

act, or by any company, association or corporation mentioned in section 3 of this act, shall escheat to the state of California. The attorney general shall institute proceedings to have such escheat adjudged and enforced as provided in section 5 of this act. In such proceedings the court shall determine and adjudge the value of such leasehold, or other interest in such real property, and enter judgment for the state for the amount thereof, together with costs. Thereupon the court shall order a sale of the real property covered by such leasehold, or other interest, in the manner provided by section 1271 of the code of civil procedure. Out of the proceeds arising from such sale, the amount of the judgment rendered for the state shall be paid into the state treasury and the balance shall be deposited with and distributed by the court in accordance with the interest of the parties therein.

Section 7. Nothing in this act shall be construed as a limitation upon the power of the state to enact laws with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal by aliens of real property in this state.

Section 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent, or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

An amendment was adopted permitting three-year leases.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS

Following is a special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald: Sacramento, Cal., May 7.—Interesting questions are being raised here as to what the courts of California might do with the anti-alien bill if it should become an operative law. Senator Leroy A. Wright says the Webb bill affects all alien non-residents, who through stock holdings in corporations own California land, for, he says, no person who remains a non-resident is eligible to citizenship.

The first section of article 1 of the state constitution reads: "All men are by nature free and independent and have inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness."

It is held by eminent attorneys in this state that the words "all men" must include the Japanese.

Discussing ownership of land by non-resident aliens of any nation in the light of the "ineligible to citizenship" feature of the Webb bill, Senator Wright said:

"I maintain, and I believe the courts of California would bear me out, that no alien is eligible to citizenship in this state unless he lives in this state. If that be true, it follows that the interests of the hundreds of German, English, French and others who have invested their capital in California and have not become residents, are jeopardized by the Webb bill."

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Washington, May 9. Negotiations between America and Japan regarding the California land legislation were formally initiated today when Secretary Bryan had two meetings with the Japanese ambassador at the state department. While there had been a number of exchanges between the two officials since the inception of the California legislation, until today they had been informal and based upon the desire of the Japanese government to avert an open issue.

Today in anticipation of the consummation of the legislation the Japanese government handed in its informal protest which was considered by the government and the cabinet as sufficiently weighty to call for deliberate treatment. So it was arranged that Viscount Chinda again should meet Secretary Bryan at the state department at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow, by which time the secretary may be in a position to give an answer to the communication.

The nature of the Japanese objections can only be surmised, as by mutual agreement the parties to the conference refrained from discussing it. That it is based on the general charge that the California law awaiting Governor Johnson's signature would discriminate against Japanese subjects, is believed to be certain. It is not known whether a violation of the treaty is alleged or a broad charge made that the principles of international law have been disregarded. However, the entire correspondence so far held on this subject, soon will be given to the public, in the United States as well as in Japan.

A FINAL APPEAL TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

Following are Associated Press dispatches: Washington, May 10.—The federal govern-

ment's final effort to delay alien land owning legislation in California was made tonight when Secretary Bryan in the name of the president telegraphed Governor Johnson notifying him that the Japanese ambassador had earnestly protested against the bill passed by the California assembly and urged that the governor postpone action by withholding his signature.

Secretary Bryan's telegram, which was framed after a conference with the president, was dispatched tonight and made public at the White House a few minutes later. It was as follows:

"The president directs me to express his appreciation of your courtesy in delaying action on the land bill now before you until its provisions could be communicated to the Japanese government. His excellency, Baron Chinda, on behalf of his government, has presented an earnest protest against the measure. As you have before you but two alternatives, viz.: to approve or to veto, it will avail nothing to recall to your attention the amendment suggested to the legislature, and as the president has already laid before you his views upon the subject, it is unnecessary to reiterate them.

"He passes over questions affecting treaty rights for two reasons, first, because the bill passed by the legislature is avowedly intended to conform to treaty obligations, and, second, because any conflict complained of would be a matter for the courts. But the president feels justified in expressing again his desire that action on the subject be deferred for this session and he expresses the desire the more freely because the legislature can be reconvened at any time if the welfare of the state requires it. He is fully alive to the importance of removing any root of discord which may create antagonism between American citizens and the subjects of oriental nations residing here, but he is impelled by a sense of duty to express the hope that you will see fit to allow time for diplomatic efforts. The nations affected by the proposed law are friendly nations—nations that have shown themselves willing to co-operate in the establishment of harmonious relations between their people and ours.

"If a postponement commends itself to your judgment, the president will be pleased to co-operate in a systematic effort to discover and correct any evils that may exist in connection with land ownership by aliens."

