

WAR IS PROBABLE

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR WARNS GERMANY THAT A CONFLICT IS POSSIBLE.

TO STAND BY AUSTRIAN ALLY

Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Submitting Military Bill, Declares French Patriotism and Russian Pan-Slavism Threaten World.

Berlin, Germany, April 9.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, in parliament, Monday, when submitting the government's bills for increasing the army and providing new forms of taxation, declared "If outside forces should threaten us Germany must stand ready with her last man." His speech was a striking one, although he qualified his warning with the admission that "a European conflagration in all probability will not occur."

"The good intentions of the French and Russian governments are beyond question," declared the chancellor, "but Germany must reckon with the great force of modern public opinion, which in the form of French warlike patriotism and Russian pan-Slavism threatens the peace of the world against the wishes of the great masses of both peoples."

It was noteworthy that in the chancellor's speech Great Britain was referred to only as a pacific factor.

The imperial chancellor opened his speech by pointing out that the strength of the army had not kept pace with the growth of the German nation and asked: "Can Germany allow itself the luxury of disbanding with tens of thousands of trained soldiers?" He continued:

"The conditions of Europe have been radically changed by the Balkan war, which has substituted for the passive European Turkey other states of feverish political activity. In all this there are factors of progress, indeed; but should a great European conflagration between Germany and pan-Slavism come, this change would alter the balance in German's favor. This does not alter the fact that I consider this conflict probably will be avoided."

The chancellor declared he had made special efforts since assuming office to cultivate good relations with Russia, and believed the Russian ruler and the Russian ministers reciprocated.

"But the events of the war," he added, "have greatly strengthened the pan-Slavic current in Russia, and this is a danger for peace."

"Germany," the chancellor said, "has been working to mitigate the Austro-Russian tension, but should war break out the German empire would unhesitatingly fight beside her ally."

CORPORATIONS ESCAPE LEVY

Supreme Tribunal Rules Those Leasing All Properties Need Not Pay Federal Tax.

Washington, April 9.—Hundreds of corporations will be relieved from paying the federal corporation tax by a decision of the Supreme court Monday to the effect that corporations leasing all their property and having no income except that yielded by the lease are not "doing business" and therefore are not subject to tax by the governments.

This phase of the corporation tax arose in the case of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad company, once operating a railroad in Pennsylvania, now leased to the Reading.

About 300 leases, involving \$700,000 paid into the treasury under the corporation tax act, turned upon the decision in this case. Besides the many railroads leasing their property in a similar way, nearly 100 telegraph companies are said to have leased property to one operating company.

17 HURT IN TRAIN CRASH

Mon Asleep in Passenger Coach of Stock Train Are Caught in Big Crush.

Rockford, Ill., April 9.—Seventeen men were injured in a rear-end collision of stock trains near Fairdale on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road Monday. The injured men were brought to a hospital in this city. J. D. Peck of Mitchell, S. D., and Frank Walter of Hartley, Ia., received serious injuries, but will recover. Twenty-four men were asleep in the stockmen's coach when the crash occurred. The coach and three cars loaded with stock burned.

American Wins in France.

Charleroi, April 9.—The Grand Prix du Printemps, 200 meters, was won by the American bicycle champion, Frank L. Kramer of Newark, N. J., Monday. Kramer won the final heat by half a length in 13 1/5 seconds.

Bank \$20,000 Short, Report.

McAlester, Okla., April 9.—Bank examiners took charge of the First National bank of Canadian, Okla., Monday. There was said to be a shortage of \$20,000, which it was alleged was used in promoting a town site.

Hitchcock Introduces Currency Bill.

Washington, April 9.—The currency revision bill of this congress was introduced by Senator Hitchcock Monday. It proposes 20 national reserve associations of banks, in the 20 leading clearing house centers.

SCENE IN DAYTON AFTER THE FLOOD RECEDED



A scene at Third and Jefferson streets, Dayton, O., showing the crumbling walls of buildings and the street strewn with wreckage wrought by the flood. A detachment of soldiers with fixed bayonets on their rifles may be seen directly in front of the horses backed against the curb.

JAPS FILE PROTEST

OBJECT TO PROPOSED CALIFORNIA ALIEN LAND LAW.

Ambassador Chinda Calls at State Department and Holds Extended Conference With Bryan.

