

COAST TO WELCOME IMMIGRANT TIDE

Manufacturers Told Pacific States Will Try to Put New-comers on Land.

"OPEN SHOP" DENOUNCED

National Association Opposes All Class Legislation and Pledges Loyalty to Courts—Pope to Be Made President.

DETROIT, May 21.—The National Association of Manufacturers concluded its annual convention this afternoon. The delegates will go tomorrow to Battle Creek as the guests of C. W. Post, a Battle Creek manufacturer, and before the trip is concluded it is expected that Colonel George Pope of Hartford, Conn., will be elected president for the coming year.

Just prior to the conclusion of the convention resolutions were adopted urging the establishment of a federal department of manufacturers, denouncing the principle of the closed shop; urging adequate precaution for all American industries; protesting against the abrogation of the anti-trust laws; protesting against the granting of injunctions in labor disputes; protesting against all class legislation as un-American and detrimental to the common good; pledging loyalty to the judiciary; urging further and more efficient enactment of workmen's compensation legislation; and approving the immediate enactment of all important and necessary labor laws.

"His Stick" Not Threatened. A. H. Baldwin chief of the Bureau of Manufacturers in Washington, was present today. "The Department of Commerce was no intention of wielding the big stick over independent manufacturers," he told the delegates. "What the Department is interested in is finding out the facts relating to differences in labor costs here and abroad."

Many of the delegates had voiced opposition to the policy of having Federal agents investigate conditions in factories where wages may be reduced on account of the new tariff law, as proposed by Secretary Redfield. In his report on immigration submitted today, Constant Meece, a San Francisco manufacturer, did not go into the question of Chinese or Japanese immigration to the Pacific Coast, saying that he did not consider that such immigration had such importance as the question of immigration from Europe through the Panama canal into the Pacific Coast states.

Land Waits for Immigrants. "The Pacific Coast is thoroughly alive to the possible influx of a considerable number of immigrants after the opening of the canal," he said. "We therefore are striving to meet the immigrant with some degree of welcome, inform him of his best opportunities and seek to direct him to the land."

In his report on legislation James A. Emery, of Washington, again attacked the sundry civil appropriation bill because of the exemption of labor unions from prosecutions under the Sherman act. He also scored the Clayton act, an injunction bill as "one particularly responsible type of modern class legislation."

The following new vice presidents were elected to the organization: Albert E. Cox, of Massachusetts, and A. J. Thornley, of Rhode Island. The new directors at large are: J. W. Frank of Pennsylvania, E. C. Smead, of Massachusetts, and J. B. Farnsworth, of Connecticut. The annual banquet was held tonight. Omaha, Louisville and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, are in the field for the next convention.

TOKIO SITUATION SERIOUS

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opposed to publication of the document, but decision on this point was left with the Tokyo Government.

While the situation tonight was regarded as satisfactory in official quarters, the Japanese answer was awaited with keen interest. Officials generally, however, were inclined to hope that the acute stage in the negotiations had passed.

The President, realizing that speeches in Congress at this time might embarrass the situation, requested Representative Sisson, of Mississippi, who had announced his intention of speaking on Friday on the alien land question, to handle as delicately as possible diplomatic phases of the case. Mr. Sisson was sent for to go to the White House. He had a 20-minute conference with the President, during which, however, he assured Mr. Wilson that he would not discuss the pending negotiations or touch on anything of an incendiary character, limiting himself to an argument on alien land ownership.

That was the White House version of the conference, though Mr. Sisson himself declined to make any comment, declaring merely that he would speak Friday.

JAPANESE LEADERS ARE CALM

Nipponese in California Urged to Be Coolheaded for Present.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Cool-headedness and moderation were urged on the Japanese residents of California tonight at a mass meeting of 4000 Japanese in this city by Soroku Ebata, a member of the House of Peers and of the government party and known as "the grand old man of Japan," who is one of a commission sent to this state to investigate the Japanese land-holding controversy.

In his speech the venerable statesman pointed out that while it was the unanimous desire of the people of his country to reach a satisfactory settlement of the difference, undoubtedly it could be accomplished by peaceable means, and the relations between the two countries have been such in the past as to preclude the possibility of any but an amicable settlement.

