

NEXT WAR WITH U. S.

Japanese Magazine Predicts Trouble With America in 1914-15

Opening of Panama Canal, Chinese Affairs and Immigration Probable Cause of Hostilities.

Victoria, B. C., May 26.—T. Nakahashi, president of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, who recently visited America as a member of a commercial commission, contributes an article to the Tai Yo, a Tokio magazine received by the steamer Inaba Maru, stating his belief that the next war waged by Japan may be with America. The immediate issues at stake are the immigration and Chinese questions.

Mr. Nakahashi, after dealing with Japanese immigration in Hawaii and the United States, goes on to consider United States policies and says:

"While the relations of Japan and America have been friendly for 40 years, they may change in character, the increase of Japanese armament having affected American feeling toward Japan, and there is a suspicion of Japan regarding the Philippines."

By 1914-15, Mr. Nakahashi says, the Manchuria, China and Philippine questions and others will require serious study. The article concludes:

"Altogether the relations between Japan and America will become delicate in 1914-15, when the Panama canal is completed, and the Japanese must constantly endeavor to solve the situation beforehand and avert a crisis."

Japanese newspapers devote much space to argument for naval increment, and the next session of the diet will see great debate on this question.

The Asahi, of Tokio, completing a series of articles in which the necessity of renewing many of Japan's fighting ships and the disparity of Japan's navy compared with other powers is dealt with, quoted a naval official as stating that in order to equal the Western powers, excluding Great Britain, construction of 25 fighting units during the next 10 years at an outlay of over \$200,000,000 is necessary, this being based on a fleet of battleships and armored cruisers. The Asahi questions the efficiency of Japanese-constructed warships in comparison with those of Western builders.

\$8,000,000 IN GOLD COMING.

Bullion to Total \$800,000 Already on Way From North.

Seattle, Wash., May 26.—Eight hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold was shipped from Fairbanks to Seattle, marking the beginning of the movement of the season's output of precious metal.

A cablegram from Fairbanks to the Washington Trust company, of this city, stated \$700,000 worth of gold bullion had been shipped. The National Bank of Commerce also received a message from Fairbanks that \$100,000 was en route.

The gold is expected to reach Seattle between June 10 and 15. The first gold shipments this year are a week or ten days earlier than usual and represent the first clean-up. The gold was shipped via Lake Le Barge, the White Pass and Skagway.

The Fairbanks camp this year will produce between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000, according to mail advices just received.

Russians Lured to Hawaii.

New York, May 26.—Two New York lawyers and the editor of a Russian paper of this city will go to Washington tomorrow to seek aid from the department of commerce and labor for Russian peasants imported from Siberia to the Hawaiian islands to work on sugar plantations. Those in charge of the movement say the Russians have been treated virtually as slaves, thrown into jail on trumped-up charges and many of them left destitute and starving. They were lured to the islands under false representations.

Meteor Follows Comet.

Fort Smith, Ark., May 26.—A metallic substance, believed by many to be a meteor, was brought here today from the farm of James J. Johnson, near Rock Island, Okla., 20 miles southwest of here. Members of Johnson's family say the specimen fell Sunday night, burying itself 20 feet in the ground. They say the metal was still warm when it was found. The substance is about the size of an anvil and weighs 150 lbs. It is as hard as steel.

Secret of Ages Sought.

Scranton, Pa., May 26.—Dr. F. W. Lang, of this city, today explained the circumstances that are said to have led to the death of C. C. Dickinson, of New York, ex-president of the Carnegie Trust company. Dr. Lang says that Mr. Dickinson, greatly interested in a process which he says will transmute base metal into silver, left a chair in which he had been instructed to sit, and leaning over a furnace heated to 4,000 degrees, inhaled the fumes.

100 Lose Lives in Fire.

Victoria, B. C., May 26.—Detail of the disastrous fire at Aomori North Japan, in which 100 persons were burned to death and 8,000 of the 11,500 buildings were razed, with loss of \$2,000,000, were received by the steamer Inaba Maru today. The burned area is one and three-sevenths miles long and a quarter of a mile broad.

