

# WILSON'S ADVICE IS DISREGARDED

## California Anti-Alien Land Bill Passes Legislature.

### Governor Will Sign "After Reasonable Time"—Party Lines Ignored By All.

Sacramento, Cal.—The administration anti-alien land holding bill, drawn by Attorney General Webb, passed the senate at 12:45 Saturday morning by a vote of 36 to 2, after nearly 10 hours of debate. The only negative votes were cast by Senators Cartwright, Democrat, and Wright, Republican.

The principal provisions of the bill are as follows:

1. Aliens eligible to citizenship may acquire and hold land to the same extent as citizens.

2. All other aliens are limited to the specific rights conferred upon them by the existing treaties between the United States and the nations of which such aliens are citizens or subjects.

In the case of the Japanese the bill prohibits ownership of farming or agricultural lands, while permitting them to own residences and factories, manufactories and shops.

3. Leases of agricultural lands by aliens are permitted for a period of not exceeding three years. There is a question as to whether renewals would be lawful.

4. Aliens ineligible to citizenship cannot inherit land. Upon the death of an alien land holder his property shall be sold by the Probate court and the proceeds distributed to his heirs.

5. The state specifically reserves its sovereign right to enact any and all laws in future with respect to the acquisition of real property by aliens.

6. Present holdings of ineligible aliens are not affected except that they cannot be bequeathed or sold to other aliens classified among those not eligible to citizenship.

A companion measure, identical in phraseology, probably will pass the assembly and will be signed by Governor Johnson after "a reasonable time" has elapsed in which to hear possible protests from President Wilson, who has requested the respite.

In the closing hours of the debate partisanship was lost sight of. Democrats and Progressives voted together in response to what they took to be the almost unanimous demand of the people of California. Their only difference in the end was over the question of whether the bill was drastic enough.

The futility of Secretary Bryan's mission was shown in the vote of his own party. Nine of the ten Democrats voted contrary to the advice which he brought from President Wilson, while not a single Progressive yielded to his eloquence.

## HEAT RECORD BROKEN EAST

### All Records for First of May Broken in New York.

New York—The thermometer registered 87 degrees at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. This broke all records in New York for the first week of May since the United States Weather Bureau began operations here in 1871.

Officials in charge of the weather bureau said that Albany at 2 o'clock had a temperature of 88. This also broke all records for Albany for the first week of May and broke all records for the entire state of New York in the same period since 1871.

Philadelphia—With the official thermometer registering 88 degrees at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, this city experienced the hottest day of the year and the hottest beginning of May ever recorded by the weather bureau.

## Courtesy Shown Japs.

Washington, D. C.—Seeking agricultural information for Japan, R. Shoji, professor of agriculture in the Imperial University at Tokio, called on Secretary Houston with a letter of introduction from Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador. Prof. Shoji is planning a tour of the country, studying special crop and plant breeding, particularly tobacco cultivation, cotton standardization and foreign seed and plant introduction methods. He was told that the department's facilities would be at his command.

## Woman Backed for Bench.

Los Angeles—Petitions have been prepared asking Governor Johnson to appoint Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz as one of the six additional Superior Court judges recently authorized by the legislature for Los Angeles county. Prominent members of women's political organizations are behind the movement. Mrs. Foltz is a Republican and a lawyer who has practiced for years at the Los Angeles county bar. She supported President Taft.

## Salt Cellars \$9000 Each.

London—Sold: A pair of salt cellars for \$18,375. The record was set Saturday at an auction sale of the medieval art collection of the late J. Malcolm when two Limoges enameled salt cellars went at that price. They were decorated in translucent colored enamel. A packet of upward of 500 love letters of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning brought \$82,750.

## TALK STIRS PEACE CONGRESS

### Speaker Declares Show of Strength Prevents Trouble.

St. Louis—The Peace Congress symposium on disarmament took an unexpected turn when two delegates took issue with speakers on the platform and declared their theory of disarmament impracticable. Andrew B. Humphrey, general secretary of the American Peace and Arbitration League, and Henry A. Dadmun, secretary of the Army and Navy League, were the delegates who opposed what appeared to be the general sense of the meeting.