Speaking in his native tongue, he said: "I stand here as the representative of my party, which directed me to cross the Pacific Ocean to impart sincere sympathy to you for the unfortunate position in which you are placed. Japan wishes friendly relations with the United States. Trade and commerce are vital needs of both countries. For her progress Japan owes a great deal to American sympathy during the past 50 years. True friendship comes after equal treatment. Therefore, to give fair and equal treatment is a duty and not merely an obligation to us Japanese in this country. And it is a duty and a right to elicit equal treatment by the American people, as any European immigrants."

"The whole of Japan, the government, the political parties and the commercial bodies—in unanimously endeavoring to solve this California question peaceably. And it seems to me

the Japanese government is fully competent to settle this difficulty satisfactorily. There is absolutely no need to pacify your things in order to go back to Japan in fear of something happening. California is only one part of this great country after all. Fortunately for you, you have the sympathy of the Federal Government and a greater part of the citizens of this country. Even in California you have a great many supporters and sympathizers."

"I always have admired the American people for their greatness—for their justice and fair play. With these qualities in mind you must wait patiently. Attend to your work and business just as usual without any fear. You are now as though on a ship upon a stormy sea. But the captain is commanding the ship. Trust your destiny to him. The ship cannot be directed by everybody."

Mr. Ebata was followed by Ayoa H. Hori, an ex-member of Parliament and a member of the National party, who is another member of the commission sent here to investigate conditions.

TOKIO PRESS IS MODERATE

Destabilizing of Removing Cause of Ill-Feeling Emphasized.

TOKIO, May 21.—The Tokyo morning newspapers agree that the question of the alien land ownership legislation in California has entered on a second, more difficult and more important stage. It is directly between the Japanese and American governments. They warn the public against thoughtless agitation, pointing out that this would now be interpreted as being against the American Nation and not California alone.

The situation, they aver, demands the most careful and most conscientious treatment of both sides, lest it lead to deplorable consequences. The balance of opinion is that as Washington has gone on record in opposition to the legislation it is reasonable to expect that the American Government will exert further efforts to nullify it. The Hochi Shimbun says:

"Should Washington fail to carry out this obligation the responsibility for any estrangement would lie with that administration."

Other papers emphasize the urgency of determining the causes and sources of the anti-Japanese feeling in the United States and the desirability of efforts to remove them.

BRITISH FEAR CONSEQUENCES

London Paper Says Situation Has Close Personal Interest.

LONDON, May 22.—Regarding the controversy between the United States and Japan, the Daily Mail, in an editorial, says:

"It seems unlikely that Japan will force a rupture with so potent an adversary over a matter of this kind, but the Webb law treats the Japanese as if they were only semi-barbarians and Asiatic undesirable. The asperities rouses them to fury and in their anger they may drive their government to perilous lengths."

"The gravity of the situation has a close personal interest for ourselves. It would be distressing to find our American kinsfolk in a serious conflict with our Japanese allies upon an issue in which the Americans would command the sympathies of Canada and Australia."

It may be taken for granted that Premier Grey, whose peace-making has been less amateurish than Secretary Bryan's, will use all legitimate British influence to bring the disputants to an understanding."

DISSATISFACTION IS FOUND

Japanese Paper Says Answer Does Not Wholly Please Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Japanese people as a whole do not consider the reply of the United States to their diplomatic representations regarding the California alien land law as the highly satisfactory, according to cable advice received from Tokyo tonight by the Japanese New World, a local newspaper. The cable goes on to say that from unofficial sources it is reported that the answer does not coincide with the Japanese view of the relations of the alien law to the treaty agreements between the two countries.

However, says the report, the Japanese government has a sincere desire to continue friendly relations with the United States and solve the question in some peaceful manner. Dr. Saburo Yamada, professor of the Imperial University at Tokyo, it is reported, said in the same source, said today that if the United States Government had a desire to solve the question it should amend the existing naturalization law.

CHAMBERLAIN IS CHIEF

OREGON SENATOR'S OLD ALASKA MEASURE IS ATTACKED.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, startled the Senate Territories Committee by declaring today that Senator Chamberlain, a member of the committee, had in a previous Congress which would have turned over to the Guggenheims absolute control of the harbor of Cordova and the entrance to the Bering River coal fields.

"There was a little inoffensive-looking bill introduced in Congress. I believe you were the author of it, Senator Chamberlain," said Wickersham, "giving the right-of-way to the Guggenheims from Mile Twenty-five, on the Copper River road, to Three-Trees Point. You didn't know what that bill meant. It passed the Senate, but when it reached the House, I killed it. If it had passed it would have given the Guggenheims title in fee simple to all of Cordova harbor and the coal lands had a monopoly like that of Ryan on Controller Bay."

