

ALIEN ISSUE WAITS

Nations Willing to Leave Dispute to Court of Arbitration.

Illness of Japanese Emperor Quiet Feeling—Representative Sisson States Plain Facts.

Washington, D. C.—Probably as a result of the anxiety in official circles in Japan over the condition of the emperor no instructions have been received at the Japanese embassy to make the expected further representations to the United States government regarding the California alien land act.

The embassy is engaged in collecting material for the continuance of the negotiations on the lines indicated in the original Japanese note of protest May 9. This relates principally to the phase of the negotiations touching the possible conflict between the California state law and the treaty, leaving to the foreign office the broader questions of policy.

Legal proceedings of some sort seem to be indicated, both parties desiring to use that means of settlement of the issue, and the question apparently hinges on which side falls the responsibility for making this test.

The new law will not go into effect until August 10, before which date it would not be possible to bring suit and for that reason the negotiations appear to be losing some of the features of urgency that characterized the early stages.

Representative Sisson's speech on the Japanese question, in anticipation of which he had been enjoined to moderation by the President, was an attack on the principle that the treaty-making power of the government superseded the law-making power of the state.

"If any nation," said Sisson, "should decide that it will dictate to us our land laws then we would be unworthy of national existence if we submitted to such dictation. Does anyone claim that this is a declaration of war because I announce this truth?"

"It is no declaration of war for the United States government to decline to override the rights of the sovereign state at the dictation of a foreign power. If the United States government should deliver a state over to the mercies of a flood of aliens from any nation, then I maintain that the Federal government would have prostituted its authority. Is the mere announcement of this principle a declaration of war?"

Sisson made a long argument purporting to show the possibility of corporation control of land, which would be made possible by allowing the importation of "cheap alien labor."

"Many of these large employers of labor," he said, "would be delighted to have the Federal government, through its treaty-making power, let down the bars and let the alien come in. What would become of the American farmer if the great corporations of the country should buy all the best lands and cultivate them with Mongolian, Chinese, Hindu, Japanese and other cheap alien labor?"

TRACE CHECKS TO OPERATOR

Paid to Have Dynamite "Planted" During Textile Strike.

Boston—Two checks, one of which was in payment of "expenses incurred during strike at Lawrence," were traced to the offices of the American Woolen company at the dynamite conspiracy trial here. The checks were issued on the authority of William M. Wood, president of the company, and were payable to Frederick E. Atteaux, a dye manufacturer, who, with Wood and Dennis Collins, are charged with conspiracy to "plant" dynamite at Lawrence, to discredit textile operators during the industrial troubles of 1912.

Miami Honors Flagler.

St. Augustine, Fla.—The funeral of Henry M. Flagler was held Sunday at the Flagler Memorial Presbyterian church here. Three leading pastors of the city conducted the services. The body will be interred in the mausoleum of the Flagler Memorial church in the city. All business houses in Miami, including the postoffice, were closed, all flags were at half mast and public buildings draped in mourning, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Flagler, who founded the city of Miami.

Law Bars Policewomen.

San Francisco—Two provisions of the city charter make it impossible for San Francisco to add to its force three policewomen, for whom the board of supervisors recently voted an appropriation. The city attorney brought out these facts when requested to give an official opinion on the question. Candidates for the force must possess the same physical requirements demanded of volunteers for the United States army.

Nation Asks for Islet.

Boston—The deed to the United States of Outer Brewster, an island at the entrance to Boston harbor, for purposes of national defense, is requested by the Federal government, in a letter received by Governor Foss and immediately transmitted by him to the legislature. Outer Brewster is a mass of rocks about four acres in extent.

"WAR" AEROPLANE VANISHES

Whole Outfit, Including Bombs, Reported Safe in Mexico.

Nogales, Ariz.—The war aeroplane which crossed into Mexico near Naco Tuesday night was the same flying machine confiscated by United States Federal officials two weeks ago. The machine has disappeared from a ranch between Tucson and this point. With it disappeared Rueben Hopkins, a United States deputy marshal of Tucson, who was left to guard the air craft.

The machine, in sections, was taken in three automobiles south to the international line and safely crossed in daylight. With it went high-power bombs of the gravity contact type that the insurgents expect to drop on the federal gunboat Guerrero, which lies in Guaymas harbor, ready to assist the garrison of the town in defending the only remaining point in Sonora state held by the central government.

The flying apparatus and bombs for aerial use went south on a special train. The attack on Guaymas has been postponed, it is explained, awaiting the aeroplane to offset the power of the gunboat.

