

JAPAN'S NEXT WAR WITH U. S.

Magazine Predicts Trouble With America in 1915.

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.

Fire Wipes Out Wister.

Fort Smith, Ark., May 26.—Practically the entire business section of Wister, Okla., 50 miles southwest of here, was burned today and tonight. One man, whose identity has not been established, was reported burned to death in the Brown hotel, but this was denied later. The fire first began early in the day and burned seven business houses and three hotels. Several more business blocks were burned tonight. The entire town would be burned, houses and stores were dynamited. The fire is now under control.

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.

SUGAR WEIGHERS CONFESS.

Three Checkers Enter Pleas of Guilty—Leaders Still Fight.

New York, May 28.—The long series of surprises in the sugar under weighing conspiracy trial culminated today in the sudden closing of the prosecution's case and the entering of pleas of guilty by three of the men on trial.

These three were fellow employees of the four checkers convicted last winter of complicity in the frauds on the Williamsburg docks of the American Sugar Refining company. All of them worked under Oliver Spitzer, the dock superintendent, also convicted and sentenced to two years in the Atlanta prison, whose confession and pardon and appearance as a government witness was the first big sensation of the present trial.

Counsel for the three men who decided to give up the fight—Harry W. Walker, assistant dock superintendent, and Jean F. Voelker and James Halligan, Jr., checkers—today withdrew their pleas of not guilty as soon as the government, after introducing some new testimony, announced that it had closed its case. Sentence will be passed on them later.

After a conference of counsel, court was adjourned until Tuesday next, Judge Martin denying formal motions for the dismissal of the indictment against the remaining three defendants.

With three minor defendants eliminated, there remain on trial the chief of the group, Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining company, and his former superintendents, Ernest W. Gerbracht, superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery, and James F. Bendersnagel, the refinery cashier.

Today's evidence consisted, for the most part, of letters written by Heike.

\$1,500,000 BLAZE HITS MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, May 28.—Six big buildings in the factory district south of South Minneapolis are on fire and the flames are spreading. A general alarm has been sounded and St. Paul has been asked for help. At 2:15 this morning the loss was already \$1,500,000.

Practically every building in the block bounded by Washington avenue and Third street and Sixth and Seventh avenues south is burning. Among the buildings on fire are the Sixth Avenue hotel, the oldest hotel in the city; the J. I. Case Implement company, the Waterbury Implement company, two threshing machine warehouses and the Pittsburg Plate Glass company. One man was seriously burned and may die.

The fire started in the Sixth Avenue hotel. The wind carried the flames to the implement companies' buildings and into the St. Paul railroad yards.

ESTRADA'S ARMY IS ROUTED.

End of Revolution in Nicaragua Seen in Easy Won Battle.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, May 28.—The government forces under cover of the fire of the gunboat San Jacinto, today routed the insurgents and captured Bluefields Bluff. This loss to the Estrada forces probably ends the revolution.

This morning at 3 o'clock the Madriz gunboat San Jacinto began bombarding the bluff, the troops landing under cover of her guns. There was only slight fighting, however, until 6 o'clock, when the Madriz forces succeeded in taking the position of the enemy and the bluff.

The Estrada troops were under command of General Zeledon. The force of Madriz in the engagement is estimated at 500, and that of Estrada at 200.

The Estrada gunboats Blanca and Ometepe escaped up the Escondido river. The government generals, Lara and Chavarria, have not yet attacked Rama, which is in the hands of the revolutionists.

General Estrada takes his defeat at Bluefields calmly. He says he intends to make further resistance. No damage has yet been done to American property here.

Two Killed on Way to Fight.

Salida, Kan., May 28.—A desire to see the Jeffries-Johnson prizefight cost the lives of John Banks and Clarence Bloominger, each 17 years old, and caused Clarence Dishman and Alva Netherton, each 18 years old, to sustain serious injuries here tonight. While beating their way toward San Francisco on a Missouri Pacific freight train, the boys were caught in a wreck. "We are going to beat our way to the Coast and see the big fight on July 4," was the message the boys left for their parents when they left.

