

Salem Remembers Timeline 1902 - 1904



Deaf students perform Uncle Tom's Cabin in Salem, 1902.

1902, February 9 | Salem's Deaf Heritage | Article Contains Slurs

The Sunday Oregonian

Tom, Eva and Topsy, as Played by Deaf Mutes at Salem

The presentation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by mute children at Cordray's Opera House, the latter part of this month, will be one of the great entertainment features of this season. The pupils of the State Mute School will present the play in pantomime, using neither words nor mute language, but only acting the several parts in such a manner that the story can be followed and clearly understood by the audience. Thirty-three characters will be represented, and the pupils will be costumed so that the characters represented can be easily recognized.

The purpose in giving this play is to train the mute children in expression by action, to give them self confidence before strangers, to arouse in them an interest in standard literature, and to raise funds for the purchase of books for a general library.

The pupils are being trained by Superintendent Clayton Wentz and Mrs. Wentz. The training is done out of school hours, so as not to interrupt the regular studies. Mr. and Mrs. Wentz trained pupils for the play,

"Ben Hur," at the Nebraska State Mute school, and the result proved eminently successful. The date for the play has not yet been finally determined.

1902, February 13 | Salem's Deaf Heritage | Article Contains Slurs

The Daily Journal

Superintendent and Mrs. Clayton

Superintendent and Mrs. Clayton Wentz of the State Deaf Mute school, were in the city Wednesday afternoon. They announced that Uncle Tom's Cabin in pantomime will be given by the deaf mutes at the Salem theater in about five weeks. The principal cause in delay in presenting the performance was the vaccination of all the students at the deaf mute school as a preventative measure to the introduction of smallpox at that institution.

1902, February 15 | Salem's Black Heritage

Morning Oregonian

E. A. Smith, McMinnville

McMinnville, Oregon, February 14 — A. E. Smith, a junior, will represent McMinnville College in the collegiate contest to be held at Salem March 14. The local contest was held tonight. Smith's subject was "The History of the American Negro."

1902, February 20 | Salem's Blind and Deaf Heritages | Article Contains Slurs

Morning Oregonian

What Shall be Done with Our Feeble-Minded Children?

"What Shall be Done with Our Feeble-Minded Children?" was the title of the address of the evening, delivered by Clayton Wentz, Superintendent of the Oregon School for the Deaf. He told of the good work now being done in the schools for the blind and deaf at Salem, and made a plea for defective youth in Oregon. He cited as examples the work being done by such schools in neighboring states. Mr. Wentz concluded by saying: "If I were in the legislature for 20 consecutive sessions I would introduce 20 bills appropriating money for a school for defective youth." The address throughout was interesting and was generously applauded.

1902, March 24 | Salem's Deaf Heritage

Morning Oregonian

Injured in a Runaway

L. J. Carter Met With a Severe Accident at Hood River Last Week.

L.J. Carter, formerly superintendent of the school for the deaf and dumb at Salem, met with a serious accident at Hood River last week, in which he was severely bruised, and narrowly escaped serious injury. Mr. Carter and family made their home on the East Side some time ago. Recently he bought a fruit farm in Hood River, and went up there to look at it.

The details of the accident were received yesterday in a letter sent to his daughter. He was driving a team near his ranch, when the horses became frightened and started to run away. Mr. Carter clung to the lines and was dragged off the wagon. He fell in such a way that one wheel passed over both legs. Fortunately it was muddy where he fell and his legs were pressed down in the soft earth, otherwise they would have been crushed under the weight of the vehicle. As it was, he was badly bruised. Mr. Carter is well known at Salem and La Grande.

1902, April 10 | Salem's Black Heritage

The Daily Journal

Local Negro Character Dead

Peter Waldo, a well-known Salem negro character, died at his home on Front Street, in this city, this morning, aged about 40 years, of consumption. Waldo has for years been a familiar figure in Salem. He was raised by Joe Lane, of Douglas County. Funeral services will be held Friday, and burial will probably be had in the Catholic cemetery.

1902, May 9 | Salem's Deaf Heritage | Article Contains Slurs

Portland Evening Journal

Condemns the State Board

Deaf Mute Scandal at Salem May Cause Trouble

Ever since the Journal and other papers printed the story of the cruel treatment some of the unfortunate children at the State Deaf-Mute School here had received at the hands of Superintendent Wentz of that institution, a feeling of indignation has been growing here that such a man should be left in charge of those poor unfortunates, and, as a result of this feeling, it is said that the board, though at first inclined to palliate his offenses, has at last decided on his discharge.