The disappearance of the aeroplane, supposedly safe in the keeping of the Federal officers, led to a search for the missing deputy marshal. It is asserted that he was kidnaped. The Mexican customs collector of Nogales, Sonora, passed the incident with the remark: "It cost us a lot of money, but we got it."

The biplane was held two weeks ago, when Didier Masson and his mechanic, Thos. Deane, began setting up the machine at Pike's ranch, 20 miles below Tucson. Masson and Deane escaped with some necessary parts of the machine, and it was rumored that still another aeroplane had been smuggled over the line.

TO CLEAN CAPITAL'S SLUMS

Wife of President Gets Big Job Under Way.

Washington, D. C.—When bills transforming Goat alley and Snow's court, two of Washington's worst slums, into parks, are introduced in congress this week, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson will have accomplished more toward eliminating poverty, vice and disease in the capital than any other President's wife has ever done.

Her recent slumming trip, on which she was accompanied by Representatives Kahn and Curley, are the reason for the determination of congress to clean up Washington, whose alleys, rookeries and ancient tenements vie with the worst slums of New York. Led by Mrs. Wilson a mass meeting of Washington women will be held to consider these conditions further.

Three thousand women, many of them from the highest Washington society, are expected to enroll under the banner Mrs. Wilson has unfurled.

Society gasped at first; now it is interested. Never before has a President's wife gone slumming.

EGG PRESERVATIVE IS FOUND

California Educator Discovers Substitute for Cold Storage.

University of California, Berkeley—Professor Jaffa, of the agricultural department of the University of California, believes that he has found a successful method of defeating the cold storage egg and the price asked for it. It is somewhat similar to the old-fashioned method of salting eggs.

The discoverer of the new fluid preservative announced to the fraternities last year that he had found a new and successful method of preserving eggs which left no taste and showed the chemical composition of the egg to undergo absolutely no change.

Under varying conditions some 12 dozen were "canned" in December, being placed in the new solution and left to stand in the cellars. The first week in May they were raked out and found to be fresh and having no taste whatever, other than of eggs. The various boarding clubs are going in for the discovery on a large scale.

Young Heiress Sought.

Chicago—The Chicago police have been asked to search for Margaret Hawthorne, 26 years old, and, according to a telegram from a law firm in Hastings, Mich., heiress to a fortune of \$450,000 left by David Shafter at Vassar, Mich., who died five years ago. The young woman was the daughter of Almira and Harry Hawthorne, but they separated shortly after her birth. The child is supposed to have been left in this city, and the police fear she may be unaware of her own identity.

70,000 Acres to Be Sold.

Washington, D. C.—Mark Morris, of Grand Rapids, representing the Booth-Kelly Lumber company, has completed arrangements with the attorney general for final purchase from the government at \$2.50 an acre, of 70,000 acres of land included in the Oregon and California grant. This adjustment was made under the innocent purchaser clause of the bill authorizing the government forfeiture suit against the railroad company.

Fritchie Bodies Moved.

Frederick, Md.—The bodies of Barbara Fritchie, heroine of Whittier's poem, and that of her husband, John C. Fritchie, which were recently disinterred from the Old Reformed cemetery here and placed in the mausoleum at Mount Olivet, will be buried with appropriate ceremonies on Memorial Day, May 30.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

Alfalfa Wilt Has No Known Remedy.

That no remedy is known for plants attacked by alfalfa wilt, a common disease, is the conclusion of the Oregon Agricultural College experiment station experts. On account of the nature of the plants upon which the disease lives, it is probable that no practical remedy will be developed. Where the disease has become serious, the college advises rotation of crops. The trouble seems more prevalent on heavy soils, particularly where the drainage is slow. Such soils should be avoided by alfalfa growers.

Wilt, or stem rot, was first described in Europe but has been found in widely divided sections of this country. Both New York and California have reported it as serious, and recently it has been found to be common in Oregon also. It is most abundant and spreads most rapidly in the fall when the surface soil is constantly wet. It is more serious, too, where the stand of alfalfa is heavy. It attacks clover almost as seriously, and it is thought it is probably one cause of the difficulty in obtaining and holding a stand of either in wet climates.

Rot develops on the stems at the surface of the ground, or some distance above, causing wilt, and frequently killing the plant. Large areas may be found in fields where the plants have been entirely killed out. The roots are not always destroyed, and may throw out new sprouts.

A white, cottony mold grows over the surface of the stems and leaves attacked by the rot, and the ground around the base of the plant. In it are developed abundantly black, irregular-shaped bodies of fungus tissue called sclerotia, sometimes as large as a pea. They are also found inside the stems of some of the plants killed. The fungus is like that causing lettuce to drop. It develops no summer spores. Stalked fruiting bodies known as apothecia develop from the sclerotia, commonly in the spring, but in very wet climates in the fall.