STEAMER HIT IN FOG.

Eighteen Drown as Vessel Plunges Beneath the Waves.

Port Huron, Mich., May 25.—Families and friends of the missing 18 members of the crew of the steamer Frank H. Goodyear, which sank yesterday off Point Aux Barques, Lake Huron, after being rammed amidstships by the steamer James B. Wood, tonight practically gave up hope that any of the missing persons have been rescued.

The steamer Sir William Siemens, said to have picked up some of the missing crew, passed detour today and made no report of any survivors aboard.

Four of the rescued members of the crew, including Captain F. P. Hemminger, have gone to the Goodyear's headquarters in Cleveland and Mrs. Emma Bassett, the only other survivor, is still in Port Huron.

The collision occurred at 5:20 in the morning, in a heavy fog. The Goodyear was struck amidstships on the starboard side and the bow of the Wood was punctured.

In a moment it was seen that the Goodyear was doomed, as she began rapidly to fill with water. Everyone on board was supplied with a life preserver and every effort was made to man and launch the small boats. The water poured into the hold so fast that the heavy hatches were forced from their frames by the pressure from underneath and shot into the air in every direction, spreading injury and death among the terrified crew and passengers.

With his infant child in his arms, Steward Bassett had almost reached safety in one of the lifeboats when one of the tumbling hatches snatched the baby from his arms. The little one fell into the lake and was drowned, despite the frantic efforts of its father to rescue it.

Many of the Goodyear's crew were killed by the falling hatches before they had a chance to jump into the water.

When the Goodyear settled beneath the surface of the water it was evident she was practically broken in two, the action of the water having completed the destruction begun by the blow received in the collision. The Goodyear was a modern steel steamer 436 feet long, and carried a crew of 23 men.

NEW COMET TAIL IS SEEN.

Harvard Group Sees Jet of Light Shooting From Nucleus.

Cambridge, Mass., May 25.—When the party at the Harvard astronomical observatory obtained last night for the first time an adequate view of Halley's comet an interesting discovery was made by Professor O. C. Wendell. He saw a jet of light for two or three minutes projecting toward the southwest from the nucleus, that is, somewhat towards the sun, while the tail itself was streaming away to the east, or toward the sun.

Photometric measurements of the nucleus in the comet were also made by Professor Wendell, which indicated that the nucleus was of 6.57 magnitude, that it is slightly below the limit of visibility.

The total light of the comet was set at two and a half magnitudes by Leon Campbell and assistants, who made special measurements. The tail is said to be about three degrees long.

Mischief Sinks Drydock?

Manila, May 24.—In connection with the sinking of the drydock Dewey, naval officers here say it would be an easy matter for some mischievous person to tamper with the powerful valves, which are operated by electricity. If one were so inclined, they say, he might easily slip past the guard and open the valves. A board is investigating the sinking, and divers have been at work examining the bottom of the drydock. The amount of the damage has not yet been determined. Operations will begin to raise the craft.

Legislature Boards Cars.

Baton Rouge, La., May 25.—In a special train of 14 coaches, including sleepers and baggage cars, both the upper and lower houses of the Louisiana general assembly started today for Washington, to present claims of New Orleans for the Panama exposition, to be held in 1915. The delegation is headed by Governor Sanders. At New Orleans the delegation was joined by Mayor Martin Behan and a large committee of citizens.

Channel Swallows 22.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, May 25.—Twenty-two persons were drowned as the result of a collision today between the steamer Skerryvore and the German bark J. C. Vinnen, in the English channel. The Skerryvore sank. Only two of the crew of the steamer were rescued, one of whom died a short time later. The bark put in here but later left for Southampton. Apparently she was not injured. As far as known, no passengers were on either vessel.

Chinese Destroy Church.

Shanghai, May 25.—Native riots occurred at Chuan Chia, northwest of Changsha, last Saturday. A considerable portion of the city was burned. The Lutheran church was destroyed by fire. There is general unrest and anti-foreign sentiment is spreading.

Quake Causes Near-Panic.

