

TWO BIG NEGROES TO FIGHT

Harry Wills and Jack Johnson Sign for Bout.

EX-CHAMP STILL BANNED

Effort to Be Made to Lift Restrictions On Black and Stage Battle in Newark.

BY HARRY NEWMAN.

(By Chicago Tribune Leased Wire.) NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Harry Wills and Jack Johnson, former heavy-weight champion, have been matched to meet for 13 rounds in Newark some time late next month. The boys on the wrong side of the Hudson are waiting to see how the cat will jump in the coming election before announcing the definite date for the bout. But, not in which way the wind blows over there, the present boxing board has several months to serve and when they give the word Harry and Jack will be here for the big fight.

There are a few obstacles to be removed before proceeding for the final preparations. First of all, Johnson has been barred in New Jersey as well as in every other state in the country ever since he lost an argument with John Law for a violation of the 18th act. Until the ban is raised Johnson will not be able to meet Wills or anyone else in the ring.

However, since the big black ex-champ has been barred from every state in every direction to remove the ban and it seems now as though everything is set to send him through.

This much is known. Wills and Johnson have affixed their signatures on the line calling for a bout of 12 rounds, to be conducted by the National Athletic club.

RACING PLANT TO BE FINEST

Tijuana Jockey Club to Spend \$1,000,000 to Rival Saratoga.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 29.—Ground will be broken November 30 at Tijuana, across the Mexican line south of here, for a \$1,000,000 racing plant to be erected by the Tijuana Jockey club, according to Jack Atkin, general manager of the organization.

The club, of which James Coffroth is president, wants to make the new plant the finest in the country, one that will not even be excelled in beauty and practicality by the famous course at Saratoga.

One feature, showing the extent to which the owners intend to go, will be glass-enclosed sheds for exercising of horses during inclement weather.

Work on the new track will be continued during the winter and is expected the plant will be ready for the 1933-34 season.

The present track at Tijuana is to be replaced by the new one on November 30, the date on which ground for the new plant will be broken. Part of the track will be replaced by a much faster and the stables will be painted.

Atkin declared that the coming season will be the greatest in Tijuana's history, the biggest, the best to the track, the big purses, headed by the Coffroth handicap, with \$20,000 added to the prize money.

Many owners who never before have raced at Tijuana. Some of the best jockeys in the country will be seen here, Atkin added.

GRASS BOON TO GOLEERS

Ideal Turf Provided for Devotees of Scotch Game.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Gold grass to make the little pellets grow better on the putting green and the fairways has been developed by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States department in an effort to rescue the links from the seed fakery and so-called experts. Creeping bent is the grass which has been chosen to provide the ideal turf for the devotees of the Scotch game, which is beginning to crowd baseball in the effects of the winter and the grass is not raised from seed. The ideal golf link covering is a running, jointed grass which sends down roots from each joint, thus forming a thick mat which is resistant to wear and drought. The method of planting is to cut up these roots in a chopping box and sow them like seed but covering somewhat deeper. In this way a more uniform carpet and texture is obtained than from grasses raised from seed which usually varies in growing quality resulting in variations in color and texture.

Creeping bent is an important part of the turf which the cultural department has been experimenting for five years. It is no harder to cultivate than strawberry vines and is raised somewhat the same way. It is cultivated in rows six feet apart and spreads rapidly. Last year 115 cwt courses were raised and the demand is rapidly increasing.

HILL WINS 100-MILE RACE

Front Tire Throws Rubber 30 Feet in Air as Car Finishes.

COTATI, Cal., Oct. 29.—Bennett Hill won the 100-mile automobile classic at the Cotati speedway today, covering the distance in 52 minutes and 38 seconds.

Frank Elliott, winner of the last race at Cotati, was second and Jimmy Murphy took third place. Harry Hargis was fourth.

When Hill finished the right front tire on his car was throwing rubber 30 feet into the air, but he refused to take the pit to change the tire during the closing laps of the race, because it would have cost him first place as Elliott was only a lap behind.