Fattening Feed for Chickens Explained.

In response to a query from Benjamin J. Kirtirt, of Corbett, Or., as to what and how to feed chickens for fattening, Prof. James Dryden, of the poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural College, replies:

"There are different rations that can be fed successfully. In some districts corn is the main item, and in others oats, barley or other grain. The price of grain will govern the ration fed largely.

"There is no better fattening food, probably, than good, plump, oats, fine-ground. Barley, ground up fine, is also good as part of the ration. A good ration would be ground oats, barley and middlings in equal parts and a little bran mixed with buttermilk or sour milk.

"If one cannot get milk it will be necessary to feed some animal meal or beef scrap, or a little blood meal. About ten per cent of the weight of the grain is the right proportion of blood meal.

"If corn is as cheap as the other grains, I would feed corn liberally. The grain should be mixed with about twice as much milk as of ground grain, so that it will be very soft and drip from the end of a stick. No green food is necessary.

"The chickens should be fed all they will eat twice a day. At first one should begin by feeding lightly, but after two or three days they should be given all they will eat up, twice a day. Food should not be left standing before them, however.

"The chickens should be confined in a small pen or in fattening crates where they will get no exercise. They will be quieter and do better in a dark pen. The feeding may be done by lamplight at night if that is more convenient."

Farm Home Should Have Furnace Room.

"Every farm home should have a basement room with furnace heat, where the men of the family could remove their muddy, wet garments, and where they could wash before going into the kitchen or dining room," said Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin, dean of home economics at the Oregon Agricultural College, in a recent lecture before farm women.

"No small amount of dissection would thus be removed, and the floors would be kept clean," she continued. "Poor floors are hard to keep clean and give poor returns for the labor expended upon them. With furnaces, good floors, a convenient and abundant water supply, a bath room in place of the poor conveniences ordinarily supplied, an adequate lighting system and electric machinery there would be many housekeepers, now discontented,

Work for Men and Women.

After all, you know, there is room for both men and women in this world. Men have their work to do and women have theirs. It is the women's work to provide for the inner man and it is the man's to provide for the outer woman.

Happiness.

Happiness is peace after strife, the overcoming of difficulties, the feeling of security and well-being. The only really happy folk are married women and single men.—Smart Set.

who would become happy home-makers.

"The movement from farm to town can never be checked until the woman on the farm is made as comfortable and as contented as her town sister. If she can have the comforts and conveniences allowed the townswoman, together with the satisfaction and comforts of a farm, she will use her efforts to keep her own home on the farm and to encourage her daughters to establish theirs there also."

A Ranchman's Bread.

Ranchman's bread is made as follows, according to the recipe in the camp cookery bulletin issued by the Oregon Agricultural College and now out of print.

Mix a lard pail two-thirds full of medium batter of flour and water, adding one tablespoonful of sugar. Allow it to stand until the mixture has fermented and then become sour. Pour out about half a cup of the sour dough and add half a teaspoon of salt, a teaspoon of lard and enough flour to make a very soft dough.

Melt lard or other grease in a pan and drop the dough in with a spoon, turning it over in the grease. Allow it to raise until about double in bulk, and then bake. The half cup of sour dough taken out may be poured back in the lard pail and the original quantity of batter stirred up. It will all be sour in a few hours, and ready for use. The exact amount of soda added depends on the sourness of the dough, and must be determined by experience.

"How Burbank Would Treat a Child."

Luther Burbank thinks that the training of children should be in many respects like the training of plants. He says:

"Do not be cross with the child; you cannot afford it. If you are cultivating a plant, developing it into something finer and nobler, you must love it, not hate it; be gentle with it, not abusive; be firm, never harsh. I give plants upon which I am at work in a test, whether a single one or a hundred thousand, the best possible environment. So should it be with a child, if you want to develop it in right ways. Let the children have music, let them have pictures, let them have laughter, let them have a good time; not an idle time, but one full of cheerful occupation. Surround them with all the beautiful things you can. Plants should be given sun and air and blue sky; give them to your boys and girls. I do not mean for a day or a month, but for all the years. We cannot treat a plant tenderly one day and harshly the next; they cannot stand it. Remember that you are not training for a day only, but for all the future, for all posterity.—Michigan Grange Bulletin.

Co-operative Marketing Big Success in Wisconsin.