Secretary of State Dunbar, when asked as to the truth of the report, refused to either confirm or deny it, and betrayed a very natural reluctance to speak of the matter at all. There is however, little doubt that as soon as a proper person can be found to take charge, Superintendent Wentz will have to rustle for another job.

But Wentz's misdemeanors are not the only matters of complaint. It is alleged that the present board of control, being politicians, and without any knowledge of the work, are unfit persons to hold the destinies of the school in their hands, and that the conduct of this institution should be in the hands of a board of

non-partisans who would put the success of the work above the claims of political exigency. The following open letter from a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the situation states the case as the people here, in great measure, view it:

“For some time there has been considerable in the way of newspaper reports and more in the way of talk on the outside in regard to the present management of one of the state institutions – the school for deaf-mutes. It is practically acknowledged by the management that as many as 12 girl pupils, some of them young women, were lined up by the superintendent and whipped for rejoicing over the death of a dog that had bitten one of the pupils. Parents of some of these children asked for investigation. The ‘board’ flatly refused to take any notice of so small an affair. The parents, moved by a common humanity, began to take their children from the school. The matter began to receive notice in the press, and was talked about more or less in many parts of the state, where these defective children have relatives and friends. Now it is hinted that there is to be an ‘investigation’ – after most of the witnesses, in most cases the children of poor people, have been removed to points from which it will be next to impossible to get the testimony.

“It is generally understood that the present Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction are ‘standing together’ in the management – or mismanagement — of this institution, and that the Governor has little say in the matter. What do the voters of the state, who are taxed to sustain this so-called benevolent institution – created to enable a defective class of children to become self supporting – think of this kind of ‘management’?”

“The members of this ‘board’ are paid for the work they are supposed to do for this school at the rate of \$250 a year each — more than the entire pay of some of the ‘employees’ who give it all their time. It is true that the \$750 a year paid this board is not a very large sum. It is equally true that it represents a very small amount of work, and in this case a kind of work that should make the voters very much ashamed if they vote to perpetuate it.”

1902, May 13 | Salem’s Mexican Heritage

Morning Oregonian

New Portland Corporation

The Mexican Rubber Culture Company, having headquarters in Portland, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State today. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000 and the incorporators are J. J. Bowen, F. C. Barnes and D. M. Dunne. The purpose of the corporation is to plant and cultivate rubber trees and to conduct any other agricultural and horticultural enterprises in the state of Chiapas, Republic of Mexico, and elsewhere.

1902, May 24 | Salem’s Chinese Heritage

The Daily Journal

Salem Chinese Cook

Arrested on Charge of Murder at Portland

Lee Hing, who was a cook in the family of John Hughes, of this city, and for several years past cook at the hotel Willamette, is under arrest at Portland for firing three shots, Friday forenoon, into Chin Louis, a member of a merchandise company at Portland. He left Salem last week.

Lee was a quiet, pleasant, and inoffensive Chinaman, and at Portland he is reported as a hired assassin from San Francisco, sent for to execute the victim of a feud. The report given in the Telegram is as follows:

Chin Louis was seated in his store, holding his baby in his arms when Lee Hing — a stranger to Chin — opened the door.

"Is your name Louis Chin?" demanded the stranger.

"Yes," replied the man addressed, whereupon Hing pulled a long revolver from his blouse and begin pumping lead at his victim.

Two bullets had struck Louis Chin when Deputy Sheriff Lou Wagner and Fireman McAllister ran into the place, and, although unarmed, grappled with the desperate Lee Hing. Before Wagner could seize the would-be murderer, however, the long revolver of Hing belched forth another bullet which also struck Chin.



