

JAPAN ABANDONS LAND OBJECTIONS

New Treaty Covering Disputed Points to Be Sought.

Secrecy Observed by Mutual Consent—Attitude of State Department Yet to Be Seen.

Tokio.—It is understood that Japan and the United States are discussing the possibilities of arranging a new commercial treaty.

Washington, D. C.—Surprise was expressed at the state department at the report from Tokio that another note bearing on the California anti-alien land legislation had been dispatched to Washington. The last Japanese note, presented more than a fortnight ago, remains unanswered, and it has been assumed that the negotiations would be held in abeyance until the return of Counselor Moore, who has been in direct charge of the correspondence in the latest phases. Mr. Moore has been on a month's vacation, and returned to Washington Wednesday.

By mutual agreement the principals have sought to maintain the strictest secrecy as to the various steps in the negotiations. It is reported here, however, that the Japanese government has reached the conclusion that it cannot successfully meet the contention of the state department, that the California land law is not in conflict with the existing treaty, and has decided to seek a new convention.

Unofficial information from Japan indicates that Japan, instead of seeking to substitute for the Knox treaty of 1911 an entirely new convention of general scope, is inclined to ask for an agreement that will in conventional terms recognize the right of Japanese land ownership in any state of the United States on even terms with the citizens of any other nation. The attitude of the state department regarding such a proposition remains to be developed.

SHIP HITS ROCKS; ALL ABOARD ARE SAVED

Nearney Mountain, Or.—With 21 men aboard the British three-masted steelhulled sailing ship *Glennsallin*, from Liverpool for Portland, via Santos, Brazil, struck the furthestmost cape of Nearney Mountain at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and is a total loss. The officers and crew were rescued.

The ship was in charge of Captain Owen Williams, who was on deck when she struck head-on the rocks, where she is now pounding to pieces. The value of the craft is placed at \$30,000. She carried no cargo, having left Brazil with sand ballast for Portland, where she was under charter to load wheat. At Santos she unloaded a cargo of cement for Hamburg, Germany.

All those aboard the vessel were saved, with their baggage, by shooting a line from the boat to shore, where the line was made fast to the big boulders by S. G. Reed, owner of *Neahkahnie* Tavern; his clerk, Thomas Williams; Walter Cain and two laborers named Steele and McFarland. Twenty minutes after the craft hit the rocks, Mr. Reed, who was formerly a Portland banker and former secretary of the Portland General Electric company, with his men, rushed to give assistance to the ill-fated vessel, a mile north of Nearney Tavern. The boat struck at high tide and is now being broken up by the seas.

Captain Williams explained the cause of the disaster as a heavy current and hazy weather after sighting land, and says he was unable to change his course.

AVERTS NEW BORDER CRISIS

Carranza, Rebel General, Hopes Intervention Will Be Avoided.

Piedras Negras, Mex.—The city of Piedras Negras will not be destroyed, and every protection will be afforded property owned by Americans and other foreigners during any hostilities that may arise between the constitutionalists and the federal army. This assurance was given American military authorities late Wednesday by a representative of General Jesus Carranza, constitutionalist commander, following vigorous protests made by the state department through United States Consul Blocker.

It had been reported that with the evacuation of the city by the constitutionalists, plans had been made to dynamite the town to prevent anything of value from falling into the hands of the federals in case their advance was not checked by the momentarily expected engagement south of here.

Water in Culebra Cut.

Panama.—Water was let into the Culebra cut from Gatun lake Wednesday. At the present rate of flow, the cut between the Curaracha slide and the Gamboa dike, a distance of about five miles, will be filled to a depth of 15 feet by October 10, the date set for the destruction of the Gamboa dike. Since the suspension of steam shovel operations the Curaracha slide has extended completely across the cut to the 73-foot level, so that when the water is admitted to the probable lake level of 68 feet on October 10 it cannot pass this barrier.

Earthquake at Panama.

Panama.—Two earthquakes of an intensity much more severe than any disturbance since the Americans took possession of the canal zone occurred late Wednesday night. They were felt from Panama City to Colon. The first shock quickly was followed by one of longer duration, which shook buildings and set church bells to ringing. There has been no severe damage to buildings and no damage to the canal is so far reported.

JUDGES OVERRULE HUMPHRIES

Seattle Socialists Sent to Jail Released by Other Court.

