Illinois legislature were recommended by Governor Deneen in his message to the legislature.

Governor Woodruff, in his message to the Connecticut legislature, broke away from the machine which elected him and urged radical legislation.

THE JAPANESE "INVASION"

We call the attention of our eastern exchanges which persist in declaring the demand for the exclusion of Japanese coolies to be merely a device of such demagogues as Schmitz and Ruef, to a letter from a resident of one of our best known fruit districts which we printed yesterday. We could print many such letters from several districts which have already been captured by Japanese, but until necessary we dislike to advertise the misfortunes of any particular locality, lest the letter escaped the attention of our exchanges who ought, at least, as Americans, to try to understand the position of their fellow-Americans in California, we reprint one paragraph:

"You are correct in the statement that the Japanese comes here as a laborer, then as a renter and finally as land owner. This has been our experience here, and in consequence our town and country do not make any progress. For your information I will also state that in the last two months

the Japanese population here has more than doubled, the orchard work is all done by the Japanese, and there is no possible show for the ordinary white laborer. The Chronicle is making a brave fight for the white man, and this is greatly appreciated by almost everybody."

Our correspondent does not work for wages; he is a merchant. His letter shows him to be an intelligent man, and he tells the truth. The place from which he writes seems to be still in the first stages of the Japanese invasion it has to deal with the Japanese as a laborer and a very unsatisfactory laborer he is. And he is not "cheap." But the other stages follow as certainly as night follows day. Where the white laborer cannot come the white employer cannot long stay. Great orchards owned by absentee landlords may be operated, perhaps for a long time, by Asiatic labor. But that does not make a country for a white man to live in. Whenever a foundation of Japanese coolie labor is laid a superstructure of Japanese tradesmen and Japanese employers is absolutely certain to rise. And they make a community of Japanese customs, and Japanese morals. There are certain critics of our position who are so contemptible as to sneer at us as those confessing our inferiority to the Japanese. We have no objection whatever to the Japanese taking that attitude. We do not care what they think or what they say, so long as they will stay away from here. But it is a despicable thing for an American to say or imply. When the president, in his message, spoke of "mutterings" against the Japanese because of their "efficiency as laborers," he said what, coming from him, makes the blood of decent Americans boil.

An "American" laborer, born in this country of American or foreign parentage, will accomplish as much on a farm as two average Japanese, taking the year's labor through. But he will not, if he has the self-respect of most of them, live as the Japanese live. Nor, with all his sins, will he sink to Japanese standards of morality. In the trades, while the Japanese is greatly inferior to the white man, the disparity is not so great as on the farm with its all round work and requirements of adaptability. But he will work—for himself or his countrymen—for longer hours than the white man will work. He will live in ways which no decent white man will endure. He seldom, in this country, burdens himself with a family. If he does every soul of them earns his living. As a renter he will ruin a farm or a house quicker than any other human being. Therefore he can, and if necessary does, turn out a product at a price which will not maintain a man or a family in the American standard of comfort, and he soon creates a community in which no white man will willingly stay. And that is why we do not want them. We shall make an issue on it and fight the issue. We appeal for the support of men and women in all walks of life. We do not wish to see it made a class even if thereby we win more speedily than otherwise. Class issues are bad even for those who win by them. We are fighting for American civilization.—San Francisco Chronicle.