Dr. C Gee Wo

1902, June 20 | Salem's Chinese Heritage

Weekly Oregon Statesman

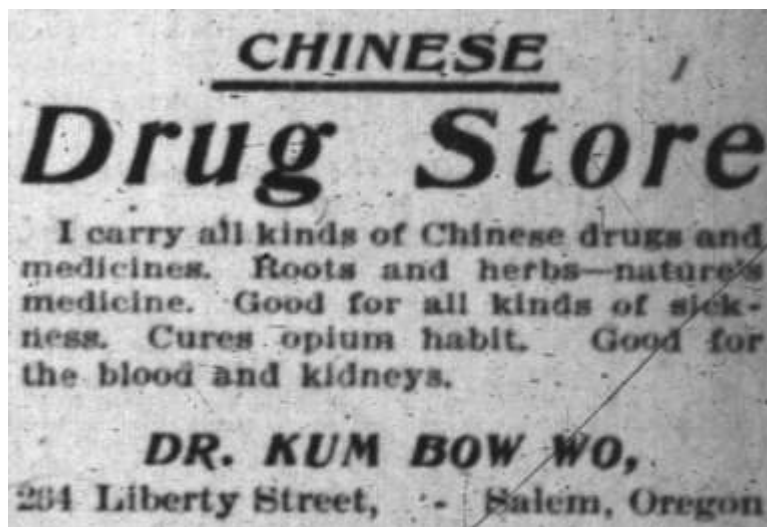
Dr. C. Gee Wo

[Advertisement]

Wonderful Home Treatment

This wonderful Chinese doctor is called great because he cures people without operation that are given up to die. His cures with those wonderful Chinese herbs, roots, buds, bark and vegetables, that are entirely unknown to medical science in this country. Through the use of these harmless remedies, this famous doctor knows the actions of over 500 different remedies, he successfully uses in different diseases. He guarantees to cure cataract, asthma, lung, throat, rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, liver, kidney, bladder, female trouble, lost manhood, all private disease; has hundreds of testimonials. Charges moderate.

Call and see him. Consultation free. Patients out of the city write for blank and circular. Enclose stamp. Address the C. Gee Wo Chinese Medicine Co. 132 1/2 Third St., Portland, Oregon. Mention this paper.



Dr. Kum Bow Advertisement
Weekly Oregon Statesman | June 20, 1902

1902, July 22 | Salem's Chinese Heritage

Weekly Oregon Statesman

Chinese Are Arming

It is Believed that a Bloody Fight May Break Out Among Them

Salem is likely to be startled one of these fine days or evenings, with a genuine Chinese battle – a battle of the Tongs. For several weeks conditions have been shaping themselves in this direction, and a bloody battle is possible in the near future. It is all the result of a dispute over a debt, and the debt, if it exists, may be paid with the life-blood of one of the parties to the dispute.

Ten days ago a Chinese farmer brought suit against a local Chinese merchant for \$1000: the money, it was alleged in the complaint, was loaned, to the merchant, and he refused to repay it. The complaint is on file at the courthouse. Since then Chinatown has discussed the matter and all its bearings, and most of Salem Chinese side in with the defendant, who denies the debt.

The Salem Chinese are now becoming exasperated over what they consider an attempt to filch \$1000 from the merchant, and they openly assert that the plaintiff and his friends are "bad men," and acting upon this theory, they are arming themselves for the fray which is expected. A number of new revolvers have been purchased in local gun stores by members of the Chinese colony recently, and before the time for the hearing of the case comes, it is believed by those who have given the matter some thought and have observed the actions of the Chinese, there will be a battle royal, and blood may be shed in Chinatown.

1902, August 9 | Salem's Chinese Heritage

The Daily Journal

True To Their Religion

Chinese Disinter their Dead at Salem

Remains Prepared for Shipment to China

W. B. Simpson, sexton of Rural cemetery, has this week disinterred the remains of nine Chinamen who were buried here. The bones will be shipped to China, the expense of the transportation being met by the local Celestials. The Chinese make a practice every few years of unearthing the remains of their deceased fellows, and send them to their native land. The Salem cemeteries were last relieved of their Chinese dead almost seven years ago.

This class of foreigners are very superstitious about their dead. One grave was uncovered, and when the casket was reached it was discovered that the body had been abstracted. The disappointed foreign gravediggers sized up the empty box, and remarked that the "doctor get him." When it was discovered that the entire body had disappeared, the celestials did not show scarcely any worriment, but in gathering the bones from another grave, the little finger of the left hand was missing, and could not be located. A halt was called at once, and further proceedings were suspended until the missing bone had been found.

A strict form of ceremony is adhered to in disinterring the bones. First the vertebrae of the spinal column are selected from the ruins, and placed on a long slender willow limb, together with all the other bones

that have a natural opening through which the willow cord will pass, and then the ends of the improvised cord are tied. This collection of bones is then placed on the center of a section of oil cloth, that is probably a yard square. The skull and the other bones of the skeleton are then placed in careful order on the cloth, and when the entire skeleton is found, the bones are all tied securely together and made ready for shipment.

The Chinese of the city have planned a big demonstration for Sunday in celebration of the event. Provisions enough for a large army were taken to the cemetery today, and tomorrow will be given to feasting and rejoicing.