Washington, April 8.—Baron Chinda, Japanese ambassador, called on Secretary of State Bryan and during an extended conference presented a protest against the proposed California land law.

After the conference the secretary of state admitted the objections of the Japanese were known to this government two weeks ago. Mr. Bryan said the negotiations were still in the conversational stage.

The protest from Japan in some quarters is construed to indicate that Japan believes there is to be a new policy by this government affecting foreign relations under which it will be possible to obtain concessions which were not obtainable under the policy of Colonel Roosevelt, later adopted by President Taft.

The only alternative to this belief indicated by Japan's protest is a desire to raise an issue with the United States. In this case no one can foresee the end.

President Roosevelt answered Japan when it was endeavored to have the federal government take California by the throat in the school question and seat sixteen battleships to the Pacific coast. For a long time the purpose of the famous cruise around the world was kept secret, but it was finally admitted that it was an object lesson to Japan, a lesson that taught the eastern nation that the "Japanese question on the coast" had ceased to be a matter of diplomacy.

The state department declines to state whether or not there has been any communication with Governor Johnson of California concerning the alien land law.

HUERTA QUILTS AS PRESIDENT

Pedro Lascurain to Serve as Provisional Executive of Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., April 5.—General Huerta agreed Thursday to the naming of Pedro Lascurain as provisional president to satisfy all factions in the Mexican melee, said advices received here directly from the national capital. Lascurain will serve out the uncompleted term of the late President Madero.

This arrangement, it is said, has now offered to the Constitutionalists, now fighting the Huerta government in northern Mexico.

The decision of the present provisional president is said to have been occasioned by the recent uprising of Zapata in the south, which places the Huerta forces between two fires.

Road Officials' Train Wrecked.

Hagerstown, Md., April 8.—A special train of the Western Maryland hearing President J. M. Fitzgerald and other officials of the road and a party of capitalists ran into a landslide near Hancock, Md., Sunday.

Senators Lack Pay; Radical.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 8.—The state senate working without pay since the special session legally expired several days ago adopted a resolution favoring advisory elections for United States judges Saturday.

Capture Chinese Pirates.

Hongkong, China, April 8.—After a bitter fight with a band of pirates on the West river, Chinese soldiers shot one and captured six pirates Sunday. The remainder of the band fled. Over \$150,000 was recovered.

EXTRA SESSION ON WOMEN AT CAPITOL

BOTH THE SENATE AND HOUSE ARE CALLED TO ORDER AT NOON.

Campaign of Revenge for Sentence Given Mrs. Pankhurst Is Begun by London Amazons.

Washington, April 8.—The capitol was stormed Monday by suffragettes at the opening of congress. They presented petitions for the enactment of a constitutional amendment resolution authorizing equal suffrage rights for women.

Members of the house and senate presented the suffragettes with about 150 reserved seats in the galleries from which point they witnessed the opening ceremonies.

Among the congressional ladies who appeared in the demonstration parade up Capitol Hill were, Mrs. A. B. Pitzer, sister-in-law of Speaker Clark; Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. William D. Stephens, Mrs. E. V. Hays, Mrs. Julius Kahn, Mrs. Edward Keating, Mrs. Ed Taylor, Mrs. Seldon Ridge, Mrs. Genevieve Stone, Mrs. Clara B. Taylor, Mrs. Robert La Follette, Mrs. Albert Cummins, Mrs. Miles Ponder and Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of former Representative E. B. Hill.

London, April 8.—The campaign of revenge for the long sentence imposed upon Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, which the suffragettes threatened, is proceeding actively and seemed likely to spread Sunday.

Many outrages were committed. These include the complete destruction of the grand stand of the Ayr racetrack in Scotland, where the principal Scottish meetings are held, the damage being estimated at \$15,000, and an attempt to burn the new grand stand of the Kelso racecourse, also in Scotland. Two women were caught red handed after they had ignited oil soaked rags, which they had placed beneath the Kelso stand.

The presidential proclamation directed that both houses convene at noon and promptly at 12 o'clock the roll of Vice-President Marshall fell in the senate. A new chaplain, Rev. F. J. Protyman of Washington, delivered the invocation. The roll of senators was called in the usual way and committees appointed to notify the house and the president that the senate was ready to transact business.

After the roll call the election of speaker took place.