GUGGENHEIMS DENY CHARGE

Chamberlain Measure Did Not Affect Their Holding, Says Reply.

SEATTLE, May 21.—Representatives of the Guggenheim interests in Seattle yesterday denied the charge made by Delegate Wickersham in Washington today granted right-of-way to connect the Copper River and Northwestern Railway with a spur line running to the Bering River coal fields from Mile 29 and that it did not affect their holdings at Cordova.

As the flat over which the projected road would have run, had the coal land been developed, is 40 miles wide, and the right-of-way was less than half a mile wide, enough room for 79 more miles of right-of-way for other railroads would have remained, the Guggenheim representatives say.

ATEAUX ACCUSED AS MAN SLAYER

Undertaker Says Co-Defendant Did Not Implicate Wood in Dynamite Plot.

DEAL MADE WITH PITMAN

Builder Who Committed Suicide Again Drawn In — Testimony Concerns Transactions Behind Scenes in Strike.

BOSTON, May 21.—Testimony about what went on behind the scenes at Lawrence, Mass., at the time of the great textile strike in 1912 was given today by John J. Breen, convicted and confessed "planter" of dynamite, at the trial of William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company; Frederick E. Atteaux and Dennis J. Collins, charged with conspiring to discredit the strikers by planting dynamite in buildings at Lawrence.

Breen's story of his activities on behalf both of the strikers and the mill owners culminated in a declaration that he refused to accept \$7000 from Atteaux' attorney, Daniel H. Coakley, the lawyer who was cross-examining him.

Profit Seen in Settlement. Testimony previously introduced was that eight persons who had been arrested when dynamite was found in buildings occupied by them at Lawrence later had brought damage suits against Breen, who had "planted" the explosive. Atteaux testified that he had gone to Atteaux to get \$13,000, after his own counsel had told him that all the suits could be settled for \$10,000. He denied that he knew the damage suits could be settled at a lower figure when he was endeavoring to induce Atteaux to pay him \$13,000. Breen finally said he had refused an offer of \$7888 from Coakley himself because he would not agree to the terms.

Witness Accuses Atteaux. Asked by Coakley what the terms were, Breen replied: "You told me to put most of it in my pocket and settle with the poor slob as cheap as I could. I didn't want that kind of money and I rejected the offer."

Breen accused Atteaux of being the "man higher up." He said that Atteaux had engaged him to plant the dynamite and had arranged with Ernest R. Pitman, the Andover builder who committed suicide when the grand jury began investigating the alleged conspiracy to furnish the explosive.

Breen said he had a conversation with Atteaux after the dynamite had been placed. "I asked him," said Breen, "if Mr. Pitman knew anything about the matter, and he said that he did not."

EUGENE SCHOOL STANDS

City's Voters Defeat Plans for Entire New Building.

EUGENE, Or., May 21.—(Special.)—In a special school election held today a plurality vote favored making additions to the present building instead of buying a new site farther from the business district and erecting a new building. Out of 681 votes cast there were 178 first choice for the addition and a total of 244 of first and second choice votes. The cable goes on continuing condemnation proceedings against H. R. Kincaid to secure a site finished fifth in the list. The other votes were fairly evenly divided between six proposed sites. The vote in each ward favored the nearest site.

CHINESE LOAN IN DEMAND

England and Germany Both Over-Subscribe for Issue.

LONDON, May 21.—So great was the rush of the public to secure a portion of the new Chinese loan, which was opened for subscription today, that the issuing banks closed their doors and the loan had been largely oversubscribed. It was quoted at 1 per cent premium by sellers.

Berlin, May 21.—The portion of the Chinese loan to Germany was heavily over-subscribed today, the entire amount issued being covered by non-negotiable subscriptions alone.

CHANGE IN TARIFF BASIC

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was taxing oils used exclusively in perfumes and like luxuries, while as a matter of fact the oils included had not used in perfume but in laundry soaps. This, they argued, would put a tax on the "poor man's soap," a result which the committee did not contemplate.

W. H. Walthams of New York, made one of the arguments, and he urged also that duty on laundry soap in the Underwood bill, 5 per cent, was too low. He said the manufacturers were willing to stand a reduction but should not be forced to go below 10 per cent ad valorem.