Mr. Humphrey said he represented a society standing for an armament consistent with existing conditions and sufficient to preserve peace.

Mr. Dadmun declared disarmament did not prevent the war of 1812, nor in 1861, when the navy was practically dismantled.

"There is no telling how soon the United States will have to go to war in the interests of humanity," he continued. "It was my good fortune to attend the last conference at The Hague. It was the weight of our navy that gave weight to our words at that conference. A display of force makes it unnecessary to use force."

"If we enter the 1915 Hague conference with a fifth-rate navy and a weak naval policy the American delegation's influence will be exactly fifth-rate."

That the United States is under a moral obligation to admit the ships of other nations to the Panama canal on the same terms on which it admits American vessels was urged in an address before the congress by ex-Vice President Fairbanks.

"I do not believe," he said, "that we should force Great Britain to resort to an arbitral tribunal to determine a question that has no basis either in fact or that in good consideration of national good faith and national honor should be settled by ourselves; and if we rightly understand it, there can be no doubt that it will be settled in entire harmony with our manifest national duty."

Mr. Fairbanks, in reviewing the history of the canal negotiations, said that when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was before the senate committee on foreign affairs, the right of the United States to discriminate in favor of her coastwise traffic was considered fully.

Andrew Carnegie delivered an address at the morning session, and was declaring that President Wilson would win immortal glory by dealing with the question of world peace, when he was interrupted by a man who called out:

"How about Japan?"

"Well," replied Carnegie, "Japan has 19 battleships and we have 33 and more coming." The questioner admitted this, but said, "Right now we are in mortal terror."

Then Carnegie appealed to the audience:

"Let every one who is not afraid of Japan stand up," said Carnegie.

Virtually the entire audience, which filled the large music hall where the sessions are being held, stood up.

Carnegie then turned to his questioner, saying: "Nobody is in mortal terror but you."

"If a man wishes to select the safest life possible, the one freest from all danger of violent death, let him enter our army and navy," said Mr. Carnegie.

"There is not a workman attending machinery or erecting buildings, or a railway employe, or a policeman, the soldier of civilization, whose duty is never to attack, but always to protect, not one but runs far greater risk of sudden injury or death than the soldier or marine of our country does today."

## Powers Urge Peace Conference.

London—No date has yet been fixed for the reassembling of the peace conference at London, but the powers are urging Turkey and the Balkan allies to send their delegates as quickly as possible, in the belief that the conclusion of peace will assist in the settlement of the other problems. Although the tension arising over the fate of Scutari has been lessened, the danger is not past. It is understood that Montenegro is willing to evacuate that town on condition that territorial compensation be allowed.

## Roads Order New Cars.

St. Paul, Minn.—To provide adequate facilities for the movement of crops of the year 1913, approximately 20,000 units of rolling stock will shortly be placed in service by three large railroads centering here at an initial expenditure of \$25,000,000. The roads are the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha. According to purchasing officials of the roads, the new equipment will be of latest type.

## Ice Higher to Hotels.

New York—The price of ice, already raised from 17 to 30 cents a hundred pounds to hotels and cafes, may be increased again shortly, although the retail price to families will remain at 40 cents, the same as last year. Wesley M. Oler, president of the Knickerbocker Ice company, so asserted Friday. The mild winter and resultant shortage of 1,000,000 tons were responsible, he said.

## Sulzer Continues Fight.

Albany, N. Y.—"The battle for direct primaries has just begun. The fight will go on until the cause of the people triumphs." This was Governor Sulzer's comment on the defeat of his state-wide direct primary bill by the senate. He said he would determine when to call an extraordinary session of the legislature to reconsider the bill after he had conferred with "friends of the reform."