Reggio, Italy, May 25.—A heavy earthquake occurred here this evening, causing the people to rush into the streets. No damage was done.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 28.—Presenting a series of tables, Senator Smoot today addressed the senate with reference to the condition of the farmers of the country, as compared with their condition in 1906.

"While the prices of practically all commodities have shown some advance during the last few years," he said, "the products of the farm show a much greater advance than do the prices of the products of the mines and factories."

He gave the following specifications: Corn, 118 per cent; wheat, 88 per cent; cotton, 92 per cent; oats, 132 per cent; rye, 118 per cent; barley, 126 per cent; hay, 49 per cent; hops, 640 per cent; potatoes, 73 per cent; flaxseed, 142 per cent; fat cattle, 92 per cent; fat hogs, 172 per cent; dairy butter, 57 per cent; eggs, 107 per cent. Commenting on general conditions, Mr. Smoot said:

"The financial condition of the grain raiser of the Northwest, the general farmer of the Middle West, the cotton planter of the South, is better than ever before. Financially, the farmer has become independent. The general free delivery and the telephone have placed him in touch with the world and he is as familiar with current events as the city dweller."

For two hours today, Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, stood in the senate and in vigorous language denounced as untrue the charges of bribery made against him in connection with his election to the senate. Upon leaving the chamber at the conclusion of his speech, Lorimer hurriedly put his affairs in order and caught a late train for Chicago. In his address Lorimer made emphatic denial of all the allegations of corruption and sought to return the accusation of wrongdoing upon the Chicago Tribune, in which the charges were first published. He declared the attack was aimed not only at him but at his bank.

Washington, May 28.—At the last moment before reaching the point of voting upon the railroad bill today, the senate took the important step of adding an amendment placing interstate telegraph and telephone lines under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission.

This action was followed by an effort to restore the portion of section 12, affecting mergers, which heretofore was voted out.

The suggestion for the inclusion of telegraph and telephone companies within the control of the Interstate Commerce commission was made by Dixon, of Montana, but ultimately his amendment was supplanted by one in simpler form offered by La Follette.

The senate reached the voting stage at 4 o'clock, after an animated debate, which dealt especially with whether the Dilliver amendment regulating the stock and bond issues of railroads was in accordance with the last Democratic platform.

Dixon's telegraph amendment was in the exact language of the telegraph provision carried by the house bill, and it purported to re-enact the first section of the present interstate commerce law, with telegraph and telephone companies added. Much objection to voting upon it without an opportunity for examination was expressed. Several suggestions for adjournment were made. Ultimately Brandegee moved to lay on the table, but this motion was lost, 23 to 37.

The result of the vote had no sooner been announced than Brown, of Nebraska, presented his amendment reviving a portion of section 12. His amendment prohibits all common carriers from acquiring any interest whatsoever in the capital stock of, or purchasing or leasing any railroad which is competitive with that of the purchasing company. A fine of \$5,000 is imposed for each day's violation of this provision.

Washington, May 26.—Through the defeat in the senate today of several amendments offered by insurgent Republicans and Democrats, the way was paved for an early vote on the administration railroad bill. It is believed this will come tomorrow and the senate will then adjourn until Monday, when the statehood bill probably will be made the unfinished business.

The regular Republicans maintained a firm hold upon the situation in several votes on important features, notwithstanding the insurgents and Democrats united their votes on several occasions. More was accomplished during the closing hours of the session today than in any other week of the three months the bill has been pending business.

One of all the votes of the day, the one on the Commodore amendment was by far the most important. The vote was by no means so close as had been predicted by its friends and feared by its opponents. Three days ago the advocates of the bill suggested by the administration had been apprehensive of the success of the Commodore provision, but during that time they had been extremely active, so that, while they made important concessions, they secured the defeat of the provision.

Of the 29 votes favorable to the amendment, 12 were cast by insurgent Republicans.

Coal and Homesteads Advanced.

Washington, May 25.—Senator Dixon, of Montana, from the committee on public lands, has made a favorable report on the Mondell bill, which has passed the house, providing for agricultural entries on the surface of coal lands. About 15,000,000 acres of land have been classified as coal lands, and 45,000,000 acres have been withdrawn for classification, of which probably half will eventually be classified as coal lands.