The decision of the administration to urge Governor Johnson to use his power of veto to postpone any land legislation was reached after a series of conferences between the president, Secretary Bryan and John Bassett Moore, counsellor of the state department, and frequent calls at the department by Ambassador Chinda. It was realized that any further attempt to have the bill enacted by the California legislature amended would be fruitless, since Secretary Bryan's trip to Sacramento was unavailing and the legislature is to adjourn next Tuesday.

Until Governor Johnson's reply is received the government will make no reply to the protest of Japan further than to acquaint the ambassador with the fact that every possible effort has been made to have the action in California delayed pending a settlement of the problems involved by diplomacy.

Whether or not the governor complies with the administration's request there probably will be important diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Japan immediately. If the land bill is vetoed the president and Mr. Bryan will have to undertake to carry out their promise to accomplish through diplomatic negotiations.

There has been no intimation of what may be expected in the event the governor gives the bill his signature. However, a test in the courts is regarded as a certainty if the law becomes effective, and in spite of the silence at the White House and state department there still is talk outside of the possibility of employing the referendum as a means of delaying the effectiveness of the proposed law for at least two years.

NO CENSUS

Sacramento, Cal., May 11.—It has been agreed by the majority leaders in the legislature that a bill introduced by Senator A. Caminetti providing for a new census of the Japanese population of the state and the collection of certain other statistics concerning resident aliens of that nationality shall be refused passage. Administration leaders hold that the information sought by Senator Caminetti through his census bill is not pertinent now. His resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of five to present the California case

before the president and congress is likewise doomed to defeat.

Theodore A. Bell, democratic leader and candidate for governor two years ago who believes the Webb bill is useless on account of the clause permitting leases, said tonight:

"If the governor signs the alien land bill, a referendum petition will be in circulation all over the state within a few hours. They are already printed and ready for distribution and it will be only a matter of a short time before the necessary 20,000 signatures are obtained."

THE PEACE MOVEMENT

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: New York, May 9.—William Jennings Bryan, speaking at a dinner given tonight in honor of the foreign members of the international conference that is arranging the celebration of 100 years of peace among the English-speaking peoples, declared that the "new peace plan offered by President Wilson to all nations is the latest and longest step toward peace."

"It contemplates time for investigation and deliberation," he said, "and this makes the possibility of war remote."

Mr. Bryan's subject was "Progress Toward Peace."

He said that the part of the United States in the cause of necessity must be large, "because, more than any other nation, it had a population which is attached by blood to nearly all other nations."

Peace for all time between the United States and Great Britain was the keynote of other addresses of the evening delivered by Lord Weardale, chairman of the English delegation; Sir Edmund Walker of Canada, Sir George Houstous of Australia, and Judge George Gray of Delaware.

Tonight's function marked the last of many that have engaged the delegates here for a week. Tomorrow they start for Boston.

Unstinted applause greeted all remarks that emphasized the cordial relations between the two nations and the cause of universal peace is general.

The enthusiastic singing of "America" and "God Save the King" was one of the features of the evening.

Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, acted as toastmaster. At his left sat the new British ambassador, Sir Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, and on his right M. da Gama, the Brazilian ambassador, dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington.

Mr. Bryan was introduced after the banqueters had drunk a toast to the king of England and the president of the United States. The secretary of state said in part:

"We have three great forces at work throughout the world, forces that work constantly and irresistibly and everyone of these forces makes for peace, I place them before you—a growing intelligence and increasing understanding of the doctrine of brotherhood and a growing power of the people to control their destinies through the control of their government.

"This nation must be willing to extend its hand to all those who come from any direction in the interest of peace. No nation shall outstrip us in its advocacy of peace.

"No other nation is better situated, or better prepared to set an example in the interest of peace than this and I am glad on this occasion to make reference to the act of our president that embodies this thought in language.

"Two weeks ago yesterday at his direction I summoned the representatives of thirty-six nations represented at Washington that I might for him simultaneously present through them to their governments a proposition in which the president expresses not only his willingness but his desire to enter into agreement with every other nation, great or small that so far as our nation and that contracting nation is concerned, there will be no war, no declaration, no commencement of hostilities until the question in dispute has been investigated by an international tribunal and its report made known.

"Now I believe that this proposition is a long step in the direction of peace. It does not mean to take the place of arbitration treaties—make all you can, submit to arbitration every question which you can agree to submit, but when you are through you will find, at least we have found thus far, that there are certain questions that are expected and that are so important that they themselves become the cause of war. It is the purpose of this plan to close the gap and to leave no question to become a cause of war. It is the belief of the president that when the treaties have been made between this nation and all other nations severally by which there will be