

REACHES THE COURTS

JAPANESE ISSUES TO BE SETTLED

Does State Statute Violate Treaty Rights of Japan?—On This Basis Controversy Will Be Laid Before Courts.

San Francisco.—In accordance with instructions received from Attorney General Moody, United States District Attorney Robert T. Devlin held a conference in his office with President Aaron Altman of the board of education, and other prominent persons to discuss the exclusion of Japanese from schools attended by whites with a view to arranging a suit to test the state statute which requires the segregation of children of mongolian parentage in separate schools.

Mr. Devlin said that the whole issue resolves itself into the question of whether the state statute is in violation of the treaty rights of Japan. He is of the opinion that the law discriminates against the Japanese, inasmuch as German, Irish and other children of foreign parentage and descent are not segregated in separate schools, whereas the treaty with Japan guarantees the Japanese equal rights and privileges with the aliens from other lands.

It is on this basis that the United States district attorney is proceeding and as only the points agreed upon will be submitted an early decision is expected from the courts.

ROOT SUGGESTED PROCEDURE.

Washington.—Inquiry disclosed the fact that legal proceedings to be taken in San Francisco by the district attorney in the admission of Japanese to the public schools of the city without discrimination were inspired by Secretary Root, who expressed the opinion that it would be one way of effectually disposing of the controversy.

That the president's views on the subject met with hearty approval of the Japanese government was made evident when Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador, said that he had personally thanked the president for what he had said.

WHERE THE PRESIDENT ERRED.

San Francisco.—In an interview President Altman of the board of education said:

"With all due deference to President Roosevelt I must say that it surprises me that, with all the instances of detail of information furnished Victor H. Metcalf, who came to San Francisco as the special representative of the president in this matter and who, upon his return to Washington, must have undoubtedly placed all of this information at the disposal of the chief executive of this country, there should be such a display of ignorance on the part of President Roosevelt as to state in his message that Japanese pupils are barred from the public schools of this city.

"This would lead people outside of San Francisco to believe that we refused an education to the Japanese children. Japanese children have not been excluded from the public schools of San Francisco. This impression already gone forth that the Japanese children were indeed excluded from our local institutions of learning, arises from the fact that a section of the school law of the state of California, providing for a separate school for these children, has been put into force and effect."

SITUATION PLEASES TOKIO.

Tokio.—The clear, firm and determined attitude of President Roosevelt in his message in reference to the San Francisco school question and anti-Japanese sentiment is warmly praised. It is felt here that, however much the San Francisco school authorities may be affected by local sentiment, they can ultimately only yield to the moral weight which President Roosevelt's message carries.

MILLER LEARNS SOMETHING.

San Francisco.—Consul Henry B. Miller of Yokohama, who has sailed for Japan on the Siberia, attended a meeting of the board of education before leaving and was greatly surprised to learn that the Japanese are not being excluded from the public schools, but are merely obliged to attend separate schools.

It was also a great surprise to him to learn that since 1887 San Francisco has maintained a separate school for all Chinese children.

Diamond in Hen's Gizzard.

Dallas, Texas.—From the gizzard of a spring Texas chicken John Garcia, a farmer of Sterling, extracted a diamond valued at \$100, and which was lost a year ago by Charles P. Kendall, who lives twenty miles south of here. Kendall at the time was on a visit near Sterling, 300 miles west of Dallas, and lost the sparkler within a mile of the Garcia place. Recently he learned of the finding of the gem. A message to Garcia requesting the return of the stone brought this reply: "Plenty of diamonds on the market as well as innumerable chickens. Advise that you buy either if you are in real need of a sparkler." Kendall sent another message offering Garcia the pick of his herd of cows if he would return the diamond. But Garcia merely repeated his advice that Kendall purchase a gem. The latter then filed suit at Sterling and returned to Dallas wearing the diamond. Garcia paid the costs of suit, amounting to \$150.

Sixty Drowned.

Tokio.—A number of sampans—small harbor boats—belonging to the Japanese cruiser Chitose, were caught in a squall here while returning from a trip.

A number of the boats were overturned and sixty men were drowned.

POSTAL SALARIES SHOULD BE RAISED

Postmaster General Submits Annual Report to Congress Recommending Same.

Washington.—The annual report of the postmaster general reviews the work of the department for the past year, gives in detail the postal revenue and expenditures, discusses important changes that have been made in departmental organizations and recommendations as appear to be warranted.