Seattle, Wash.—After Superior Judge John E. Humphries had sent 12 men and six women to the county jail Friday for contempt of his court, a consultation of other judges of the superior court was held and Thorwald Siegfried, an attorney, who had previously complained to the bar association of Judge Humphries' excessive use of the writ of injunction, was sent for by the judges and requested to apply for a writ of habeas corpus for the prisoners.

Siegfried applied to Judge Smith for the release of Glenn Hoover, attorney for the Free Speech Defense League and ex-assistant attorney-general of Washington, and G. M. Hodgson, one of the signers of "resolutions of protest" against Humphries' injunctions, and they were released on their own recognizance.

Both men, a short time before, had been sentenced to pay fines for contempt and in addition Hoover had been "forever disbarred" by Humphries.

Judge Smith said he would release all the prisoners who sought freedom on writs of habeas corpus. Judge Smith said:

"It seems to me that the petitioners clearly are entitled to their liberty pending further hearing. They have raised a question on which they are entitled to be heard. There is no occasion to allow these men to lie in jail pending such hearing."

Judge Humphries was wroth when he heard of the consultation of his fellow judges and the release of two of the prisoners. He made a statement denouncing the other judges.

"My fellow members of the bench have conspired against me and have fought me from the first. They were against me in my campaign and they are against me now. Judge Smith had no right to shove in on this. The right of habeas corpus does not apply in contempt of court cases."

Glenn Hoover, attorney for the prisoners, was fined, disbarred and ordered removed to jail as soon as he began to speak. Hulet Wells, another defendant, an attorney, was disbarred and fined without being permitted to speak a word in self-defense.

Mrs. Humphries, secretary of a Socialist local, was dismissed with a small fine, the judge saying he did not wish to humiliate a member of his own Scotch clan.

Mrs. William McNally stood up with a baby in her arms. The judge said he did not wish to send a baby to jail. "Never mind," the woman said bitterly, "the baby is as guilty as I am." She was fined \$100 and sent to jail with the baby and a little boy. The woman's husband, a Spanish war veteran, also was fined \$100 and sent to jail. Six women and two children are in the county jail.

During the judge's lecture on the evil of street-speaking he declared that Albert R. Parsons, the anarchist hanged in Chicago after the Haymarket riots, was guilty of murder through incitement to riot.

An elderly woman, dressed in black, standing on a chair in the rear of the courtroom, cried: "That is untrue. He was an innocent man. I am Parsons' widow." As soon as Judge Humphries could recover from his surprise he shouted to the woman, who was Lucy Parsons:

"Widow or no widow; you had better keep quiet or you'll find yourself in the county jail."

RANSOM WILL SAVE CAPTIVES

To Rescue Missionaries Bandits Must Be Bought.

Pekin.—Reports that foreigners were being maltreated by Chinese brigands at Tsao Yang has given much concern to the American legation. It is feared the Chinese government troops will not be able to secure the release of the American and Norwegian missionaries held in captivity there. These troops are neither capable nor loyal.

The legation believes ransoms may have to be paid to save the lives of the captives. It is believed that the ransoms demanded may not be heavy, as Chinese ideas in monetary matters are not extravagant.

By the efforts of the American legation and consulates, the missionaries have been kept out of unsafe districts the past two years.

"FATHERS' DAY" IS PROPOSED

House Resolution Would Set Aside June 1 and Make Rose Emblem.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, the father of eight children, has introduced in the house a resolution designating the first day in June as Fathers' day, with the rose as its emblem.

Mr. Moore said the resolution was introduced at the suggestion of Charlotte E. Kirkbride and Carrie B. Sternberg, of Philadelphia, who have obtained a charter for Fathers' day under the laws of Pennsylvania. The resolution would not make the day a legal holiday.