## SPUDS SENT TO OHIO ON SALE

### Contributions to Flood Sufferers Found in Markets.

Cincinnati—Many householders in Cincinnati who Saturday bought sacks of potatoes advertised for sale at a reduced price by a large grocery of Cincinnati, were surprised when they opened them to find they contained cards saying that the potatoes had been grown in Oregon or Washington and had been donated to the sufferers by the recent disastrous floods in the Dayton district.

The grocery firm had advertised that it would sell 10,000 sacks of Western potatoes at about half the regular price, or 26 cents a bushel. The buyer for the firm said they had been offered him at a low price by a member of the flood relief committee, who had told him the committee had received huge shipments of potatoes from the West, and that because the tubers were a perishable commodity the committee had decided to sell them. He said the price at which he bought them enabled his firm to sell them at a small profit at 36 cents, though the prevailing price of potatoes in Cincinnati retail market is now 60 cents a bushel.

No statement from the relief committee was obtainable.

## JAPAN WILL ENTER PROTEST

### Ambassador Chinda Will Deal Direct With Washington.

Washington, D. C.—News that the Japanese government had instructed Ambassador Chinda to make formal protest against the California alien land bill, now awaiting Governor Johnson's signature, was received in Washington official circles with interest, although it was not unexpected. The protest probably will be presented to Acting Secretary John Bassett Moore at the State department.

Pending the return of Secretary Bryan from Sacramento, no statement from the administration is expected here. It is known that President Wilson has suggested to him the referendum as a possible means of delaying for nearly two years the effect of the California law in event it is signed by the governor, but no intimation of how the idea was received has been forthcoming.

## JAPANESE COMMEND WILSON

### Leaders in Tokio Advise People to Preserve Calm Attitude.

Tokio—The Japanese press Sunday expressed a general appreciation of the efforts of President Wilson in behalf of a land bill in California that would not be objectionable to the Japanese. Leaders of public opinion in Japan are advising that an attitude of calmness be maintained in the present situation. Such men as Baron Shibusawa and Chairman Nakano, of the Tokio chamber of commerce, publicly assert confidence that the American government and people alike are opposed to discriminatory measures of legislation.

## Priest Will Lead Troops.

El Paso, Tex.—Father Felix Garand, parish priest of Guerrero, Chihuahua, is to lead a group of Federal troops in the campaign against the revolutionists of Northern Mexico. "I am changing the cassock for the sword," he wrote General Antonio Robago, military governor of Chihuahua state. "Having been marked for death by the revolutionists, I offer my services, promising to raise a force of 200 men loyal to the government."

General Robago accepted the offer, commissioning the priest to raise a volunteer corps.

Guerrero, in the mountainous district west of Chihuahua City, was the birthplace of the Madero revolution.

## Miners Vote to Return.

Nanaimo, B. C.—Although well organized efforts were made by union representatives to call out all mine workers in the Nanaimo district, when the question was decided by ballot more than 90 per cent of the votes cast were in favor of fulfilling the agreement with the mine owners and continuing work. The vote was taken in the court house and all clubs, hotels, saloons and breweries were closed by order of the mayor, perfect order prevailing in the municipality. More than 2000 men were interested.

## Fire-Prevention Congress Called.

Philadelphia—A call for a national fire-prevention congress in this city October 13 to 18 next has been sent out by Powell Evans, chairman of the Philadelphia Fire Prevention commission. The call was sent to the governors of all states, mayors, fire marshals and insurance commissioners, trade bodies and insurance companies, labor unions and manufacturers of approved devices. All states are expected to send delegates.

## Rustie's Libretto Best.

New York—Out of 250 contestants for \$1000 offered by the De Koven Opera company for the best libretto of a light opera, the prize has been won by Hilliard Booth, who raises chickens in North Carolina. The winning libretto is called "Jean Lafitte," and deals with the romantic adventures of a notorious gulf pirate who went to General Jackson's aid at the battle of New Orleans.

## Japan Orders Three Dreadnoughts.

Tokio—Contracts have been placed for the construction in Japanese yards of three dreadnoughts. They will be sister ships to the Fuso, the displacement of which is 30,000 tons.