The receipts for the year were \$167,932,782.95; the expenditures, \$178,449,778.89; excess of expenditures over receipts, \$10,516,995.94.

After discussing various reforms in the organization of the department, the postmaster general says:

"I repeat what I stated a year ago, that while it would be a gratifying circumstance if the postoffice department were self-sustaining, I am less concerned about the deficit than about efficiency of administration. The public demand for postal facilities is constantly growing. If the installation of the rural service had depended upon the existence of a surplus in the postal revenues under the existing system of accounting, that service could not have been given. The same considerations apply to a number of other branches. The financial returns from certain branches are so interwoven with and dependent upon others that there is much force in the contention that it is unreasonable to charge any one of them with the responsibility for the deficit.

"The rural delivery has undoubtedly increased the bulk of first class mail matter. The circulation of the second class mail also very largely affects the bulk of the higher class, to what degree it is practically impossible to determine. Of course, a rapidly increasing deficit for a period of years may be a matter of some concern, but I think present conditions warrant us in turning our attention, rather, to an investigation and improvement of ever branch of the department's work. We must have an increasing recognition of merit, both in position and in compensation; we must have a letter system of accounting and more accurate statistics; we must make the service meet the needs of the people. If we improve the character of service we shall have less occasion to be disturbed by the cost of service, for it has been the experience of many postal administrations, not only here but abroad, that the giving of additional facilities, within reasonable limits, is almost invariably followed by an increased use of the mails and consequent additions to the revenue.

"While this department has a personnel of more than 320,000 and requires annual appropriations approximating \$200,000,000, the general supervision of its affairs is intrusted to a postmaster general, and but four assistants. Its remarkable growth in recent years has put upon these officials burdens of which they should be relieved; and their tenure, which is in the nature of things dependent largely upon changes in the national administration, operates against a continuity of policy in the general operation of the department, which is most unfortunate."

Advice from a Scientist.

Paris.—Professor Pallopeau of the Academy of Medicine says: "The true source to long continued valuable brain work is to cut the night in two. The scholar, the inventor, the financier, the literary creator should be asleep every night by 10 o'clock, to wake up again, say at 2 in the morning. Three hours' work from 2 to 5 in the absolute tranquility of the silent hours, should mean the revealing of new powers, new possibilities, a wealth of ideas undreamed of under the prevailing system.

"From 5 to 8 or 8:30 sleep again, taking up then the day's work. The brain will be still saturated with the mental fruits of the midnight vigil; there will be no effort in putting into practice or carrying further what was planned or begun those few hours before.

"The habit may be hard to acquire, but mechanical means of waking at first will induce the predisposition."

Loti has long had the habit of so working, and declares his best thoughts, his clearest intellectual vision, his choicest phrases come to him when he works fresh from sleep, with all the world still in dreamland about him.

Professor Pallopeau cites also Napoleon and Cavour as brilliantly proving the merits of the system he advocates.

Claims to Be Largest Woman.

Memphis, Tenn.—Fearful lest the fat, frail traveler might be kidnapped between trains, Patrolman Neutzel spent the day at the Union depot guarding the person of Mrs. Annie Redline of Sabatha, Kans.

"I really believe I am the largest woman alive," confided Mrs. Redline coyly.

In support of which belief Mrs. Redline cited the following anatomical dimensions: Weight, 611 pounds; waist, 11 feet 11 inches; arm, 32 inches; calf of leg, 37 inches; bust, about 13 feet; and height, 4 feet 8 inches. From the size of the chair which she carries with her the displacement is estimated at fourteen tons, net.

Notwithstanding these generous proportions, however, Mrs. Redline wears only a No. 4 shoe, albeit addicted to the use of moccasins rather than ordinary footwear, as being more expansive when she is standing or walking. As a rule the lady prefers a seat to an erect position, and spends most of her time in the capacious arm chair.

Issue New Stock.

Essen, Prussia.—The Krupp Company has decided to increase its capital stock by \$5,000,000 and to erect new buildings to cost about \$15,000,000. All the new issue of stock is to remain in the Krupp family. One million, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the new issue will be placed in reserve.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD

A Column Especially Arranged for Readers in This Busy Age—To the Point and of Interest to the Majority.

WILL SINK DEEP WELL.