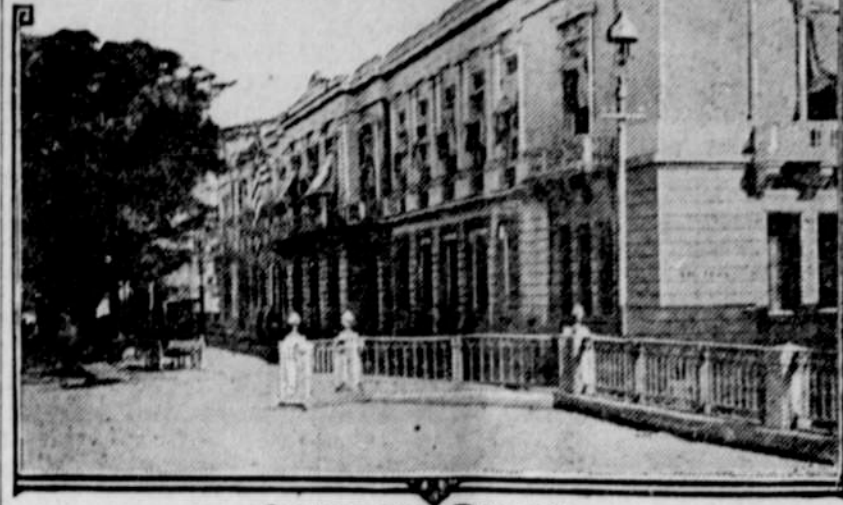
Street Peril Emphasized.

New York.—The National Highways Protective Society has placed its ban on roller skating, "one-old cat," push-mobles and other juvenile street amusements. The September report shows an unusually large number of children killed or injured in street accidents. The secretary of the organization said that school teachers should warn pupils of the ever-increasing danger of playing on the streets and that clergymen urge parents to forbid their children to use the streets. Since the first of the year 193 children have been killed.

"Dry" Campaign Put Off.

Los Angeles.—The state executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of southern California at its meeting here took a stand against the proposed initiative campaign for prohibition in California in 1914. It was argued that such a move by the anti-saloon elements would mean defeat and postponement of what was considered an eventual victory at the polls at some future date.

SCENES in the ORIENT



GOVERNOR'S PALACE

AMERICANS are solely responsible," said Edgar K. Frank, the globe trotter, the other day, "for the high cost of living encountered by tourists. Especially did we find this case in Japan. When Germans and English composed the travelers everything was cheap, and even yet, where tourists are from any other country, no attempt is made by landlords, shopkeepers, and the rest, to gouge in the matter of prices. But wherever goods are sold, Americans are asked more than anybody else, and they usually pay it. The hotel man, as soon as he discovers you are an American, he will ask you \$10 a day for a room that is not worth more than \$5, and if you argue the matter to a finish you will get the room for \$5. Everything else the same way.

Baked Beans Surprise Britons.

"At Penang we became acquainted with the durlin, a fruit. It is remarkable, because the more you eat of it the more you want. At a delicatessen here we bought American baked beans and gave the English officers on the vessel an American treat. They had never eaten any before.

"You may not know that Penang is known the world over for its tin deposits. Most of our tin comes from there. Both at Penang and at Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the district, are smelters for tin.

"Our next stop was Singapore, known as the Gateway of the East. It is one of the most important and interesting of the eastern cities. It is the distributing and collecting point, not only for the Malay peninsula, but for Indo-China and Dutch Indies.

"It was at a hotel here that we learned what 'bathroom attached' means in an advertisement. We read the advertisement, went to the hotel, and looked in vain for the bathroom. Upon inquiry we were shown an immense yard, or courtyard, reached by crossing a bridge from the hotel proper, where bathrooms were lined up in a row, and numbered to correspond with the numbers of the rooms.

"The Chinese practically own the place and live like millionaires, own autos and have every other comfort. Singapore is but one and one-half degrees (80 miles) north of the equator. Java is only 40 hours' ride from Singapore, but faulty boat connections prevented us from going there.

"Did you ever hear of the traveler's tree? We saw a lot of them around Singapore. They grow probably ten feet high, the branching palm-like limbs spreading out like a fan. By tearing off a branch the thirty wayfarer gets from a glass to a quart of water.

"Our next landing place was Hongkong. The real name of the port is Victoria, and it is a free treaty one—no customs regulations to be gone through with.

"All through China you will find Hindu policemen. There are Chinese police, too, but everywhere the peculiarly dressed Hindu seems to be on the force. At the time of the mutiny it was discovered that the Hindu was a man who could take care of himself in a scrimmage, and city management has seemed to recognize his worth as an officer of the peace. The Chinese are good people also in business, honest, polite, quick calculators—superior to any other orientals we met on our travels.

Manila Now Healthful.

"Much has been written about Manila, the Pearl of the Orient, and without participating in the political problem of what the United States government should now do with our possessions there, I cannot refrain from saying that our people have wrought a wonderful improvement on the islands. They have cleaned them up. They are now comparatively healthful. All who come from eastern countries are vaccinated before they are permitted to land, so that smallpox is rare and typhoid is practically unknown. There is sewerage, good schools, a better moral tone—in fact no comparison can be made with the old regime.