The "insurgent" Republicans based their opposition on the ground that sufficient care was not taken to prevent the watering of stocks and issuance of both stocks and bonds in any way that would be injurious to the general public.

President Taft's traveling expenses and the fact that he had already overdrawn his allowance of \$25,000 a year voted by congress, led to acrimonious debate in the house today and to a refusal to permit him to use the next year's allowance to meet the deficiency.

Washington, May 25.—"Before the Interstate Commerce commission can become effective, it will be necessary to equip it much more thoroughly," said Senator La Follette, in the senate today, during a speech which consumed practically the entire session.

He argued the reconstruction of the commission, and said the country should be divided into districts in charge of a sub-commission. The Wisconsin senator spoke for almost five hours in support of the commission amendment regulating railroad rate increases, and had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

"There is not one line in the statutes to give to the people reasonable railroad rates," declared he. "All that has been accomplished is to afford a means of giving equal rates to shippers."

The interest of the shipper was by no means the interest of the general public, he asserted. He declared the people generally were as much entitled to protection as the shippers. Forty years ago the fight was begun with that end in view, he said, and it was as much a fight against extortion as against discrimination, but in the former respect there had been utter failure.

"The Interstate Commerce commission is engaged in a mere child's play," said Mr. La Follette, adding that it was so edged about that it could not effectively deal with the problem.

"The rules of the senate seem to be so formed as to prevent one from speaking the truth. The railroads have been having their way for 40 years. We have the sins of many congresses to atone for before we permit this bill to pass from our hands."

Washington, May 24.—Chairman Tawney, of the house appropriations committee has succeeded in framing an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing the president with \$250,000 to obtain information on prices of manufactured articles that stood the test of the rules of the house.

By a strict party vote of 110 to 83 the amendment was adopted. Previously the house by a vote of 84 to 106 rejected the Fitzgerald amendment reducing the amount to \$75,000.

When the appropriation of \$58,000 for distinctive paper for national currency was reported Tawney explained that the proposed plans for laundering paper money had not yet reached such a satisfactory stage as to warrant reductions.

The house discussed the efforts of the administration to reduce the expenditures of the government. Tawney declared that from the time of Alexander Hamilton there had been no change in the system of the treasury department until the present effort to improve it.

Fitzgerald declared that the system could not be improved. He said any attempt to run the government as a private business would result in a lot of men being sent to the penitentiary. Governmental and private business, he insisted, were essentially different. There were too many "political chair warmers" in the government in the service, he added, to permit efficient administration.

Washington, May 23.—Voting down, 26 to 59, an amendment offered by Burton to authorize only one new battleship instead of two, the senate today passed the naval appropriation bill. The bill carries an appropriation of almost \$134,000,000. It was before the senate two days, the debate being confined almost exclusively to the battleship question.

Two important amendments were adopted today. One of them, offered by Johnston, appropriates \$450,000 for the purchase of torpedo boats, "whose vitals are below the normal load line." The other, by Jones, eliminates railroad, county and municipal bonds from securities that may be deposited by contractors.

The naval increase for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, provided by the bill is as follows:

Two first class battleships to cost not exceeding \$6,000,000 each, and when equipped with armor and armament, about \$12,500,000 each.

Two fleet colliers to cost not exceeding \$1,000,000 each.

Five submarine torpedo boats not exceeding a total of \$2,500,000.

Six torpedo boat destroyers to cost not exceeding \$750,000. The house bill provided only four submarines and no torpedo boat destroyers.

The senate also adopted the resolution that not more than one of the battleships should be built by the same company.

Colonel May Get Blame.

Washington, May 26.—Because \$11,000 mysteriously disappeared from an army safe at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, coincident with the disappearance of a private soldier, who has not yet been apprehended, Colonel George F. Cooke, who was recently retired from the 22nd infantry, probably will have to face a court-martial. The charge will be lack of precaution in guarding the money. There is little doubt but that the missing soldier got the money.