## EARLY MEN IN AFRICA

### TRACES OF RACE THAT HUNTED ANIMALS LONG EXTINCT.

#### Interesting Discovery of Mammalian Bones and Human Implements Made by Scientist Near Bloemfontein—Proves Old Theory.

A most interesting discovery has lately been made showing the existence of a primitive race of men in South Africa. Doctor Broom, of Germiston, whose archaeological and geological researches have made his name familiar to scientists in Europe and America, told of a specially interesting discovery recently made of a hot spring 30 miles north of Bloemfontein, in the course of operations designed to open up the eye of the spring. To do this it was necessary to tunnel into a sand hill, and in the course of the operations the workmen came upon a large quantity of mammalian bones associated with human implements and a quantity of charred wood.

The significance of the discovery was realized by the first finders, but, fortunately, a Dutch woman in the district suspected they had scientific value, and prevented the finds from being dispersed. Doctor Broom went down and examined them. He found that the bones were chiefly those of hippopotami, eland, the huge extinct buffalo of South Africa, whose horns used to attain a span of twelve feet; the gigantic Cape horse long since extinct, which far exceeded the Clydesdale in size; an extinct variety of wild beeste; the wart hog, and a number of small buck, not yet identified.

Previous discoveries had caused scientists to believe that man had lived in South Africa contemporaneously with the extinct giant buffalo, but the proofs available were inconclusive. Dr. Broom regards this discovery as proving their co-existence beyond doubt. The find further proves that extinct animals were killed and their flesh was cooked by some primitive race of human beings. The implements found included stone knives and large spear heads, but no evidences were found of the presence of what are regarded as typical Bushman stones.

At present there is some doubt as to the race to which the human bones belonged. In this connection it has been noted that the bones of an extinct buffalo and horse possibly identical with those discovered in South Africa have been found in Algeria. It is thought possible, therefore, that the tribe which hunted them migrated south along with these extinct animals during the last ice age. It is further thought that those ancient people were probably white and of European stock. Doctor Broom has sent a representative collection of the bones to Cape Town.

## They Locked Him Up.

Miss Fola La Follette, apropos of the late clothing strike, in which she took an active interest, said at a tea in New York:

"Such kind conduct as you mention in your argument would be aberration, or almost aberration, on the operator's part. It makes me think of a lunacy story."

"A commissioner in lunacy had called a woman to the stand."

"And now," said the commissioner's attorney to her, "what is your ground for claiming that the prisoner is insane?"

"The woman gulped, wiped her eyes, and answered:

"Well, gentlemen, he took me to the theater twice in one week. Each time we went in a taxicab, we had supper each time after the performance, and each time he bought me chocolates and flowers. He didn't once go out to see a man between the acts, either."

"But, madam," said a commissioner, "surely these actions do not prove insanity on the prisoner's part."

"But you forget, sir," said the lady, with a sad smile, "you forget that the prisoner is my husband."

## Obviously Untrue.

The managing editor was disappointed, and he told the city editor so. "Why didn't you print that story young Pounder turned in last night?" he wanted to know.

"Which story?" asked the city editor.

"The only about the crazy man scattering money through the city streets. That was a good story and full of interest. It would have been exclusive, too. I see the other papers hasn't got it."

"Well, I didn't print it because I thought it one of Pounder's fakes."

"What makes you think so?"

"It stands to reason. If it had been true Pounder would have been following him yet."

## Can't Keep a Good Man Down.

The way for a young man to rise is to improve himself in every way he can, never suspecting that anybody wishes to hinder him. Allow me to assure you that suspicion and jealousy never did help any man in any situation. There may sometimes be ungenerous attempts to keep a young man down; and they will succeed, too, if he allows his mind to be diverted from its true channel to brood over the attempted injury. Cast about, and see if this falling has not injured every person you have ever known to fall into it.—Abraham Lincoln.