"Like all other Americans, we went to Clark's, where Americans gather, and here we saw the first soda water sign that had met our eyes in months of travel. We have met good roads there, and there is now plenty of ice, a plant for the making of artificial ice having been put up by our government. We mooned on the Luneta, Manila's wonderful parkway, and visited the new Y. M. C. A. building. A Mr. Tener, cousin of Governor Tener of Pennsylvania, is in charge. The building cost over \$100,000.

"No one who has not been there can have any conception of the interesting

old city, with its moss-covered walls, its age-defying temples and beautiful shrines and innumerable objects of rare historic value that abound on all hands. Manila bay, made famous in America by the brave Dewey, was already the most important seaport of the Orient, lying midway between the newly opening territories of North China and the thickly populated possessions of England in India. The Bataan mountains loom on the left as you pass up the bay, forming a gigantic barrier between the bay and the sea, and to the left is Cavite, the naval town. Here was given Dewey's famous order, 'You may fire when you are ready, Gridley,' which for all time shattered the hopes of Spain for Oriental power, and with the sinking of her warships a rule of more than 300 years passed away.

"Continuing up the bay, Manila is brought into closer view. The first view from the boat is charming. It looks a tree-embowered city, the vivid colors contrasting with the vivid green of a luxuriant tropical foliage. Today it is a city of contrasts. It is a city of the east, yet the younger and more vigorous west has made great changes in the quietness and drowsiness of the old place. The Pasig river divides the city into the north and south sides. On the south bank are the old walled city districts and on the north are the Escolta, the main business artery. The junction of the Escolta and the Bridge of Spain is the actual center of the business section, and at this point cars may be taken for nearly every part of the city and suburbs.

"Manila is a city of churches, the oldest having been built by the Order of St. Augustin in 1571. On the Plaza McKinley is the Ayuntamiento, which contains the offices of our government. To the Luneta in the early evening all Manila goes. With two hands playing, people of all ages and countries and garbs stroll under the brilliant electric lights. The most important item commercially is the manufacture of cigars. About 20,000 people actually live on the river. On the road to La Loma is the great Bilibid penitentiary, supposed to shelter a large number of convicts than any other prison in the world. Fort William McKinley, seven miles from Manila on the Pasig river, is the largest post of the United States army."

BOUGHT HOME WITH BERRIES

Maine Woman Has Been Picking and Peddling for the Last Twenty-Three Years.

Paying for a home by picking wild berries is the feat performed by Mrs. Seth Davis of Skowhegan, who for the last 23 years has been engaged in this industry. Her major berry is the raspberry, and she averages about fifteen bushels of these in a year. She picks about eight bushels of the field strawberries in the year and many bushels of wild blackberries.

Besides picking these she peddles them out in Showhegan. She now owns a fine farm and she remarked that she had paid for it by picking berries. She not only picks berries, but she assists her husband in many ways about the farm. In the winter time she will take a load of wood with a pair of horses, go to Showhegan and find a market for it, unloading it herself.

Mrs. Davis is one of the most frequent patrons of the public library, but she believes that life is worth more to her by outdoor air and work than it could be otherwise.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Brains and Housework.

"The business man who runs his office as the average woman does her kitchen work soon finds himself not only left behind, but his mentality has become so idealistic that, when he finally does wake up to things, he finds it next to impossible to adapt himself to the new order.

"You women must use your minds in your work. Use it to short-cut your steps; use it to increase the quality and decrease the effort. Above all, get away from that pernicious idea that 'kitchen work is drudgery.' So is office work. If a man allows it to work on him, instead of working it.

"The more I see of that type of women who are so fond of posing as martyrs and calling themselves 'drudges' the more I am convinced that such women are 'too small for their job.' In order to get the best of anything, you must not only fill your position but 'fill it and running over.' Then it is that you can 'chase your work, instead of letting it chase you.'"

MEXICAN CITY IS IN TERROR

Foreigners Warned to Flee as Federal Troops Advance.

Piedras Negras, Mex.—Terror has gripped this city, the provisional capital of the Mexican Constitutionalists, with the victorious northward march of the federals and the arrival of hundreds of refugees from the surrounding devastated country.

Obedying the instructions of United States Consul Blocker, American residents of Piedras Negras joined the exodus and hundreds of persons crossed the international bridge into Eagle Pass, many carrying on their backs such of their possessions as they could assemble hurriedly.