FATHER'S JAR OF GOLD COINS.

Michigan Man's Widow Gives a Surprise to Stepchildren.

The finding of nearly \$2,000 in shining gold coins, hidden away in a hole in the cellar floor of their dead father's home south of this city, came as a pleasant surprise to the children of D. B. Disbro, who died a few weeks ago, a Union City (Mich.) dispatch to the New York Herald says. The disclosure came about in this way:

They, with the members of their own families—for they are all men and women grown—were invited to eat dinner at the old Disbro homestead by their stepmother, who has been such for nearly a quarter of a century. After a bountiful meal the elder Mrs. Disbro invited the guests to accompany her to the cellar. Then, in their presence, she raised a small stone from the floor and took from a hole beneath a glass jar, in which could be seen many gold coins. Pouring them out into her lap, she divided the precious stores into nine equal parts and presented each of the children a share, for there are just nine children in the Disbro family.

Explanations followed and it was found that when the first Mrs. Disbro died, twenty-five years ago, Mr. Disbro found in her pocketbook several hundred dollars in gold coin, with the written request to Mr. Disbro that he add to the store as he felt able, and some day present the whole to their children. He faithfully followed the request, with the result that there was more than \$2,000 when he died.

He confided the secret to his second wife, and after his death she carried out his wishes and divided the money among his children. As she had been amply provided for in Mr. Disbro's will, she refused any portion of the hoard, but the children insisted upon her accepting a few of the coins as a token of their esteem.

LEGAL INFORMATION

Certain members of a town council persistently absented themselves from its meetings, rendering the transaction of business impossible for want of a quorum. The president of the village in the capacity of taxpayer sought a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the attendance of the recalcitrant officials. In Wilson vs. Cleveland, 122 Northwestern Reporter, 284, the Michigan Supreme court denied the writ, because petitioner had no specific right involved which all other citizens did not have. The council might have provided by ordinance for compelling the attendance of its members at its meetings. Although respondents had combined to prevent a quorum, and there appeared no justification of their conduct, courts, not being created to conduct municipal affairs, can afford no relief. The remedy, if there is one, is legislative, not judicial.

A statute provided that saloons should be closed on Sunday. Permission was thereafter given by the police of a municipality to saloon keepers which allowed them to keep their establishments open during Sunday afternoons. A physician, the owner of a sanatorium, was greatly annoyed by the conduct of a saloon on the property adjacent to his hospital, and made numerous but fruitless complaints to the police. From the denial of his request to use either the name of the prosecuting attorney or his own in mandamus proceedings to compel the police to obey the statute, the appeal in Gowan vs. Smith, 122 Northwestern Reporter, 286, arose. The Michigan Supreme court, refusing the application for mandamus, remarked that courts were not created for the conduct of the municipal affairs of cities, especially when no such abuse is shown that would warrant judicial interference. There is a complete remedy in equity.

One having been convicted of murder, appealed with the alacrity usual in criminal cases. It was apparent that the wounds of the victim had not been self-inflicted, and to further establish this fact testimony of physicians was introduced. For the error in the admission of this evidence a new trial was sought, on the ground that the prosecution, having offered this evidence as a part of its case, was estopped from denying its injurious effect. In Byers vs. Territory, 103 Pacific Reporter, 532, the Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals refused to be bound by or to follow the line of authorities, which it condemned as technically run mad, repugnant to reason, demoralizing to respect for law, and destructive to justice. If the evidence the admission of which was error could reasonably have had any effect on the jury, this decision might have been different, but it is the fixed policy of this court to refuse to reverse convictions upon mere technicalities or exceptions which do not deprive the defendant of a substantial right. Ignoring justice and deciding cases upon technicalities has not only largely lost to the court the confidence and respect of the people, but it has greatly alarmed the profession of the law itself.

Thought He'd Mention It.

Bobby—Mamma, would it make any difference if baby took all his medicine at once?
The Baby's Mother—Heavens! Yes, Bobby—but it hasn't made any difference—Scraps.