1902, August 21 | Salem's Chinese Heritage

East Oregonian

Salem Police Raided

Salem police raided a Chinese opium joint in that city Wednesday and made a number of arrests.

1902, October 14 | Salem's Black Heritage

Morning Oregonian

Up For Second Passage

Proposed Amendments to Oregon Constitution

. . . Negro Clause

Five proposed amendments to the Oregon constitution will be before the next Legislature for its endorsement. Three amendments were proposed by resolutions of the last Legislature, and they must receive the approval of another Legislature before they can be submitted to a vote of the people. The proposed changes in the constitution are:

An amendment authorizing the Legislature to provide for the election of a State Printer, prescribe his duties and fix his compensation.

A provision giving cities power to adopt charters under general laws of the state and without special acts of the Legislature.

An amendment changing the general election from the first Monday in June to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

A provision making it lawful to maintain state educational institutions and institutions for the state care of the sick and defective at other places than the seat of government.

The repeal of the anti-negro section of the constitution. . . .

Repealing of a Dead Law

The people of the state once had an opportunity to repeal the section of the constitution which declares that no negro shall come within this state, hold property here, make contracts or sue in the courts. The section has been aggregated by the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution and is, therefore, of no effect. In the last national campaign William Jennings Bryan made political capital of this section of the constitution, leading people to believe that the retention of the provision indicated a disposition on the part of the people of the state to discriminate against the negro in the matter of civil rights. The unpleasant advertising Oregon received on that occasion has given rise to the demand for the repeal of the anti-negro section; and this constitutes the fifth proposed amendment.

1902, November 28 | Salem Black Heritage

Weekly Oregon Statesman

Albert Monthly Allowance

In the matter of application of John G. Wright et al for additional county aid for Albert Bayless and wife (colored); Monthly allowance is hereby increased to the sum of \$10.00 per month from and after November 1, 1902.

1903, June 19 | Salem's Chinese Heritage

The Daily Journal

Turtles Wanted By Hop Lee

Hop Lee, the Chinese laundry magnate in The Journal office block, wants to buy turtles. He was in the market last year, and got a good many, out of which he prepares a very fine soup. The Willamette River turtle is a great delicacy with the Orientals, and boys or men who can catch turtles in the river or slough will confer a favor on the king of the Salem Chinese shirt artists by delivering the same at his place of business. All that cannot be used here can be sent to Portland, and a fine price realized.

1903, August 28 | Salem's Chinese Heritage

The Oregon Daily Journal

Chinese Prisoner Receives a Pardon

Woong Loong, Serving Twelve Years at Salem for Manslaughter, Released Because He Suffers from an Incurable Malady

Woong Loong, a China man serving 12 years in the penitentiary for manslaughter, was yesterday afternoon pardoned by the governor and he is now at liberty. Woong Loong was received at the prison in

March, 1900, from Clatsop County. He has since that time been afflicted with an incurable disease of the eye, and it was upon the recommendation of the prison physician, Dr. J. D. Shaw and Dr. A. B. Gillis, an eye specialist, that this pardon was granted.

1903, August 28 | Salem's Chinese Heritage

Morning Oregonian

Chinese Convict is Pardoned

Governor Chamberlain today granted a full pardon in favor of Wong Long, a Chinese convict. This action was taken upon the recommendation of prison physician John D. Shaw and Dr. A. B. Gillis, an eye specialist, both of whom declare Long will soon be totally blind. Long was received at the prison in March, 1890, upon a 12 year sentence for manslaughter committed in Multnomah County. His blindness is caused by disease.

1904, April 22 | Salem's Jewish Heritage

Weekly Oregon Statesman

Joins Departed

Mrs. Friedman Passes Away at Her Home in This City

Death Came After Lingering Illness Covering Period of Many Years Deceased Had Been a Resident of Salem For Thirty-Two Years and Was Highly Respected

Mrs. Yette Friedman, wife of S. Friedman, the well known pioneer merchant of this city, passed away in her home, No. 27 Chemeketa Street, at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a lingering illness dating back to 1891. During these many years Mrs. Friedman suffered from diabetes, but was at all times able to be up and around until February 12, of the present year, when she sustained a fall, while moving about in her own home, which fractured her hip bone, after which she was continually confined to her bed. The injury sustained by the fall aggravated her original trouble, and although, at one time, she was thought to be on the road to recovery, she suffered a relapse which finally resulted in her death.