## FEWER VARIETIES OF APPLES

### West is Urged to Ship Only Two or Three Kinds.

Chicago—It is plain that the past year's experience has brought the Northwestern apple grower face to face with a crisis. How serious it may be no one can say definitely.

According to the report of the International Apple Shippers' association, the apples in cold storage in the United States on January 1, 1913, amounted to 6,283,645 boxes of Western apples, and 4,645,412 barrels of apples grown in Eastern states. This represents an increase of 3,379,641 boxes and 751,088 barrels over the amount in storage at the same time a year ago. Thus there was an all around big crop, although, as the figures indicate, the rate of increase in the East was trifling as compared with that of the West, which more than doubled its output of the year before.

In the Northeastern states the area under apples is increasing, but the output is gaining ground much more slowly. In the Middle West, on the other hand, the number of trees is actually diminishing. In Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Arkansas, there are 10,000,000 fewer bearing trees today than there were three years ago. Western orchards are increasing rapidly, and it is here that co-operation and trained business sense must be brought to bear on the problems of production and marketing.

The apple orchards of the Pacific Northwest are at present producing more than 100 different varieties of apples. Of these 65 are listed as being shipped in car lots. Now the vast majority enter Eastern and European markets in competition with the same varieties grown much nearer the points of consumption. In most cases this is a hopeless competition; it is a struggle in which the western grower has all the odds against him.

In the first place, one of the largest apple dealers, who is recognized as one of the best authorities on the apple market in the country, states that while the Western apple is much superior to those grown in the East in general appearance, color, smoothness and shape, yet 90 per cent of the Eastern trade assert that the home grown apples are superior in flavor to those grown in the West. It is even maintained that in some of these varieties the East can beat us in appearance as well as in flavor. In the second place the big obstacle to competing with the Eastern grower, in varieties which he can produce as well as the Western grower, lies in the difference in freight rates.

## JAPAN SEEKS COALING BASE

### Wants Island 50 Miles From East End of Panama Canal.

New York—An alleged plot of Japanese to secure a naval coaling station in the Caribbean sea, within 50 miles of the Atlantic end of the Panama canal and in violation of the Monroe doctrine, became known Wednesday when the steamship Sixoala docked here. George T. Burns, agent of the Caribbean Guano company, who was a passenger, said that the Japanese government was negotiating for the purchase of Roncaador island.

"The island," said Burns, "is now the property of the Caribbean Guano company. It has a superb harbor and would make a good coaling base for any navy. Ostensibly the Japanese are negotiating through a steamship company, of which a man named Arai is the head, for a harbor for a steamship line which shall communicate with ports on the eastern coast of the United States and South America."

"The harbor is perfectly fitted to make a coaling station. The water is sufficiently deep and the channels are straight enough to admit the largest warships, while at the same time there is sufficient protection for the smallest submarine or torpedo boat to be perfectly protected from any stress of weather."

It was recalled that Mr. Arai was head of the steamship company that tried to get a station in Lower California about two years ago.

## Ship Found Under Gotham.

New York—The hull of an old ship was unearthed Thursday 40 feet under the street at Fifteenth street and Tenth avenue by workmen digging a foundation for a new building. The old hull, which apparently had been burned, was fully a block from the water front. One explanation advanced was that years ago the water extended that far up. The hulk at one time was a good-sized fishing schooner.

## Fruit in Oregon Caught.

Pendleton, Or.—A hard freeze Monday night is believed to have wrought havoc in the big fruit and vegetable section around Milton and Freewater, in the East end of this county. Diving to previous warm weather and the lateness of the season, some of the largest orchardists had removed their smudge material, which had been kept in readiness for just such occasions all spring. Peaches and cherries are believed to be almost a total loss.

## Ship is Near Destruction.

Boston—Several thousand pounds of powder were close to a lively fire on board the navy supply ship Celtic at the Charlestown navy yard Wednesday. The flames spread to the magazine door and it took the entire crew, with help from the yard, to save the ship from destruction and prevent a possible loss of life. The blaze started among oil barrels in the forward hold.