Conscription for English Army.

London, May 28.—Intense resentment has been caused in Liberal circles by the revelation that a movement is on foot to exploit a mood of the nation, resulting from the death of King Edward, in the interests of conscription. The proposal is that the national memorial to Edward VII shall take the form of a voluntary demand by the people for universal military service. It is argued by promoters that universal military service is not conscription.

Japs' Friends Boycotted.

San Bernardino, Cal., May 28.—A boycott was declared today by the San Bernardino county building trades council on all merchants and business men of this city, Redlands and Riverside, who employ Japanese or other Asiatic labor. The council represents several hundred workmen.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 31.—Senator Bourne's drawbridge amendment was eliminated today from the river and harbor bill by the conference committee and the bill was reported back to the senate and house for final passage. This ends drawbridge legislation for this session, for neither house will restore the amendment to the bill.

The committee, however, is satisfied with the action of the War department in agreeing to amend its bridge regulations to permit the closing of draws from 6:30 to 8:30 a. m. daily, with two 15-minute open periods when required. The War department, as previously stated, refuses to grant any closed period at night, for reasons heretofore explained, and there seems no prospect that this determination will be altered. Senator Heyburn today in the senate declared that Idaho does not favor the popular election of United States senators, and later, in effect, declared that the Idaho legislature was not sane when it endorsed this proposition. Heyburn comments were injected into Senator Owen's speech in favor of popular election of senators.

It is expected the bill authorizing the withdrawal of public lands will be considered by the senate as soon as the railroad bill is passed, and that it will pass after a brief discussion. Senator Clark, of Wyoming, will offer an amendment providing that the withdrawals shall not last beyond the session of congress during which they are made, his purpose being to prevent tying up the public domain by withdrawals.

Western senators will add the \$30,000,000 irrigation bill to this measure as an amendment.

Washington, May 30.—The railroad regulation bill will probably be finally voted on in the senate tomorrow. Wednesday it is the plan of the senate leaders to send the bill as finally adopted by the upper house to President Taft. He will consider the bill carefully and make a number of recommendations. It is hoped this way that the bill finally adopted by congress will be nearer the form first sent to congress than the battle-scarred remnant adopted by the house, and that is now on its way to passage in the senate.

The expected changes are to be made in conference. The bills of the two houses differ considerably. It is certain that the house will refuse to adopt the bill passed by the senate and that the measure will go to conference. It is here that Taft's study of the bill passed by the senate is expected to count. The senate leaders will ask Taft to make immediately recommendations to the committee suggesting the sort of bill he would be willing to sign. It is believed he will recommend that certain of the original provisions be reinstated.

The conference committee has practically the last word in forming the bill. The two houses can adopt or reject the suggestions of the committee or send the measure back for further consideration, but no amendment can be adopted. The regulars expect to rush the conference report through during the final days of the session, when congressmen are anxious to get away from Washington. Naturally, congress does not want to enact a bill that will be vetoed by the President, and so his recommendations, it is expected, will have considerable weight with the committee.

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

Bourne Joins Insurgents.

Washington, June 1.—Senator Bourne has joined the insurgents and broken with the Taft administration. Whether the break is due to Bourne's change of affiliation or whether his insurgency is the result of his break with the president no one seems to know, but he is now regarded by the insurgent leaders as a recruit in their camp and by voting with them continually, as he has done on the interstate commerce bill, he is serving his probationary period.

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 Dooliver 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.

Of all of the votes of the day, the one on the Cummins 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 Cummins provision, but during that time they had been extremely active, so that, while they made important concessions, they secured the defeat of the provision.

The "insurgent" Republicans based their position 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.