Mrs. Friedman, whose maiden name was Yette Richstein, was born in Poland, on March 2, 1847, and was therefore, at the time of her death aged 57 years, one month and 18 days. She came to the United States in 1868 and the following 10 months lived with her sister at Syracuse, New York. She then went to San Francisco, where on October 26, 1869, she became the wife of her surviving husband, Sebastin Friedman. Mr. and Mrs. Friedman came to Salem about thirty-two years ago, where they have resided continuously with the exception of two or three years spent in Portland and on the Sound.

The deceased leaves one brother, Abram Fligelston, of Cardiff, Wales, and other near relatives in England and Jerusalem, besides the bereaved husband to mourn her sad demise.

Friedman was a kind-hearted, noble woman, and during her residence in the city made many warm friends who will be deeply grieved to learn of her death.

The remains will be taken to Portland on the local train this morning, where the funeral service will be held today. The body will be laid to rest in the Jewish cemetery in that city.

1904, June 27 | Salem's Chinese Heritage

Morning Oregonian

Chinese Causes Brother's Arrest

Lai Chung, a Chinese, was arrested late last night, just as he was about to board a southbound train, but was soon after released at the request of the complainant. Chung was arrested on a complaint sworn out by his brother, who charged him with stealing two blankets. Chung also had \$300, which the brother had advanced him to use in the caring for a hopyard.

The explanation for the proceeding was that Chung had fallen under the influence of a highbinder who would get away with him and his money. The arrest was made in order to get him away from the highbinder. When the sheriff arrested Chung he was in company with another Chinese, who had already secured his watch and part of his money. The alleged highbinder was not arrested.

1904, July 27 | Salem's Black and Chinese Heritages | Article Contains Slurs

Morning Oregonian

Negroes and Chinese Under the Constitution

To the Editor — Quoting from your editorial today:

*In parts of our country "the n****r" is scarcely considered a human being. The phrases of liberty are not applied to him. But he is great, for increasing representation in Congress and in the Electoral College. Mr. Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, ex-naval officer, now Democratic politician, is "up" in all the subtleties of the system of denying humanity to "the n****r," using him to the utmost for representative basis.*

The constitution of the United States provides that: "representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed," but including both "negroes" and "Chinamen." Permit me to paraphrase your statement as follows:

In parts of our country "Chinaman" is scarcely considered a human being. The phrases of liberty are not applied to him. But he is great, for increasing representation in Congress and in the Electoral College. Politicians of all parties are "up" in all the subtleties of the system of denying humanity to "the Chinaman," yet using him to the utmost for representative basis.

Returning to his political status, under the Constitution and laws of Alabama the negro is not excluded from suffrage, unless he is insane, an idiot or a felon, while the Constitution of Oregon provides that "no free negro or mulatto, not residing in this state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall come, reside, or be within the state, or hold any real estate, or make any contracts, or maintain any suit therein; and the Legislative Assembly shall provide by penal laws for the removal by public officers of all such negroes and mulattos, and for their effectual exclusion from the state, and for the punishment of persons who shall bring them into the state or employ or harbor them."

His social status in Alabama is fixed by the same inexorable law which ostracizes the Chinamen in Oregon.

J. H. A.

1904, July 27 | Salem's Black Heritage
Morning Oregonian

Negroes and Chinese Under The Constitution

On this page a well-known Democrat of Salem, under the transparent guise of "J. H. A.," seeks to condone the irregular practice of Southern states relative to the negro. His letter is "smart," but its logic is bad and his assertions are false. As to the Oregon Constitution, the provision cited by "J. H. A." is nullified by the Constitution of the United States. In the South similar unconstitutional practice is not so nullified. In Oregon, in fact, a negro has all the civil rights of the white man, as guaranteed him by the Federal Constitution. In the south he has not.

The Chinaman is not "great for increasing representation in Congress and in the electoral college," and the assertion is a curious perversion of the facts. The census of 1900 showed 119,000 Chinese in the United States — not enough to give a state a member of Congress or an electoral vote, if the whole 119,000 lived in one state. As it is, they are so scattered as to be negligible. Moreover, the numbers have greatly declined in recent years. The census reports 10,000, for example, in Oregon. There are probably not half that number in the state today.

But how about denying suffrage to the Chinaman? Does not Mr. J. H. A. know that native-born Chinese are accorded all the rights of citizenship, including the franchise? Did he ever hear of Chinese entitled to vote being driven from the ballot box or otherwise deprived of their vote? The native-born is really not a Chinaman, but to all intents and purposes an American. So is the negro, in theory; but not, at the South, in fact. Foreign-born Chinese are in a different category. Their peculiar status does not admit of comparison with the negro's, for while representation is secured by virtue of the negro no representation is secured by virtue of the Chinese.