Tommy Milton was put out of the race in the first lap when a splinter flew from the track, hitting his goggles and breaking the glass. The parties lodged in one of Milton's eyes, blinding him, as he has but one serviceable eye. He was taken from the speedway to a Petaluma hospital.

FRENCH BEAUTY ATTRACTS ATTENTION OF KING AND SHAH.

Little York, N. Y., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Except for its one telephone wire and two automobiles, Little York might be a village peasant village transplanted bodily from Russia to the United States.

It has neither gas nor electricity; neither bath tubs nor sewers; no water supply except a spring. In fact, the little town lies even on the map or in the post office guide. None the less it is a place to know about, if not to live in.

It is a picturesque and picturesque village, with its white houses and chocolate eclair houses, sheltering 50 peasant families with a total population of 500. Modern inventions are few and far between. Most of the inhabitants and the desire of the rest.

The largest farm has ten acres and the smallest one. At 8 o'clock each morning Little York gets up and goes to work. During the planting season and at the height of the harvest the men and women of the village accompany the men to the fields. They work until an hour before noon, return to the house to prepare the dinner, then, after clearing up the dishes, return to work beside their husbands until time to return to the kitchen to prepare supper. As the village goes forth to its work, the men carry with them their great-grandparents almost two centuries ago.

When the spring planting is finished the thrifty villagers hire out by the day to farmers of the surrounding country. After the harvest the men gather wood for the winter, and the women work for the ice companies, thus augmenting their small incomes.

Onions are their principal crop. After the onions have been gathered, lettuce is planted. In addition to these market crops, each family produces enough vegetables to feed the family and some for sale. Two inhabitants who own their own cows and set milk for the others. Two inhabitants who own land on the very edge of the village are busy farmers.

The village community life, with each family a distinct economic unit. The community sets the style of dress, conduct, architecture and other things which are common to the family in which all the adult children are married.

The village is a conservative element felt that the others were not strict enough in observing the dictates of the church. The result was a split in the congregation. A new church and better feeling. The bitterness has passed away, but two small white church buildings testify that the schism endures. Weddings are usually celebrated in the elaborate Russian way. The marriage ceremony is performed in the church at 10 o'clock in the afternoon. A dinner is given at 7 and the festivities last three days.

Every color in the rainbow was chased by the houses by the loving peasants who left the Volga valley lands of their forefathers to settle in "the land of the free where all are good and there is money for all." The most pretentious house in the village belongs to the Oleno King of Little York. It is an attractive, simply one-storied, wooden structure with porch half-way around it and high steps leading to the porch. The house itself is white, with a red roof, a red chimney and window trimmings of a restful green, the steps purplish gray and the ceiling of the porch a wonderful blue quite indescribable.

The Oleno King, George Youngman, is the sole speculator in the village. He buys the crops from his own people, and sells them to the wholesalers. Youngman is about 60. His wife wears peasant costumes and carries her pail to the village well to get the drinking water. The water supply of the village, a natural spring, walled up on three sides with bricks, is on her land. There was a woman of the village come several times each day. They must be able to dip the water from the shallow well.

Street Lights Unknown. Kerosene is used for lighting. The one street which forms the thoroughfare of the village is in utter darkness after sunset. The people carry lanterns. There is not even one electric flash.

The schoolhouse stands midway between the two churches. The curriculum conforms to state requirements and runs through the grammar grades.

There are 300 children in the village, ranging from infancy to 15. But they are not of the same color. It is a village of blond youth, perfect blond in skin, eyes and hair. Though some colors are preferred by the older folk, the children were the brightest hues. There is nothing dark about the general tone of the village.

Needless to say, birth control has not been considered. Women who look old enough to be grandmothers, but who are not, are the mothers of children 3 and 10. Nor has suffrage any converts in Little York. Not one woman in the community has voted. They do not believe in voting. Their code says that woman's place is in the home with their children or in the fields with the men.