Then came the swearing in of members. As the clerk called each state and the names of members in the delegation of that state, the delegation presented itself at the bar of the house and swore to perform its duties well and faithfully.

Heretofore it had been customary to make the selection of seats the next business to be taken up by the house at this point. This time there was no drawing for seats, as it had been determined that members should have choice of seats on arrival each day. Only to Leaders Underwood and Mann and Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee was conceded the right to pick and hold a seat.

Representative Henry, who was chairman of the rules committee in the last congress, then presented a set of rules for the guidance of the house. They were practically the same as were in effect at the last session. The rules were adopted. Other routine business of a formal character was then taken up.

23 Die in Congo Train Wreck.

Boma, Belgian Congo, April 8.—Twenty-three persons were killed, when an entire train with its locomotive, plunged through a railroad bridge over the Congo at a height of 150 feet from the water Sunday.

Workmen's Bill Passed.

St. Paul, Minn., April 7.—The workmen's compensation and employers' liability bill, largely a copy of the New Jersey law, was passed by the Minnesota senate by a unanimous vote Friday.

Landslide Wrecks a Train.

Marshall, Tex., April 7.—Part of a Texas & Pacific passenger train was overturned east of Prentiss, La., by a landslide Friday. The foreman was killed and two other trainmen were hurt.

CONGRESS GETS WILSON MESSAGE

Brief Document Tells Purpose of Extra Session.

MUST ALTER TARIFF DUTIES

Lawmakers Asked to Square the Schedules With the Actual Facts of Industrial and Commercial Life.

Washington, April 8.—President Wilson's message, read today to the senate and house at the beginning of the extra session, was a brief, pointed document setting forth in general terms what congress is expected to do in the matter of tariff revision. The message was as follows:

I have called the congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly, in order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be to which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation.

While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

Business Not Normal.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day—very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain what those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably cannot, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

Development, Not Revolution.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by item.

GOING AFTER AUDITOR HOWARD

OFFICIAL AND FRIENDS OF INSURANCE AT LOGGERHEADS.

SENDS OUT CIRCULAR LETTER

In Public Statement Palmer Links Howard With Powerful Insurance Lobby.

Lincoln.—State Auditor Howard and the friends of the code commission draft of the insurance laws of Nebraska are definitely at loggerheads and the issue between them will play a prominent part in the discussion of the insurance code bill in the house. The measure has already gone through the senate, somewhat amended, and has been pushed ahead in the house until it was sifted by the sitting committee without any trouble and is now the order of business.

The progress of this bill has been marked with increasing bitterness. For a month the senate insurance committee listened to the protests of insurance representatives, but the bill went through the upper house without serious changes. Members of the house committee attended part of the session of the senate committee and when the bill came before the house committee it undertook to consider the measure without any hearings, giving as a reason the lateness of the season and the dangers of delay. Protests over this attitude caused the committee to grant one hearing, which was attended by half a hundred insurance company representatives. McKissick of the committee presented a hundred amendments asked by some of the companies, and himself voted against a part of them. Some of these amendments had already been made in the senate and most of the others were voted down in committee. The bill was on general file in the house only two or three days before it was lifted by the sifting committee.

The bill seeks to take the insurance department away from the auditor and put it under a board composed of the governor, the attorney general and the auditor. Mr. Howard stated to Senator Cordell that he did not approve of this change and that it behooved the auditor's office. An effort to amend the bill in the senate to leave the department in the hands of the auditor was defeated by the most narrow margin of any amendment presented in that house and defeated.

The Auditor's Letter.

Later Auditor Howard sent a circular letter to each of seventy-four farm mutual companies doing business on the assessment plan, and called their attention to provisions which he said would put them out of business. These farm mutuals began writing to house members asking that the section be amended or the bill changed. When these members called on the auditor, it is charged, he urged that the death of the entire bill would be the best thing that could result.

This circular letter from the auditor to the farm mutuals is made the basis of a letter from the three members of the code commission to Chairman Palmer of the insurance commission of the house, and also the main point made by Chairman Palmer in a public statement made recently. The code commission declares that the letter of the auditor "amounts to a demand for the defeat of senate file 364 under threat of his official displeasure." Again the commission says: "An attempt of an official, clothed with the inquisitorial powers over insurance companies to influence the action of a co-ordinate department of the state government by threats so transparent, is, to say the least, a flagrant abuse of power."