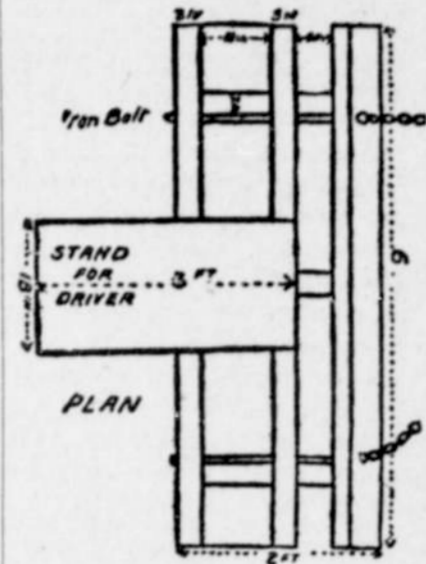
Colonel May Get Blame.

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.



A Ground Leveller.

A cheap and effective contrivance for levelling uneven land is shown in the accompanying illustration. The leveller may be made of any convenient length up to 12 feet; the steel smoothing plate is very light, but will last a long time. It is brought from the middle 3x2 in. beam to the underneath of the back 6x3 in. beam, and holes are cut in it for the ties and the bolts. It is a flat steel sheet with ends turned 1 in. and secured with 1 in. screws. The cutter is shod with 2 1/2 x 1/4 in. steel plate, with bevelled edge, secured with 2 in. screws. The stand for the driver is of pine, 2 ft. 9 in. by 6 in. by 1 1/2 in. In use the driver



PLAN
ELEVATION

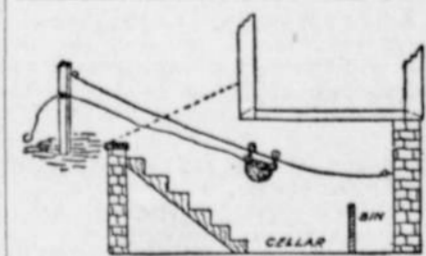
standing on the plate, by moving forward causes the front beam with its cutting edge to enter the ground, and carry forward any soil cut off. By moving backward he raises the cutting edge, allowing the accumulated earth to pass under in as great or as little quantity as he pleases; while the sloping steel sheet smooths it out, crushes the lumps and spreads it into many depressions.

Biggest Farm in World.

The announcement that the republic of Mexico is about to make some effort to curb the princely aspirations of Don Luis Terrazas of the State of Chihuahua promises to bring into the public eye one of the most remarkable and at the same time one of the least known of the world's unusual men. Four years ago a German prince traveled 5,000 miles to visit a "farmer," and this farmer was Don Luis, whose "farm," Mexicans are now beginning to believe, is getting too large for the public health. In short, it is the biggest farm in the world. In area it ranks with the largest of European kingdoms and empires, and would make one of the big States of the Union. It measures 150 miles from north to south and 200 miles from east to west, or 8,000,000 acres in all. It embraces whole ranges of mountains, entire water systems, volcanoes, mineral lands and thousands of lakes. Over it roam 1,000,000 head of cattle, 700,000 sheep and 300,000 horses. The "farmhouse" is the most magnificent in the world—a palace costing \$1,600,000 in gold, superbly furnished, with rooms to accommodate 500 guests.—The Bookkeeper.

A Labor Saver.

The little picture tells it all. This little device may be worked through any cellar door or window. It will save many steps when your time is



most valuable. Try it once and be convinced.

The Lighten Woman's Work.

Women are coming into their own every day on the farm. Time was when labor-saving devices were thought of only in connection with farm work. But that is changing. Woman's work at the best is hard, but is rendered much easier by the employment of handy devices which cost but little.

The telephone and the rural mail delivery have wrought great improvement in the lives of the farmer's wife and daughters of the farm and have done more to cultivate the spirit of true neighborliness than anything else.

A New Pear Disease.

A new disease among pears has been noted in Belgium. The diseased fruit shows round brown spots, which increase in size until the greater part of the fruit is affected, after which it falls. In one instance the loss due to this fungus was great, fully one-half of the fruit being destroyed. Where the pears have been bagged they did not suffer from the fungus. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture, it is believed, will prevent the disease.