As to the negro, however, his utilization for members of Congress and of the electoral college is tremendous. In Alabama, for example, there are 1,000,000 whites and 827,000 blacks. Upon its white population the state is awarded five representatives and five electoral votes. Upon her blacks she is awarded four representatives and four electoral votes — the two senators giving her an electoral vote of 11. The state of Mississippi has a white population of 641,000, on which it gets four representatives, and a black population of 907,000, on which it gets another four. It has 10 electoral votes instead of six. The

Negro vote of these states is, of course, practically nothing. Alabama, with 1,800,000 people, casts about as many votes as Oregon with 450,000, and has 11 electoral votes to Oregon's four. Mississippi, with 1,500,000 population, cast 59,000 votes for president in 1900, less than are cast by little New Hampshire, with only two members of Congress to Mississippi's eight. There are probably over 50 Representatives in Congress and the same number of votes in the electoral college obtained by virtue of negroes who are prevented from voting.

Understand that we do not criticize the South for disenfranchising the negro. In the race problem as such or the negro's social status The Oregonian has long counseled the North not to interfere, believing that the South will best work its own problems of the sort out if unmolested. But the South's representation in the electoral college and in Congress is not a race problem or a social problem, or a question of race domination. It is a National problem because it affects the whole country. The trouble with the South in this matter is that it wants to pursue a certain course and yet not pay the price. It suppresses half of its vote and when asked to comply with the process of law prescribed in such case it pleads the baby act. The 14th amendment to the Constitution, ratified by Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia, provides:

When the right to vote... is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state,... the basis of representation therein shall be rendered in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens.

It so happens, therefore, that the procedure in such a case as now obtains at the South is definitely prescribed by law. Whenever legal Chinese voters are similarly restrained of their rights it will be in order to reduce the Congressional representation of Oregon by not to exceed 1/35 of one seat. The South's disregard of the Constitution has nothing to do with the race problem or the negro's "social status." One more remark: it is strange that any citizen of Oregon – any white citizens, let us say, to be clear – should wish the white men of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama or the Carolinas to have twice as much representation in Congress and the electoral college as he has himself; particularly since the Constitution of the United States provides a special remedy against this inequality.

1904, October 8 | Salem's Chinese Heritage

Morning Oregonian

Chinese Marriage at Salem

Hop Lee, a prominent Chinese laundryman, today secured a license from the County Clerk authorizing the marriage of himself and Miss Hong Kee. George Lun, a Chinese merchant, was the witness for Lee. Hop Lee and Hong Kee were married according to Chinese customs over a year ago, but in order to make their marriage a matter of record and to remove all doubt of its legal sufficiency, they wanted to be married according to law. After they secured the license City Recorder Judah performed the ceremony for them at his office in City Hall.

1904, October 28 | Salem's Chinese Heritage

Morning Oregon

Chinese Will Sing at Salem

A number of the pupils at the United Brethren Chinese Mission will go to Salem Saturday to give an entertainment at the United Brethren Church. The program will consist of recitations and songs. The singers are Grace and Bertha Ling, soloists, and the quartet W. B. Moy, William Lai, George Tom and Harry Ding.

1904, November 4 | Salem's Japanese Heritage

Weekly Oregon Statesman

Narrow Escape

Yesterday as two Japanese farmers from Polk County were leading their horse from Commercial Street to a wagon shop on State Street, where their buggy was to undergo some repairs, their horse decided to run. One of the plucky fellows held on to the horses bit until he was shaken off by the animal which became frightened, and dashed down State street. Near Bernardi & Dunford's the horse ran into a wagon with such violence that it was freed from the buggy and then started for the river. One shaft and single tree was broken on the buggy but the horse was found to be unhurt, when they captured it a half hour later.

1904, November 24 | Salem's Japanese Heritage | Article Contains Slurs

Weekly Oregon Statesman

Local Japs Celebrate

Yesterday was observed as a holiday by the Japanese of Salem, the event being the anniversary of the birth of their Emperor. Their quarters near the depot were beautifully decorated with the flags of America and Japan placed alternately, forming a high arch. Beneath this was an arch of evergreens. Firecrackers were much in evidence during the day and they had some pretty fireworks at night, while their arch became a thing of beauty with its flags and many lighted Japanese lanterns.