In his public statement Chairman Palmer links the auditor with the "powerful insurance lobby" that is working against the bill and declares that the circular letter is a "most deliberate and outrageous attempt to coerce and deceive." He charges that the auditor quoted lines in the bill as affecting farm mutuals which have no application and that he purposely omitted other lines immediately following which did affect the farm mutuals and not in any harmful manner.

Bills Passed.

H. R. 752.—By Potts: Corporation tax bill, one-tenth of 1 per cent of capital stock per annum. Passed 69 to 12.

H. R. 386.—By Bartels and others: Appropriates cash funds and other receipts of four state normals to their respective current expenses. Passed 84 to 0.

S. F. 401.—By Dodge: Permitting Douglas county to build a county hospital and house of correction.

S. F. 191.—By Wolf: State board of health to have jurisdiction over plumbing in state buildings and for an examining board of plumbers in cities of 3,000 inhabitants or more.

H. 321.—By Morris: To create a state live stock sanitary board and to increase the salary of the deputy state veterinarian, a salary of \$2,400.

S. F. 304.—By Box: Numbers on front and rear of automobiles and illumination for numbers of motorcycles at night.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 8, 1913.

WOMEN KNOWN BY JEWELS

Each Article of Adornment Is Observed and Carefully Catalogued by Society.

A woman frequently changes her face and always her gown, while to change her jewels is an event calling for chronicler, Richard Barry writes in the New York Times.

"Is that Mrs. So-and-So in, box—?" I heard one woman ask another the other night.

"Let me see," replied her companion, seizing the glasses. "No, Mrs. So-and-So has sapphires surrounding a pearl in her pendant. That has emeralds. It is Mrs. It-and-But."

"Who is that next to her?"

"With the cross of diamonds and the jade stomacher?"

"No. With the oval brooch set with opals."

"Oh! That is Mrs. Or-to-Be's brooch, but it doesn't look like her daughter, only she never will let any one wear her opals; lucky for her, unlucky for another" is her idea. What has she done to her face?"

These women, their dependents and their intimates hold their jewels in the affectionate regard that another group of women might hold their children. The entrance to the circle of each new piece of jewelry is noted and commented on carefully. It undergoes jealous observation at first. Then, if deserving it, it achieves a place and is duly catalogued.

"Look! There is that little Miss Pretty. It's her first night. She's barely eighteen, and see that string of diamonds. I do think that is rubbing it a bit, don't you? They might wait till the second year, at least, for a necklace like that. However, give me your glasses; they are better than mine."

After a moment she releases the glasses with a satisfied smile. "Ah, my rate," she observes, "they are perfectly matched and just the right size."

So it goes. Jewels the center of attention; jewels which mark the distinctive elements of personality. From the tiny necklace, which is the joy of the newest debutante, to the sturdiness of the oldest dowager, jewels proclaim, define, limit, differentiate, vitalize and devitalize society.

Sunshine, Plants—and Girls.

Sunlight is so important to life that it is little wonder that sun worshippers prevailed in primitive days. Plant a potato in your cellar, and if there is a little light the potato will sprout and try to grow. Surround it with the best fertilizer, water it, and do the best you can for it except that you keep it in the dark, and it cannot digest and grow. See how slender and pale it is! The process of digestion, the great function of assimilation, cannot go on without sunshine. Nature's laws are the same in the animal world. It is just as true that the only girls with red cheeks and sweet breaths, the only girls who become fully ripe and sweet, are those who baptize themselves fully in glorious sunshine. The many pale girls who are to be seen with a bloodless, half-baked sort of face, whose walk, whose voice and whose whole expression is devoid of spirit, are not half ripe.

The Queen and Gambling.

Though the queen is to accompany the king to the grand national next month, she retains her dislike for gambling. But some years ago when the royal party was traveling down by rail for the derby, the late King Edward proposed a half crown sweepstake on the race, and Princess Mary drew a horse that had a fine chance. Prince Arthur of Connaught having drawn his usual blank, suggested he should buy it from her present majesty for five shillings. She declined, and held to her chance, which rumped home an easy winner. "For any one who does not like gambling," remarks H. R. H., when retelling this yarn, "I never saw any one collect her winnings more quickly."—London Opinion.