Keep the chicks busy and bustling for all they get to eat; never feed them on a bare surface where they can eat without scratching. This is the easiest and surest way to insure strong, rugged chicks that will not be falling ill with "leg weakness" and similar ailments. Scatter all feed in a litter, making the chicks hunt and dig for it. This litter should be about 2 inches deep for chicks less than a month old, and composed of cut straw or hay, or chaff from the hay mow or floor. Sawdust is not very good for this purpose, because the chicks usually will eat more or less of it, and sometimes with bad results.—Agricultural Epitomist.

For Seed Potatoes.

Experiment shows that the most economic potato seed is made by cutting a medium-sized tuber into quarters. It also shows that larger pieces of seed potatoes will produce a very much heavier yield, as the young plant has more nourishment to begin with; under field conditions, however, the medium-sized tuber cut in quarters is the best and most economical. If this can not be done, spread the seed out in a thin layer in a cool, dark place, and they may be used at any time within ten days after cutting without appreciable loss. Never sack or barrel the cut seed, nor expose it to the hot sun.

A Co-Operative Market.

The price of living has become such a bugbear that something will have to be done beside boycotting the butchers to make things cheaper. Some of the farmers and gardeners in and about Denver are organizing for the purpose of supplying consumers with products at one-half the rate of the retailers. They propose to sell independently and have a co-operative market store, where all the farmers belonging to the association will sell their goods. This has not been done in Denver before because the wholesalers and jobbers have control of the transportation facilities.—Field and Farm.

Poisoned by Eggs.

That many people are poisoned by eggs, and not by spoiled eggs only, but often by those that are freshly laid and apparently good, is asserted by a French chemist. Numerous cases of poisoning due to eclairs, or cream cakes, have occurred recently in Paris, and it was in the course of an investigation of these that the conclusion was reached that the toxic action was always the fault of the eggs in the custard, never of mineral poisons introduced accidentally or of the other ingredients of the cream. French eggs, it is said, become infected before they are laid.

Cross-Cut Saw Support.

Two pieces of lath or other light strip of wood bored together as shown at 3 in the accompanying illustration, will stiffen a cross-cut saw so that



A ONE-MAN SAW.

one man will be able to saw with it without difficulty. The strips of wood tend to control the wobble of the free end. A piece of stove wire twisted around the saw and a strip at 2 will aid in keeping it in place. A wire twisted about the laths at 3 will help to maintain the laths.

The Milker.

Many times the milker goes to his task after brushing horses or doing other dirty work, with his hands soiled and his clothing thickly covered with dust. Both soiled hands and dusty clothing are loaded with germs that injure milk. Before commencing to milk the milker should cleanse his hands and slip on a clean suit and cap, which are used for no other purpose, and which may be easily washed. He should always milk with dry hands and never allow his hands to come in contact with the milk.—Missouri Dairyman.

The Queen Bee.

The queen bee lives from two to five years, according to the manner in which she is raised. When raised by the natural way, as by the swarming of the bees, and the mother queen is two or more years old, she often lives four or five years. The life of the workers varies from forty-five days in the honey-making season to five or sometimes six months during winter, taking the time of October to April. Drones very seldom live more than four or five weeks in hot weather.

Ensilage.

Corn ensilage possesses numerous advantages for early forage, as it is at hand many times when it would be difficult to get spring crops available for early feeding. An acre of corn will produce more succulent food in the form of ensilage than an acre of any other kind of forage. The feeding value of ensilage is so well known that it is useless to discuss its merits.

Corn from China.

The Department of Agriculture is experimenting with corn shipped from China. Plants raised last year averaged less than 16 inches in height, with an average of 12 green leaves at the time of tasseling. The ears averaged 5 1/2 inches in length and 4 1/4 in greatest circumference, with 16 to 13 rows of small grains.

Alfalfa Meal.

Many alfalfa mills are springing up in Kansas and other western states. One Kansas plant has a capacity of eight car loads per day, and pays \$50,000 annually for its raw material. Alfalfa meal is now used extensively in the cattle feed.