Co-operative stores have been conducted successfully in Wisconsin for the last 30 years, but only within two years have they become at all numerous, under the excellent new law. At present there are 17 successful co-operative stores with a total membership now of about 7500, an authorized capital stock of some \$800,000, and cash capital actually paid in of around \$400,000. The stores employ 150 clerks and their volume of business for 1913 will exceed \$1,500,000, says Farm and Home.

All goods are sold at the same prices charged by other retailers. After setting aside interest at 5 per cent on capital, and suitable reserves, the profits are rebated as dividends upon purchases. Shareholders get full dividend, which equals 5 to 10 per cent saving, while non-members get only half dividend or none.

The early co-operative stores in Wisconsin found hard sledding because of the lack of co-operation spirit, limited capital, the collapse of the early organized farm and labor movement, lack of business knowledge and practice among wholesale houses from which the retail co-operative stores could obtain their supplies.

All co-operative stores in America, as in England, thrive best when they adhere to the Rochdale principles.

1. Sell goods at current market prices. This prevents friction with other merchants. It avoids the "go-broke" error of selling at cost plus expense.
2. Begin small, grow slowly but surely as experience points the way and as the managers and members learn to work together.
3. Co-operation is not a new way of transacting business, but rather a different method of dividing the fruits of industry. The same principles that govern success, when acquiring profit in capitalist enterprises, apply with even greater force to the management of co-operative effort.

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Innocent.

A New York man who tried to see a woman in a hobble skirt ascend a stairway fell in front of a train. It is always the innocent bystander who is hurt.—University Missourian.

JAPANESE WOMEN IN CLUB

Fair Nipponese of Seattle Will Be Thoroughly Americanized.

Seattle, Wash.—Madame Butterfly and Miss Purple Eyes are doomed. In their place looms the new Japanese woman of the club type, emancipated and progressive, who promises soon to reduce the little brown man to the conventional submissive state of the American husband.

Kimonos have been cast aside for scant tailored suits; huge ornamented hairpins are replaced by Parisian model hats, and the wee little feet are expanding in the roomy recesses of booties of approved English cut.

But most significant of all, there has just been formed in Seattle a Japanese Women's club.

This stride in civilization was taken at a meeting of 35 Japanese women in the Y. W. C. A. rooms, at which the following officers were elected: Mrs. S. Yosioka, president; Miss Kigo Nte, vice president; Miss Kusanna, secretary, and K. Sakamoto, treasurer. Among the members is the daughter of the Japanese consul, Atsuko Takashi, and the wife of a Japanese banker, Mrs. S. Takashi.

Local American club women assisted their brown sisters to organize, after which tea was served.

LIPTON WILL COME FOR CUP

Challenge of Great English Sportsman Is Accepted.

London—Once more America will defend the America's cup. The classic yachting race was assured for September, 1914, when the New York Yacht club Wednesday sent by cable an acceptance of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge.

The race will be sailed under the present rules of the New York Yacht club as to measurements, time allowance and racing conditions.

Sir Thomas lost no time after the receipt of the acceptance in laying plans for building the finest challenger he has ever sent across the Atlantic. Even as yet he does not know whether he will be allowed to tow the craft across the ocean or not, but he says this does not especially matter, as he would want to tow the yacht only in the event of a head wind, or a dead calm.

Relying entirely on the sportsmanship of the members of the New York Yacht club, the Irish sportsman refused to consider the possibility of being opposed by a bigger boat than the challenger he will send. He now has Charles F. Nicholson, yacht designer of Gosport, England, at work on models for the new yacht.

THOUSANDS WILL EMIGRATE

Pioneer Steamship Man Says Rush Will Follow Canal Opening.

Seattle, Wash.—"Tens of thousands of the most thrifty, intelligent and industrious people of Scandinavian countries are preparing to emigrate directly to the Northwest and Puget Sound when the Panama canal is opened," said Captain John L. Anderson, pioneer steamship man, who returned Wednesday from a three months' business trip in Europe. Captain Anderson emphasized the fact that \$4,000,000 had already been subscribed by Swedish and other capitalists to establish a direct line of modern steamships via the Panama canal to handle this traffic. He said it was impossible to describe the enormous proportions of the emigration movement of the people of the north.

Fight Use of Strong Spirits.

Berlin—German military authorities who for several years have carried on a campaign against the use of strong spirits in the army have decided to send a circular to all recruits in the future describing crimes committed within the military service traceable to the excessive use of alcohol and also showing punishment given the convicted men. The campaign waged by army officials already has proved decidedly successful and the use of distilled spirits among the soldiery has been diminished.

Protest Delegation Off.

Helena, Mont.—Governor S. V. Stewart, accompanied by a delegation from Northern Montana, left Wednesday night for Washington to protest formally to Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane against any diversion of reclamation service funds from Montana to projects of other Western states. At Great Falls Governor Stewart will be joined by prominent citizens who are particularly interested in the Sun River project.

Ancient Urn Is Uncovered.

Berlin—An urn containing a collection of gold articles attributed by experts to the seventh and eighth centuries before the Christian era was uncovered by well diggers on an estate in the vicinity of Eberswalde, about 27 miles from Berlin. The urn, which is among the most ancient finds ever made in Germany, contains 75 articles. These include bowls, bracelets and rings supposed to be of Phoenician origin and imported to Germany by way of the Baltic.

Sixty-Seven Burned to Death.

Shanghai—Sixty-seven farmers of Shen Chow Ting, in western Honan, who had resisted attempts of the soldiers to destroy their crops of opium, were burned to death in a building where they were holding a meeting, according to a dispatch received here by the North China Daily News. The dispatch adds that the soldiers started the fire.

SECRETARY SOARS

Head of Navy Has Fine Ride in New Flying Boat.

Reaches Altitude of 500 Feet and Speed of Mile a Minute—Experience Heartily Enjoyed.

Annapolis, Md.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels traveled eight miles Thursday through the air in a flying boat.

"It was delightful; I enjoyed the sensation thoroughly," was the secretary's reply to an inquiry just after he alighted.

The secretary went up with Lieutenant John H. Towers, senior officer of the navy aviation corps. The flight was made in the flying boat C-1.

The air trip was begun at four minutes to 4 o'clock. Eight minutes later the trip was over, and the secretary, after traveling about eight miles at a height of 500 feet was telling of his experience.

Lieutenant Towers and other officers of the camp showed him the long line of hangars in which five flying machines were stabled. When the last was reached, the flying boat was quickly launched, while Mr. Daniels donned an overcoat and stuffed some cotton waste into his ears to drown the noise of the engine during the flight. Then, after signing his name to the official register, where all passengers place their signatures and weights before beginning a trip, he took his seat by Mr. Towers.

Lieutenant Towers kept his craft on the water for about an eighth of a mile and then sailed gradually upward and toward the mouth of Severn river and the Chesapeake bay.

After about two miles of steady climbing in this direction a turn was made and the flying boat passed over the camp at a height of about 500 feet. As he sailed over, Mr. Daniels waved his hand to the crowd below. A straight flight up the river of about four miles was made, and then Lieutenant Towers turned for the trip back and downward, landing just in front of the point from which the start was made.

When he had landed, the secretary talked of his sensations, and mentioned the fact that by flying, after having taken a dive in a submarine boat at Norfolk recently, he had gone down and up with the navy.

M'KENNA TAKES PRECAUTION

English Home Secretary to Shun Militant Women in Future.

Cardiff, Wales—The British cabinet ministers are exposed to such risks of being mauled by militants at public meetings that hereafter they are likely to refuse to attend unless those in charge of the meetings guarantee their personal safety.

Because such assurances could not be given him, the home secretary, the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, did not appear at the Welsh disestablishment and free church conference Thursday, although he was announced as one of the speakers. It is understood that the authorities learned of a suffragette plot to attack the home secretary at the conference by a method which would not only jeopardize Mr. McKenna's life, but the lives of the delegates as well.

Dissatisfaction Is Found.

San Francisco—The Japanese people as a whole do not consider the reply of the United States to their diplomatic representations regarding the California alien land law as thoroughly satisfactory, according to cable advices from Tokio to the Japanese New World, a local newspaper. The cable goes on to say that from unofficial sources it is reported that the answer does not coincide with the Japanese view of the relations of the alien law to the treaty agreements between the two countries.

Chinese Loan in Demand.

London—So great was the rush of the public to secure a portion of the new Chinese loan that the issuing banks closed their lists at 11 a. m. the first day. It was then announced that the loan had been largely oversubscribed.

The portion of the Chinese loan allotted to Germany was heavily oversubscribed, the entire amount issued being covered by non-negotiable subscriptions alone.

Wheat Freight Advance Suspended.

Washington, D. C.—An increase averaging about 30 cents a hundred pounds—approximately 35 per cent—in the freight rates on wheat from various points of origin in Middle Western states to destinations in the Southwest was suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission until September 19. An investigation of the advance would be made.

\$1.20 Hat Men's Average.

Chicago—It requires 5,000,000 hats a year, at a cost of \$6,000,000, to cover the heads of Chicago men, according to a report made public by the Association of Commerce. The fact was developed that the Chicago man pays on an average of only \$1.20 for a hat, and each man buys four or five of them a year.