When a man makes a lot of money, the people look at him as if to say, "Now what share of that do you intend to give to your wife's kin?"

BITS FOR BOOKWORMS

A new biography of Harrison Ainsworth is coming from the press. It is supposed that some of Ainsworth's forty-one novels are still read—though they can hardly be called literature.

"Types from City Streets" is the title of the forthcoming book in which Hutchins Hapgood has undertaken to describe the underworld of New York, especially what he finds to be its charm.

Jane Austin is the newest literary discovery of French critics. One of them declares that she forms the one striking exception to the insanity of genius. He calls her the first of the realists, a writer absolutely normal and sane.

In the writing of the authoritative life of Karl Marx, which is among the spring publications, the author, John Spargo, has had the assistance of Mme. Lafargue, Marx's daughter. Marx's friends have also assisted the author in gathering reliable material for his volume.

A vivid picture of the state of France at the accession of Louis XVI. is to be found in the Marquis de Segur's new book, "The Setting Sun of the Monarchy." The author apparently believes that Turgot might have saved the monarchy had not Marie Antoinette's prejudice against him sent him into retirement.

A good example of the spelling of three hundred years ago as well as an interesting presentation of the customs and manners of the period is given in F. W. Moorman's biographical and critical study of the poet Robert Herrick, to be published soon. Dr. Moorman quotes a letter written by John Eryck, as the poet's grandfather spelled his name, to his son Nicholas on the occasion of the latter's marriage, which reads as follows:

"Sonne Nicholas Eryck, your mother and I have us commended unto your bedfellowe and you; for I trust now that ye be a married man; for I hard by your brother Stenford that you were appointed to marry on Monday the tenth of December; and if you be married we pray God to send you bothe muche joye and comfort together, and to all hir friends and yours."

"Some Musical Recollections of Fifty Years," by Richard Hoffman, is a late publication. The delightful reminiscences of Mr. Hoffman are prefaced by a memoir by Mrs. Hoffman which gives briefly and very pleasantly the main facts of her husband's long career, and supplements most satisfactorily the reminiscences themselves. Mr. Hoffman begins his story with the account of how as a boy of 14 he made the journey from Manchester, England, his native city, to Birmingham, to hear Felix Mendelssohn conduct the "Elijah." When 16 years old he came to America, and from that time on he gives most entertaining and interesting accounts of all the musical celebrities who came to America and gave concerts and toured the country. His account of his own concert at Castle Garden, New York, and his tour of the West and East (including Canada) with Joseph Burke, of their expenses and receipts, and the reception they met with, of Jenny Lind's arrival and singing in New York and of her tour with him under P. T. Barnum's management, of Thalberg and Gottschalk, von Bulow, and their tours, make this a most valuable and charming review of the musical history of America.

My Son and I.

"My naughty little son," quoth I as he lay flat across my stiff paternal knee Face downward, and for some small bit of sin

Was tasting discipline,
"Pray bear in mind that every single whack I herewith lay athwart your aching back Hurts me ten times as much as it does you. Each stinging slap of all the twenty-two Is like a hundred lashes unto me And pains me grievously."

His roars he stayed, and to the dampened floor The tears that he'd been shedding ran no more.
"Is that true, father, dear?" he cried with gloe,
His squirmings ceasing quite perceptibly.
"I grieve to say it is, my lad," I cried, As lustily the hair brush I applied.
"Each whack of this small hair brush gives me pain The like of which I hope that ne'er again I'll have to suffer." Whereupon the child Right sweetly smiled,
And then he thus apostrophized me: "Pop."
If that's the case I beg you will not stop.
But lay it on as hard as you know how—
I rather like it now."
—John Kendrick Bangs in Success.

Courtroom Etiquette.

"Now, your conduct during the trial may have considerable effect on the jury."

"Ah, quite so," responded the ultra swell defendant. "And should I appear interested or just mildly bored?"
—Kansas City Journal.

One difficulty encountered by the man who goes home to forget the cares and worries of the business day, is a long list of home made woes which make him anxious to go back to peaceful work in the morning.

A cynic is always a liar.