Iola, Kans.—A deep well, to be sunk 7500 feet or even deeper, is the big project that was decided on at a meeting of representatives of Iola factories. The well will be sunk in Iola and will be drilled through what is known as the Iola gas pool, the original gas field in Allen county. The well will cost from \$20,000 to \$25,000, depending upon the depth to which it is sunk. It may cost more than that, but the amount which it is expected to expend is between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

PRUSSIA MAY LEVY TOLLS.

The Hague.—Repeated rumors about Prussia's intention of levying tolls on Rhine traffic have caused considerable uneasiness, which have found vent in the second chamber. The Nieuwe Courant, commenting on the question, expresses a fear that Prussia, when it has converted adjacent states to its own views, may demand a conference for revising the Rhine navigation treaty, which prohibits tolls. In such a conference Holland would be outvoted, to the great detriment of its shipping interests.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

Rome.—The strike of seamen at Naples and Genoa continues. Some immigrants embarked at Naples on the steamers Koenig Albert and Hamburg, belonging respectively to the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Steamship Companies, but government has paid the expenses of thousands of them back to their villages.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

Tangier, Morocco.—The Spanish steamer Carmen, steaming at eight knots an hour, crashed into the French cruiser Forbin, which was at anchor here. The bows of the Carmen crumpled up as if made of cardboard, but the warship was uninjured.

SALARY INCREASED.

Berlin.—The imperial budget adds \$1000 to the salary of the German ambassador at Washington, owing to the increased cost of living at the American capital.

WANTS MILLION FROM CONGRESS.

Seattle, Wash.—Congress will be asked to appropriate one million dollars with which to make a proper exhibit for the resources and products of the entire Alaskan country for the Alaskan-Yukon exposition. An effort will be made to get the bill through this congress so that the appropriation may be so distributed that the exhibits for Alaska may be at tide water ready for shipment by the fall of 1907. This measure has been decided upon at a meeting of the fair committee, and resolutions were sent asking the Washington and Alaska delegations to support the bill.

LOSES HIS LICENSE.

San Francisco. Captain Wm. I. Sanders of the Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria has had his license as a mariner taken away from him. This action was taken by O. F. Bolles and John K. Bulger, United States inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, because Sanders stranded the Manchuria at the northeast end of Oahu island on August 29, while on the way from Japan to this port. The inspectors in the decision pronounce Sanders negligent and unskillful in navigating his vessel and have ordered his license to be suspended for five months, which is the period it has yet to run.

NEW AIRSHIP.

Rome.—Count Almerigo di Schio, who since 1874 has been experimenting with airships, believes he has found the solution of aerial navigation. His new machine, which is in the shape of a ship, contains a fifty horsepower motor and a rudder ten yards square. Besides this there is a kind of tail about thirty-five yards square, which may be used as a rudder, and at the end of this an arrow to keep the ship in balance. This airship, it is said, can remain in the air for five hours without recharging, attain a height of three thousand feet and a speed of twenty five miles an hour. Experiments will soon be made with the machine.

DECIDE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Indianapolis.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic was called by Commander in Chief R. B. Brown at Zanesville, O., January 7, at which definite consideration of the location of the national encampment next year will be taken up. The national encampment of 1906 voted to meet next year at Saratoga, N. Y., but it is understood certain conditions in regard to the encampment have not been met by that city, although an extension of time was granted, and the location of the encampment at another city is a possibility.

Mail Matter Turned Back.

Seattle, Wash.—More than a ton of third-class mail matter, consisting of packages, possibly many Christmas presents, was turned back by the postal authorities at Valdez because the government facilities for carrying mails over the winter trail permits of sealing merchandise only during the months of navigation.

MENACES BIG SINK

COLORADO RIVER AGAIN LEAVES CHANNEL

Millions of Acreage Involved and the Southern Pacific's Main Line May Have to Be Moved Higher.

Yuma, Ariz.—Once more the entire Colorado river is flowing into the Salton sink.

The Imperial and Coachella valleys are once more menaced by rising water. The main line of the Southern Pacific must once more be moved to higher ground.

Unless the water be brought under definite control 1000 people in Salton basin must lose their homes, including a quarter of a million acres of farming land, the Southern Pacific must build 200 miles of new main line, irrigation about Yuma must be abandoned and the government Laguna dam irrigation project about Yuma will become impossible. A conservative estimate is that not less than \$20,000,000 at present values are at stake on the success of closure.