Sugar Arguments Presented. Senator Stone's sub-committee was at work all day on the woolen manufacturers' schedule, while the sub-committee headed by Senator Williams took up the sugar schedule and listened to pleas from Louisiana and Porto Rico cane growers for a higher duty than promised in the Underwood bill.

Henry P. Pharr, president of the Louisiana Cane Growers' Association, made the argument for the growers of his state, and promised to file a more extended statement. Senators Thornton and Randall and many planters listened to his statement and made their comments for the committee's information. According to Mr. Pharr, the American Sugar Refining Company, the sugar trust, had given the people of Louisiana reason to fear free sugar.

Mr. Pharr told the committee that neither President Wilson nor the Democratic platform had given the people of Louisiana reason to fear free sugar. He said the President had telegraphed a positive refusal to approve free sugar to the Collector of the port of New Orleans.

Wilson Promise Asserted. Mr. Pharr told the committee that the cane growers could not turn their lands over to the cultivation of other products. Mr. Pharr argued that investigation had proved that in no other way could the lands be made so profitable.

Comparative Digestibility of Food

Made with different Baking Powders

From a Series of Elaborate Chemical Tests:

An equal quantity of bread (biscuit) was made with each of three different kinds of baking powder—cream of tartar, phosphate, and alum—and submitted separately to the action of the digestive fluid, each for the same length of time.

The relative percentage of the food digested is shown as follows:

Bread made with Royal Cream of Tartar Powder: 100 Per Cent. Digested

Bread made with phosphate powder: 68 1/4 Per Cent. Digested

Bread made with alum powder: 67 3/4 Per Cent. Digested

These tests, which are absolutely reliable and unprejudiced, make plain a fact of great importance to everyone: Food raised with Royal, a cream of tartar Baking Powder, is shown to be entirely digestible, while the alum and phosphate powders are found to largely retard the digestion of the food made from them.

Undigested food is not only wasted food, but it is the source of very many bodily ailments.

right of way by 30 miles of fencing. A telephone line is in operation from Vale to the new town of Hepper at mile post 27, and a telegraph line is in course of construction.

NEW ROAD RUSHED Tunnel in Malheur Canyon to Be Completed in 30 Days. 500 LABORERS EMPLOYED

Belief Prevalent That Line From Vale Is Part of Trans-Continental Railway to Be Completed for 1915 Traffic.

BQISE, Idaho, May 21.—Construction work on the Oregon & Eastern Railroad west out of Vale is being rapidly pushed and the 2500-foot tunnel at mile post No. 39 in the Malheur canyon will be completed within 30 days. Track will be laid through the tunnel by July 1. The construction work increases the belief of railroad men that it will be a link in a transcontinental railroad.

A crew of 120 men is at work in the tunnel which is being drilled through solid basalt rock. The work is now fully three months behind the estimates due to the scarcity of labor and the number of springs encountered. When the tunnel is completed the most difficult piece of work on the road will have been finished, and the task of grading, bridge-building and track-laying can go forward rapidly.

It is thought by railroad men here that the road will be ready to handle this morning. All of the side tracks between Vale and the tunnel are completed. The track is of 75-pound steel, and the road heavily ballasted. Four big steel and concrete span bridges have been built between Vale and the Malheur canyon. All of the side tracks between Vale and the tunnel are completed.

The road is lined on both sides of the

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Procured Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which made His Wife a Well Woman.

Middletown, Pa.—"I had headache, backache and such awful bearing down pains that I could not be on my feet at times and I had organic inflammation so badly that I was not able to do my work. I could not get a good meal for my husband and one child. My neighbors said they thought my suffering was terrible."

"My husband got tired of seeing me suffer and one night went to the drug store and got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me I must take it. I can't tell you all I suffered and I can't tell you all that your medicine has done for me. I was greatly benefited from the first and it has made me a well woman. I can do all my housework and even helped some of my friends as well. I think it is a wonderful help to all suffering women. I have got several to take it after seeing what it has done for me."—Mrs. ENMA ESPENSHADE, 219 East Main St., Middletown, Pa.

The Pinkham record is a proud and honorable one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

DAYTON Eyesight Specialist 508-D Sweetland Building, Fifth and Washington, Fifth Floor. VISIT TUALATIN VALLEY. Excursion to Metzger, the gem of Tualatin Valley, next Sunday. Round trip, including lunch, 25c. Tickets limit to 400—get yours now at 722 Yeon blvd. Trains leave Tenth and Stark streets 9 A. M.; Jefferson-street station 9:20 A. M. Sunday. Music.



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