Soviet Under Ban. The Soviet has as few friends as suffrage. Nearly every inhabitant is seeking to get some relative or friend out of Russia, away from the Soviet, and to the States. Motion pictures have found no opening in Little York. There is no theater, although there is no religious objection. They do not believe in pictures. But of course the idea of using the church for pictures would be considered blasphemous.

The organ is the most popular musical instrument. There are no balalaikas, the national Russian instruments. A single telephone keeps the village from being cut off from outside communication. Little York is 12 miles from the coast and 12 miles from Goshen.

Old Traditions Preserved. They have brought with them to Little York the traditions and customs of their language and religion of their ancestors. Unlike American farmers, the peasants live in communities and work their individual plots of land. The village is situated on the hillside and looks like the fertile meadow land, divided into various sized "farms" according to the affluence of the owners. The largest farm has ten acres and the smallest one.

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NEW YORK COLONY RUSSIAN CUSTOMS

Village Seems to Have Been Transplanted From Volga.

POPULATION ABOUT 500

Town Has One Telephone and Two Autos, but No Gas, Electricity or Bathrooms.

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FASHIONS IN ORIENTAL DESIGN AND COLOR CHANGING FAST.

HATS ARE SELDOM WORN

Powder Used so People Won't Know What Faces Look Like, Says Y. W. C. A. Traveler.

BY BERNICE CHAMBERS. OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—"Some people believe fashions in dress never change in China, but while lines remain the same, there is a decided difference every season in design and color," said Mrs. Katharine Willard Eddy, traveling under the foreign department of the Y. W. C. A., who has spent several years studying the life of women in the orient. She will go to Tokio next year to become international hostess for Japan.

The sleeves of Chinese kimonos show much variation, according to Mrs. Eddy. Some years they are long and decorated with only one fold of material, while other years they may be shorter and finished with several folds. Skirts vary as to patterns and color. And the embroidered designs, characteristic of Chinese clothes, are new or "passed" as hats are new or "passed" here.

Temperature Measured in Coats. "Because there is no heat in Chinese houses coats are lined with fur. In the fall, short rabbit fur is used, and later in the winter longer furs are used," said Mrs. Eddy. "These garments are not an expensive as they would be here. The Chinese never use thermometers in estimating temperature of the weather. They say instead, 'It is two coats cold today' or 'It is five coats cold today.'"

Chinese women seldom wear hats, but they do wear head coverings. They have their hair bobbed because there are extremists there as here. They never use rouge and lipstick. They do not use jewelry. They wear simple shoes. They wear simple shoes. They wear simple shoes.

In some sections of northern China the women among the farmer class have their feet bound. According to Mrs. Eddy, although a national edict has been passed against such practice, many Chinese women do not wait to have their feet bound until they are little larger than one's fist.

Many Women Illiterate. "Money is not the basis of social rank here," she said. "The size of one's bank account is of no importance whatever. True democracy is found in the national schools. Those who feed our brains and bodies we revere most. Students, no matter how poverty stricken, are respected. Farmers are high in the social scale and soldiers lowest. No distinct caste system is recognized as in Europe, but the serving class people use blue material for their clothing."

"Illiteracy exists to a large extent among the Chinese women. They have had a splendid educational system for hundreds of years, but it has been limited to boys. Departments for girls similar to our home economics departments have been organized in the agricultural schools during the last few years. A westerner once offered a prize to the girl in the school who would keep a husband. The prize winning paper written in classic Chinese brought out three points:

1. The husband who thinks no good will come from the present economic upheaval in China should remember how European diplomats prophesied only during our revolutionary war. The center of the world's interest is shifting to the Pacific ocean and the things which happen in the near and distant future will be a determining factor in the future of the world. If there is ever a yellow peril for us to face the menace will result from the indifference of the United States now. Every opportunity is given us for friendly co-operation with the Chinese."

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