Consul Blocker's warning to foreigners to quit Piedras Negras immediately was in anticipation of rioting; should the Constitutionalists be forced to abandon their provisional capital. As the rebel army is being driven northward by the government troops under General Maas the retreating insurgents are setting fire to villages.

Reports from the front indicate that the federals are closing in on the town of Salinas, from which the Constitutionalists are expected to fall back on either Matamoros, across the line from Brownsville, Tex., or on Piedras Negras.

United States troops are hurrying from San Antonio to reinforce the garrison at Eagle Pass.

W. W. Vaughan, a well-known engineer, and Alfred Williams, a druggist, were ordered peremptorily to vacate their homes with their families on constitutionalist notification that the property would be destroyed, despite any protest to the American government, for the reason that it was owned by federal sympathizers. Permission was refused to many Mexican refugees and a large number of Japanese to enter the United States.

It was said that the Mexicans were likely to become public charges and that the Japanese had not made proper application.

An appeal to Washington for exception in the latter case will allege that the Japanese are in danger of death from any protest to the American government, for the reason that it was owned by federal sympathizers. Permission was refused to many Mexican refugees and a large number of Japanese to enter the United States.

It is reported that many prisoners confined in the jail on sedition charges have been shot, among them Felipe Saucha, wanted in Carlizzo Springs, Tex., as a member of the smuggling band charged with the murder of a deputy sheriff.

About 2000 of the refugees who crossed the international bridge here were unable to obtain lodging in Eagle Pass and it was necessary to open public buildings and obtain empty boxcars to afford them shelter.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN FRANCE

Storm Kills Fourteen, Injures 30 and Many Are Missing.

Cebere, France.—A terrific thunder storm, which raged for 12 hours, has spread death and ruin throughout this city. Fourteen persons are known to have been killed and 30 injured, and there are many missing. A stream which passes through the city was soon over its banks and flooded the streets. In a hardware establishment, petroleum, alcohol and other inflammables and a cask of calcium carbide were stored, the water dissolved the chemical and enormous volumes of gas were formed. A terrific explosion occurred, which completely wrecked two buildings and enveloped two others in flames. Three persons who were passing were killed outright. Five families were buried in the ruins.

Nearly every house in Cebere is flooded and quantities of the provisions have been spoiled.

In answer to an urgent appeal from the mayor, the prefect at Sorpignam dispatched several tons of bread to meet the pressing needs of the inhabitants. A company of infantry was rushed from Collicure to assist in the rescue work and search the ruins.

The floods also carried away the greater part of the Paulilles dynamite factory and caused tremendous damage throughout the department. The railroad has been washed out in several places and a passenger train is imprisoned in the tunnel at Banyuls-Sur-Mer.

"DON'T WORRY" SAYS MINER

Entombed Man Receives Milk and Eggs Through Tube.

Centralia, Pa.—As darkness enveloped the Continental Colliery of the Lehigh coal company Tuesday night a voice of Thomas Tushesky, who has been entombed in the mammoth vein since last Friday morning, was heard through a tube 50 feet long which had been inserted in a hole bored through a wall of coal from an adjoining gallery. His first inquiry was about his family.

"Tell them not to worry too much," he said, "as I am in pretty good shape. Since I got those bottle of milk and whipped eggs I feel much stronger. I had a long sleep after I ate and drank. I think I'll be rescued before there is another fall of top and coal."

The entombed man said he was nervous because of the long confinement and absolute quiet.

Mine Deaths Increase.

Washington, D. C.—Fatalities in the coal mines of the United States during the first seven months of the year numbered 1437, as compared with 1419 in the like period last year, according to reports to the bureau of mines here. Pennsylvania leads the list with 763 deaths, an increase of 193 over last year. Of these 380 were in the anthracite and 383 in the bituminous fields. West Virginia, with 181 deaths, shows a decrease of 72 over the fatalities in the first seven months of 1912. Then in order follow Ohio 99, Illinois 97, Alabama 55, Colorado 47, Indiana 32 and Tennessee 25.

326-Year-Old Oak Feiled.

Monmouth, Or.—In the year 1587, when Europeans were planting colonies in America, one of the oldest and largest white oak trees in Polk county began to grow. The massive oak, which has been cut down on the Whiteaker farm, two miles north of this city, was 324 years old, as estimated by counts of the rings. Its circumference was 19 feet, and the diameter about six feet. A short distance away stands another giant oak. Its circumference is 26 feet.