After two years of experimental work the Southern Pacific, by immense effort, effected a closure in the break, after an inland sea had formed in Salton basin covering 300 square miles.

What is known as the Hind dam was thrown across the new channel, being mainly of rock. An earth channel, being mainly of rock. An earth dike was built up parallel to the river for ten miles, mainly in Mexico. On the Arizona side of the river is the government dike. A few days ago water found its way through both dikes, flooding large areas. This was thought to be serious, but not considered critical until later, when the water developed a distinct channel, and now the fact is disclosed that the entire river found its way around the Hind dam into the channel.

With the equipment at hand and with the experience of previous efforts General Manager H. E. Cory feels confident of his ability to effect another closure in seventy-five days, but the most serious aspect of the situation he declares to be the necessity for an infallible dike—something never yet built. This experience has demonstrated the futility of depending on ordinary earth work to hold water. The next structural work will be on a plan not yet formulated, but which will be framed eventually. It may be possible that the United States government may be appealed to for help to bear the burden of the expense, even though the actual structure is on Mexican soil. American citizens and territory being chiefly interested.

STEAMER STRANDED.

When water was turned into the new channel the steamer Search Light, on the Colorado below the break, stranded two miles from water.

It is believed here that the Southern Pacific will immediately order construction of fifty miles of road around Salton sea about fifty feet above the grade. The material for this road is on hand and possibly it can be finished before the slowly rising water of the sea compels abandonment of the present track.

In all the rise of Salton sea only one farm house has so far been inundated and few or none can be reached by water within a year, though considerable damage has been done by water rushing to the sea. This water has cut out a channel below the intake of two irrigation canals, leaving a number of farms dry. It is only a question of time when the same work will drain other canals unless the break is closed, but it is not believed that the result will come before closure can be effected. Farming operation will proceed uninterrupted in the Imperial valley unless this unexpected contingency arises.

Sees War Ahead.

Vienna.—Discussing in the Neue Freie Presse the relations between Austria-Hungary and Italy Signor Luzzatti, former minister of the Italian treasury, is quoted as stating that the military preparations of Austria along the Italian frontier are bound to lead to the arming of Italy. He contended that Austria-Hungary ought to recognize that the triple alliance offered the greatest security for peace between Germany and the Anglo-French alliance. The only real danger of the peace of the world, he said, lies in the rivalry between Germany and Great Britain and in a war between those countries Austria-Hungary and Italy would have everything to lose. They should therefore unite to promote a good understanding between Great Britain and Germany.

The same newspaper publishes an interview with the Marquis di Rudini, former premier of Italy, in which he is reported to have said that the triple alliance has lost its force since Great Britain has taken up a new position in the world's politics and has become a source of continual anxiety to Austria-Hungary and Italy.

However, added the former premier, it would be dangerous to abandon the triple alliance, which is necessary to the economic and political interests of both Italy and Austria.

Cat Has Fine Funeral.

New York.—Henry Dreyer, proprietor of a hotel in Bensonhurst, invited his friends to view the body of his "late departed companion, Abbey Dreyer." They expressed surprise, knowing Dreyer as a confirmed bachelor.

Dreyer first insisted that his company should eat, drink and be merry, and then conducted them to the bier of Miss Abbey, an aged Maltese cat. Abbey was laid out in a tiny white casket, at the head of which stood four lighted candles. A silver plate upon the cover of the casket bore the inscription, "Abbey, at rest."

NAMES LOSS IN SAN FRANCISCO

Estimate That Total Damage Was \$350,000,000, with Insurance of \$235,000,000.

San Francisco.—The report of the special committee of the board of trustees of the chamber of commerce on insurance settlements after the big fire, which has just been published, says:

The total area burned was about 3000 acres, or about 4.7 square miles, containing 520 blocks and about 25,000 buildings. One-half of these were residences.

The amount of insurance covering property in the burned district was approximately \$235,000,000—estimated.

All of this had been written by companies authorized to do business in the state except \$6,000,000, which had been placed outside of the state in some 100 companies. The value of buildings and contents destroyed in the fire must have been about \$350,000,000, being an estimate upon the insurance liability, the known ratio of insurance to value—about 70 per cent—and a guess that there was about 7 per cent of property that carried no insurance.

An immense sum of insurance money has been paid into this city, a far larger sum than companies have ever been called upon to pay at one time before. In spite of the earthquake and in spite of the nearness in time of the Baltimore and Toronto conflagrations, the companies will finally have paid undoubtedly in the neighborhood of 80 per cent of this amount of insurance involved. At Chicago there was 50 per cent paid, at Baltimore 90 per cent.