# 100,000 MARCH ON MONTENEGRO

## Austrian Troops Rush Forward By Land and Sea.

### Italy Expected to Support Austria—Greek and Serbian Forces Face Bulgarians.

London—One hundred thousand Austrian troops now are moving in the direction of the Montenegrin frontier, according to an Antivari dispatch to the Mail. A large number of Austrian troops also are proceeding to Antivari by sea.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says that in the event of Austria attempting to coerce Montenegro there is little doubt that she would be supported by Italy, which probably would occupy Santa Quaranta and Avlona, while Austria would proceed against Lovchen Mountain and Scutari.

In order to avoid needlessly offending Russia, the action against Scutari would be carried out through Albania, not from Herzegovina.

The Sofia correspondent of the Times learns that the Greek and Serbian forces now massed in Southern Macedonia aggregate 220,000. They are confronted by three Bulgarian divisions, totalling 60,000 men. Almost all the remaining Bulgarian forces are still before Bulair and Tchatalja.

The Bulgarian government, the dispatch adds, is exhausting every means to arrive at a friendly arrangement with Serbia and Greece, but the danger of a conflict is still imminent.

## PLEA FOR "OREGON" MADE

### That Battleship Go Through Canal First Is Request.

Salem, Or.—School children to the number of 61,200 in this state have signed a petition asking President Woodrow Wilson to direct that the battleship Oregon be designated to head the fleet that first passes through the Panama canal. The petition of the Oregon school children is in part as follows:

"The incident of history which, more than all others, impressed America with the immediate need of an inter-oceanic waterway at Panama was the famous voyage of the battleship Oregon. That marvelous race of a great battleship around the continent to fight the battles of an alien people staggered the world. She is at once the most famous and most loved vessel in all the fleet of the Great Republic. Therefore we, the school children of the commonwealth of the State of Oregon, whose name this floating fortress so proudly bears, respectfully petition that the battleship Oregon be the first ship to pass through the canal from ocean to ocean."

## Sword Final, Says Prince.

Berlin—Crown Prince Frederick William, in writing the preface to a book, "Germany in Arms," just published, of which he is reputed to be the author, exhibits himself, the future German emperor, as a disbeliever in the possibility of ever abolishing war.

He declares that diplomacy may delay and occasionally avert conflicts, but "the sword will remain the final and decisive factor until the world's end."

The author points out that Germany's unfortunate geographical position, and warns his countrymen that the German army and navy must be kept continually at the highest point of efficiency, and he appeals to all Germans to be ready to sacrifice their blood and their possessions.

## Manila Victory Noted.

Washington, D. C.—Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, 15 years ago, was celebrated here Thursday night at the annual reunion and banquet of the Society of Manila Bay. Twenty-two of the survivors of the famous battle, including Rear Admiral A. S. Walker, who commanded the cruiser Concord and the only survivor of the six officers who commanded vessels of Dewey's fleet, were gathered around the banquet table to do honor to Admiral George Dewey, president of the association.

## Slave Painting Refused.

New York—A painting entitled "To the Highest Bidder," representing a negro slave woman, with her child, standing on the auction block, was rejected by the Brooklyn Institute because it might "tend to keep alive memories that had better be forgotten." The picture was painted by Harry Roseland, a well-known Brooklyn artist, and offered to the institute by Charles A. Schieren, a former Brooklyn mayor.

## Police Herd "Pie" Beggars.

Washington D. C.—Hungry job-hunters, among them many who have despaired of gaining the official pie counter through official influence, gathered in such numbers Wednesday night in the vicinity of the Civil Service commission headquarters that the police reserves were called out.

## Aviator Wins \$10,000 Purse.

Paris—Ernest F. Guillaux, a French aviator, whose aeroplane flight on Sunday last when he traveled from Biarritz, France, to Kollum, Holland, a distance of nearly 1000 miles, won a prize of \$10,000 and the Pommery, or single-day distance, cup.