PRESIDENT SIGNS NEW TARIFF BILL

Leaders Told Currency Legislation Must Come Next.

Wilson Says Rest of Problem Is Chiefly Financial—Bill Becomes Law at Once.

Washington, D. C.—Surrounded by the leaders of a united Democracy, President Wilson signed the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill at 9:09 o'clock Friday night at the white house. Simultaneously telegrams were sent to customs collectors throughout the country by the treasury department, putting into actual operation the first Democratic tariff revision since 1894.

A happy group of legislators, members of the cabinet and friends encircled the president as he signed the bill, using two gold pens. He presented to Representative Underwood the pen that had written the word "Woodrow," and the one which had completed his name to Senator Simmons.

Amid impressive silence the president delivered in easy, natural tones an extemporaneous speech that brought prolonged applause.

He said that the journey of legislative accomplishment had only been partly completed; that a great service had been done for the rank and file of the country, but that the second step in the emancipation of business was currency reform. He earnestly called upon his colleagues to go "the rest of the journey" with fresh impulse.

"Gentlemen, I feel peculiarly pleased," the president began, "in what I have just done by taking part in the completion of a great piece of business. It is a pleasure which is very hard to express in words which are adequate to express the feeling, because the feeling that I have is that we have done the rank and file of the people of this country a great service.

"It is hard to speak of these things without seeming to go off into campaign eloquence, but that is not my feeling. It is a feeling of profound gratitude that, working with the splendid men who have carried this thing through with studious attention and doing justice all around, I should have had a part in serving the people of this country as we have been striving to serve them ever since I can remember.

"I have wished to see the accomplishment of something like this ever since I was a boy, and I know men standing around me who can say the same thing—who have been waiting to see the things done which it was necessary to do in order that there might be justice in the United States. "And so it is a solemn moment that brings business to a conclusion and I hope will not be thought demanding too much of myself or colleagues when I say that this, great as it is, is the accomplishment of only half the journey. We have set the business of this country free from those conditions which have made monopoly not only possible, but in a sense easy and natural. But there is no use taking away the conditions of monopoly if we do not take away also the power to create monopoly, and that in a financial, rather than a merely commercial and economic power."

STEAMER SPOKANE HITS ROCKS

Passengers All Saved When 'S. O. S.' Is Answered By Other Vessels.

Seattle, Wash.—Captain E. L. McNoble, superintendent of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, received a message late Friday night from Captain Spokane, saying that all passengers were saved. They were transferred, says the message, from the Spokane to the steamer *La Touche* and will be brought directly to Seattle.

Portland, Or.—Wireless distress calls, caught at stations in Portland and at Corvallis Friday night at 10 o'clock, told of the rapid sinking of the steamship Spokane, 15 miles north of Cape Lazo, on the inside passage, about 100 miles north of Victoria, B. C., and off Vancouver island.

The steamer *La Touche*, of the Alaska Steamship company, was one of the first vessels to answer and at 10:30 was standing by and at 10:45 began taking off passengers from the ill-fated Spokane.

"Taking water fast, send all assistance possible," was one of the flashes received almost immediately after the first distress call, which read: "Steamer Spokane, 15 miles north Cape Lazo, wants assistance." The commander signed.

The steamer *Dolphin* and the steamer *Minnesota* also answered.

Mine Deaths Increase.

Washington, D. C.—Fatalities in the coal mines of the United States during the first seven months of the year numbered 1437, as compared with 1419 in the like period last year, according to reports to the bureau of mines here. Pennsylvania leads the list with 763 deaths, an increase of 193 over last year. Of these 380 were in the anthracite and 383 in the bituminous fields. West Virginia, with 181 deaths, shows a decrease of 72 over the fatalities in the first seven months of 1912. Then in order follow Ohio 99, Illinois 97, Alabama 55, Colorado 47, Indiana 32 and Tennessee 25.

326-Year-Old Oak Feiled.

Monmouth, Or.—In the year 1587, when Europeans were planting colonies in America, one of the oldest and largest white oak trees in Polk county began to grow. The massive oak, which has been cut down on the Whiteaker farm, two miles north of this city, was 324 years old, as estimated by counts of the rings. Its circumference was 19 feet, and the diameter about six feet. A short distance away stands another giant oak. Its circumference is 26 feet.