Tainted Money Harmless.

Milwaukee, Wis.—President Samuel Plantz of Lawrence University made a statement in which he corrects assertions recently appearing in public print with reference to the \$50,000 gift to the Lawrence University from the General Education board fund founded by John D. Rockefeller.

President Plantz says Mr. Rockefeller has now no connection whatever with the board and has nothing to say about the distribution of its funds.

Continuing, he says that accepting a contribution from the general board of education would compromise freedom of speech in an institution of learning is a gratuitous affirmation.

Mr. Rockefeller has given Yale and Harvard a million each; but their professors have spoken freely on economic questions.

President Hadley of Yale, before Mr. Rockefeller's gift and since, has been one of the most outspoken of our economists on railroad rebates; professors in Chicago University have enjoyed freedom in speaking on economic questions and on monopolies.

Big Price for Mine.

El Paso, Texas.—News was received here recently of the consummation of the sale of two of the most famous gold and silver mining properties in the state of Sonora. Las Chishash, a famous producer, has been sold to a New York and Paris syndicate for 6,000,000 pesos—\$3,000,000 gold.

This is said to be the largest price ever paid for a mine in northern Mexico.

The Badicanora mine, in the same district, one of the most famous of the Antiguas group, has been sold to Dr. F. O. Pease of Chicago and his associates. The price paid is not known here.

REFORM IS JOLTED

BAR "SIMPLIFIED SPELLING" IN BILL

Congress Appropriates Thirty Millions of Dollars to Run Government for Fiscal Year—Other Washington News.

Washington.—With an appropriation of over \$31,000,000 and a provision barring "simplified spelling" in documents authorized by law ordered by congress, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill for 1908 was reported to the house by the appropriations committee.

The amount carried by the bill is \$685,842 less than the estimates. The appropriation for the current fiscal year aggregated \$30,168,480. The entire number of salaries carried in the bill is 14,727, or 202 less than included in the estimates and 29 more than provided for the current year.

An increase from \$1200 to \$1400 is made in the allowance to members of the house for clerk hire, and the requirement that members certify they have spent this amount is omitted. The appropriation for miscellaneous expenses for the senate is cut from \$100,000 to \$50,000. The salary of the secretary to the speaker is increased from \$3000 to \$4000.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY IS DISCUSSED.

Washington.—The sovereignty of the state was the subject of earnest debate in the house growing out of the consideration of a bill to establish a game preserve in the Olympia forest reserve in the state of Washington. The bill was passed without being opposed. Mr. Mundell, of Wyoming, insisted that the supreme court had ruled that a state is sovereign over its birds, game and fishes and that to create such a game preserve and place it under national supervision was clearly an invasion of the rights of a sovereign state.

Mr. Lacy of Iowa, in charge of the measure, told of the president's interest in the matter and said the creation of such a game preserve meant the preservation of the last herd of elk on the Pacific coast, some 300 of the splendid specimens.

Acquires Railroad.

Mexico City.—Eben Richards, the newly elected president of the Mexican Central railroad; Walter Rosen, representing the New York banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and Pablo Martinez del Rio, representing the Mexican government, were in conference this recently.

The participants would not consent to be interviewed, but the general impression prevails that arrangements were about to be concluded whereby the Mexican government will purchase the Central.

Charred Bones Are Found.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The charred bones of F. W. Greele of South Orange, N. J., and W. H. Nicholls of Chicago, the Cornell students who perished in the fire that destroyed the Chi Psi fraternity house, have been found.

When Going East



You should always remember that you may travel via New Orleans, El Paso, Ogden or Portland, selecting your route, enjoying the cold bracing breezes of the north or the balmy zephyrs of the south.

Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions every day in the year.



Holiday Excursions Via Salt Lake Route

For Christmas and New Year holidays, round trip tickets will be sold at reduced rates between all Salt Lake Route Stations in California and between stations in California and Nevada when one way is not over \$10.00.

Dates of Sale—December 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 29th, 31st, and January 1st.

Return Limit—January 2nd, 1907.

Between Nevada and Utah points tickets will be sold on December 21th, 25th, 31st and January 1st. Return limit, January 6th.

Full information at all ticket offices.

T. C. PECK, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent