Japan Plans World Rule By Race Control

(Continued from Page Four.)

greatly stimulated these bellicose emotions.

The "world dominion" note is stressed more often than of yore. For instance, in the summer of 1919 the Tokio Hochi, Count Okuma's organ, prophesied exultantly:

"That age in which the Anglo-Japanese alliance was the pivot and American-Japanese co-operation an essential factor of Japanese diplomacy is gone, in future we must not look eastward for friendship, but westward.

"Let the Bolsheviki of Russia be put down and the more peaceful party established in power. In them Japan will find a strong ally.

"By marching then westward to the Balkans, to Germany, to France and Italy, the greater part of the world may be brought under our sway."

Still more striking are the following citations from a Japanese imperialist pronouncement written in 1916:

"Fifty millions of our race wherewith to conquer and possess the earth. To begin with we now have China. China is our steed. Far shall we ride upon her.

"In 1895 we conquered China—Russia, Germany and France stole from us the booty. In ten years we punished and retook our own from Russia; in twenty years we squared and retook from Germany; with France there is no need for haste. She has already realized why we withheld the troops which alone might have driven the invader from her soil!

CALLS U. S. A. "FATUOUS BOOBY."

"As for America—that fatuous booby with much money and much sentiment, but no cohesion, no brains of government; stood she alone we should not need our China steed. Well did my friend speak the other day when he called her people a race of thieves with the hearts of rabbits. America, to any warrior race, is not as a foe, but as an immense melon, ripe for the cutting.

"But using China as our steed, should our first goal be the land? India? Or the Pacific, the sea must be our very own, even as the Atlantic is now England's. The land is tempting and easy, but withal dangerous.

"It must, therefore, be the seas; but the sea means the Western Americas and all the islands in between; and with those must soon come, Australia, India. And then the battling for the balance of world-power, for the rest of North America. Once that is ours, we own and control the whole—a dominion worthy of our race!

"North America alone will support a billion people; that billion shall be Japanese, with their slaves. Not arid Asia nor worn-out Europe, nor yet tropical Africa is fit for our people. But North America, that continent so succulently green, fresh and unsullied—except for the few chattering, mongrel Yankees—should have been ours by right of discovery; it shall be ours by the higher, nobler right of conquest."

CHAPTER III.

BROWN MAN'S LAND.

BROWN Man's Land is the Near and Middle East. The brown world stretches in an immense belt clear across southern Asia and northern Africa, from the Pacific to the Atlantic oceans. Its great spiritual bond is Islam.

The brown world, like the yellow world, is today in acute reaction against white supremacy. The great dynamic of this reaction is the Mohammedan or Islamic Revival.

Syrian Christian, Ameen Rihani, thus characterizes the present strength and vitality of the Moslem world:

"A nation of 250,000,000 souls, more than one-half under Christian rule, struggling to shake off its fetters; a nation with a glorious past, a living faith and language, an undying hope, might be divided against itself by European diplomacy, but can never be subjugated by European arms. * * * What Islam is losing on the borders of Europe it is gaining in Africa and Central Asia through its modern propaganda."

If this be indeed the present spirit of Islam it is a portentous fact, for its numerical strength is very great. The Mohammedans not only predominate throughout the brown world, with the exception of India, but they so count 10,000,000 adherents in China and are gaining prodigiously among the blacks of Africa.

The Russo-Japanese war of 1904 sent a feverish tremor throughout Islam. The Japanese might be idolators, but the traditional Moslem loathing of idolators was quite effaced by the burning sense of subjugation to the Christian yoke. Accordingly, the Japanese were hailed as heroes throughout Islam. In China also the same fraternizing spirit was visible.

Here we see again that tendency toward an understanding between Asiatic and African races and creeds (in other words, a "Pan-Colored" alliance against white domination) which has been so patent in recent years.

Under these circumstances it may at first sight appear strange that no general Islamic explosion occurred when Turkey entered the lists at the close of 1914 and the Sultan-Khalifa issued a formal summons to the holy war. Of course this summons was not the flat failure which allied reports led the West to believe at the time. As a matter of fact, the British government has officially admitted that during 1915 the allies' Asiatic and African possessions stood within a hand's breadth of cataclysmic insurrection.

Meanwhile Islam could bide its time and grow in strength.

The Versailles peace conference was just such a revelation of European intentions as the Pan-Islamic leaders had been awaiting to enlist the moral solidarity of their peoples. At Versailles the European powers showed unequivocally that they had no intention of relaxing their hold upon the Near and Middle East. By a number of secret treaties the Ottoman empire had been virtually partitioned between the victorious allies.

When, therefore, the East saw a peace settlement based, not upon these high professions, but upon the imperialistic secret treaties, a tide of impassioned determination began rising which has already set the entire East in tumultuous ferment.

Let the brown world once make up its mind that the white man must go, and he will go, for his position will have become simply impossible. It is not solely a question of a "Holy War;" mere passive resistance, if genuine and general, would shake white rule to its foundations.

And it is precisely the determination to get rid of white rule which seems to be spreading like wildfire over the brown world today.

CHAPTER IV.

BLACK MAN'S LAND.

BLACK MAN'S LAND is primarily Africa south of the Sahara desert. Here dwell the bulk of all the 150,000,000 black men on earth.

In the Western Hemisphere there are some 23,000,000 persons of more or less mixed black blood brought thither in modern times as slaves by the white conquerors of the New World. Still whatever may be the destiny of these transplanted black folk, the black man's chief significance, from the world aspect must remain bound up with the negro population in the African homeland.

The crux of the African problem resolves itself into the question whether the white man, through consolidated racial holds North and South, will be able to perpetuate his present political control over the continental mass.

The Arab and the European are rivals for the mastership of Black Africa. It remains to be seen whether the Arab, allying himself with the blacks, can oust his white rival. That some such move will be attempted in view of the brown world's renaissance in general and the extraordinary activity of the Arab peoples in particular seems a foregone conclusion.

It is northeast Africa which is the real nucleus of Arabism. Here Arabism and Islam rule unchecked.

Concerning Islam's steady progress in black Africa there can be no shadow of a doubt, and in so far as he is Islamized, the negro's warlike propensities will be inflamed, and he will be used as the tool of Arab Pan-Islamism seeking to drive the white man from Africa and make the continent its very own.

CHAPTER V.

RED MAN'S LAND.

RED MAN'S LAND is the Americas between the Rio Grande and the tropic of Capricorn. Here dwells the "Amerindian" race.

Taken as a whole Latin America is racially not Latin but Amerindian, or negroid, with a thin Spanish or Portuguese veneer. Though commonly considered part of the white world, most of Latin America is ethnically the colored man's land, which has been growing more colored for the past hundred years.

The whites have lost their grip and are rapidly disappearing. The mixed breeds have had their chance and have grotesquely failed. In fact, new conflicts loom on the horizon. The Indian masses, so docile to the genuine white man, begin to stir.

"INDIANISTA" MOVEMENT ON.

An "Indianista" movement is today on foot throughout mongrel-ruled America. It is most pronounced in Mexico, whose interminable agony becomes more and more a war of Indian resurgence, but it is also starting along the west coast of South America.

Guesses as to the final outcome of an Indian-mongrel conflict are academic speculation, because mongrel America will presently pass under foreign tutelage.

There is, however, a dynamic which might transform mongrel America. This dynamic is yellow Asia.

The Far East teems with virile and laborious life. What other field offers such tempting possibilities for Mongolian race-expansion? Vast regions of incalculable unexploited wealth, sparsely inhabited by stagnant populations—who could such lands resist the onslaught of indomitable millions?

Japan, in particular, has glimpsed, in Latin America precious avenues to that racial expansion which is the keynote of Japanese foreign policy. Count Okuma is a good exemplar of these Japanese aspirations. Some years ago he told the American sociologist, Professor Ross:

"South America, especially the northern part, will furnish ample room for our surplus."

To his fellow-countrymen Count Okuma was still more specific. In 1907 he stated in the Tokyo Economist that the Japanese were to overspread the earth like a cloud of locusts, alighting on the North American coasts and swarming into Central and South America.

And the Japanese have supplemented words with deeds. Especially since 1914 Japanese activity in Latin America has been ubiquitous and striking. The west coast of South America, in particular, is today flooded with Japanese goods, merchants, commercial missions and financial agents seeking concessions of every kind.

So far as official evidence goes, the Japanese government has never entered into any understandings with the Mexican government, though some Mexicans have hinted at a secret agreement.

But, after all, an official Japanese-Mexican understanding is not the fundamental issue. The really significant thing is Mexican popular antagonism to the United States which is so widespread that Japan could in a crisis probaly count on Mexican benevolent neutrality, if not on Mexican support.

The fact is that Latin America's attitude toward the yellow world tends everywhere to crystallize along race lines. The half-castes, naturally hostile to the United States, see in Japan a welcome offset to the "Colossus of the North."

Latin America will neither be red nor black. It will ultimately be either white or yellow.

The Latin American situation is, indeed, akin to that of Africa. Latin America, like Africa, cannot stand alone. An inexorable dilemma impends—white or yellow.

In Latin America, as in Africa, therefore, the whites must stand fast—and stand together.

This is one of three articles taken from Mr. Stoddard's remarkable new book, "The Rising Tide of Color." (Copyright, 1920, by Charles Scribner's Sons) by permission of the publishers for presentation in these columns. The second article will appear in an early number of The Sunday Times.

HUNT MAN, 103, SHY RENT.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Dr. Harmon Berry, 103 years old, is sought today by the police. His landlady reported that he had been missing since Wednesday.

WOOD EXPENDITURE MORE THAN MILLION

Campaign Treasurer Admits That Sum Has Been Paid Out for General.

(Continued from First Page.)

notes," Sprague said. "I expect Mr. Procter and I to pay the notes which we indorsed," Sprague declared.

"As a matter of fact these were contributions in the form of notes," Senator Reed commented.

"You and Mr. Procter will 'make good' these notes you and he indorsed."

"Yes."

"And Colonel Procter's 'loan' of $521,000 was the principal part of the $821,000 in 'loans?'" Senator Reed asked.

"That is true," Sprague answered.

Loeb Contributors Unknown.

Sprague said he had also handled an additional $91,000 he had received from John T. King, Republican national committeeman from Connecticut, when he was a Wood manager.

Sprague said he didn't know who were th econtributors to the $225,000 fund sent him by William Loeb.

"Then the only way we can find out who the New York contributors were is by calling Mr. Loeb," Senator Reed asked.

"Yes," Sprague answered.

Sprague said General Wood did not know of the half million given by Colonel Procter.

"You say General Wood doesn't know of the enormous sums raised for his campaign?" asked Senator Pomerene, Democrat, Ohio.

"He didn't know, I am convinced," Sprague replied. "I presume he knows now from what has appeared in the newspapers."

Among the principal cash contributors to the Wood campaign fund named by Sprauge were:

J. K. D. Shaffer, Chicago, $5,000; P. de Ronde, $5,000; G. H. Payne, New York, $6,000; William Wrigley, jr., Chicago, $10,000; C. B. Shaffer, Chicago, $10,000; William Cooper Procter, Cincinnati, $10,000; H. M. Byllesby, Chicago, $15,000; R. C. Smathers, New York, $20,000; E. S. Moore, Chicago, $1,000; C. G. Edgar, Detroit, $1,000; Chauncey Dewey, Chicago, $1,000.

$120,000 Spent in Illinois.

Sprague denied he had "anything to do with the political end" of General Wood's campaign. He acted as "one who served in the war" and as a friend of General Wood. He sought to show the Wood campaign fund was raised by General Wood's friends without his knowledge. He contended he and Colonel Proctor had "quietly financed General Wood's campaign without his knowing anything about it."

Nathan William McChesney, of Chicago, manager of the Wood campaign in Illinois, said about $120,800 had been spent by him in that State, of which $55,400 was newspaper advertising.

McChesney served as a brigadier general with the A. E. F. during the war and was a friend of General Wood, he explained.

He had paid $10,800 for billboard advertising in Illinois, he said.

"It cost $6,500 for a special train to take General Wood through the State on his speaking tour," McChesney said. He said he asked the Wood national committee for $300,000, but he was refused it, McChesney said.

March Denies McAdoo Fund.

Wilbur W. Marsh, of Iowa, treasurer of the Democratic National committee, denied he knew of any campaign fund that had been raised in behalf of William G. McAdoo or his Presidential boom. He told of a meeting of t he Democratic executive committee of the Democratic National Committee at Atlantic City in September or October last.

Bernard M. Baruch and Thomas L. Chadbourne were invited to attend the meeting, he said.

"Was there any talk by Mr. Baruch or Mr. Chadbourne at the meeting of financing the McAdoo campaign?" Senator Kenyon asked.

"I know there was not," Marsh answered.

Marsh's attention was called to the testimony of Louis J. Lang, a reporter for the New York American, that at the time of the meeting, Baruch offered to raise $10,000,000 or upward if the committee would "drop Palmer and back McAdoo." Marsh denied there was any foundation for Lang's story.

"It's an absurdity, such a sum was never mentioned or suggested, we don't talk in millions," Marsh said.

Did Not Discuss Money.

Marsh insisted the meeting held at Atlantic City, was for the purpose of discussing the organization of a woman's bureau and of "physical equipment" for the Democratic campaign. By "physical equipment" Marsh said he meant the purchase of typewriters' "materials" and other "necessaries."

"Mr. Baruch never made any suggestion to our committee as to anybody's candidacy," Marsh said.

"Did you ever discuss with Mr. Baruch the question of raising money for your campaign?" Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, asked.

"Never, and all I recall any talk of finance at our Atlantic City meeting was the underwriting of an indebtedness of $80,000 for "physical equipment," Marsh said.

"Did you hear Mr. Baruch speak of McAdoo at your Atlantic City meeting?" asked Senator Spencer, Republican, Missouri.

"Yes, he said to me: 'Wilbur, I am not for McAdoo; I am for the strongest man the Democratic party can name for the Presidency'," Marsh replied.

"Perhaps he meant he was not for McAdoo personally, but was for McAdoo because he regarded him as the strongest man you can name," Senator Reed suggested.

"Perhaps he did," Marsh said; "but I can't tell you what I said when he said he wasn't for McAdoo—I can't tell you because there are ladies present."

Always Hard to Get Funds.

"The plan of the Democratic National Committee was to get the largest possible campaign fund," Marsh admitted, but he insisted it was "intended to limit individual contributions."

"It is hard for us to ever raise money," Marsh said.

"The Democratic party has never lost a campaign except where its campaign collapsed because of lack of funds," Marsh said.

"Personally, I liked to see the limit of maximum contributions fixed by law. I would like to see the limit fixed at $1,000 an individual, and then no man would have any control over any organization. I would also prohibit interference in a State election by the citizen of another State.

"Is there a movement to promote Mr. McAdoo's candidacy, or is it entirely spontaneous?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"I do not believe there is any formal organization in behalf of Mr. McAdoo that has been put in motion," Marsh replied after a minute's silence.

"There is no doubt, of course, Mr. McAdoo's friends in various States are active in his behalf."

"After hesitating you tell us there is 'no formal organization' for McAdood," Senator Reed said. "Is there an 'informal organization' working for him?"

"There are many men of influence for McAdoo, it is true, and he has many friends," Marsh responded.

"I myself am not for McAdoo," Marsh added.

Marsh explained he was delegate-at-large from Iowa to the San Francisco convention and would head the Democratic delegation from that State.

"This invisible movement for Mr. McAdoo I think doesn't exist," Marsh declared.

The plan discussed at the Atlantic City meeting, Marsh said, was the circulation of 300,000 Democrats all over the country for small contributions to the Democratic national campaign fund.

"Lang's was a very sensational, a very ludicrous story," Marsh said.

Marsh admitted he felt it was "necessary to have Mr. Baruch and Mr. Chadbourne at the Atlantic City meeting."

Karnes Is Called.

M. H. Karnes, a Republican leader, of Atlanta, Ga., was then called.

"As you may know, Republicans in Georgia are scarce, and those who do vote are seldom counted," Karner said.

He had gone from Ohio to Georgia, he explaned. Republican voters in that State were 75 per cent negroes.

"Upon the advent of Frank H. Hitchcock and Harry Blun, a Savannah banker, into our campaign in behalf of General Wood the harmony we Georgia Republicans hoped to bring about began to disappear," Karnes said.

"Hitchcock was at first apparently without a candidate," Karnes said. "He was described to me as a "political broker," and we were surprised that a man without a candidate should have so much money to spend in a campaign.

"I was told all the delegates from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and all other Southern States were to be under Hitchcock's control," Karnes said. "He would look after the finances, and when he went into the Chicago convention he would have ninety Southern votes in the hollow of his hand."

Clark Greer, former Republican postmaster at Dublin, Ga., who was representing Hitchcock, "had plenty of money, although I never saw him have more than $15,000 at one time of our meetings," Karnes said. He said Greer told him his "only chance to get into the Chicago convention was to 'get right' with Hitchcock."

On one occasion Greer pulled out of his pocket fifteen packets labeled $1,000 each, Karnes declared. The denominations were 20's and 50's, he added.

Greer told him he had heard from New York Hitchcock was to take hold of the Georgia campaign for General Wood, Karnes continued, and he "had better get on the band wagon" and he would be given $20,000 to cover his expenses.

Ordered to Support Wood.

Greer headed the Hitchcock workers in Georgia.

Greer told him he would be "dropped," Karnes said unless he supported Wood and Hitchcock and would have no chance of being elected a delegate to the Chicago convention.

Karnes declared at the Republican county convention in Georgia Greer "had all the delegates over to his office before the convention and paid them off."

Karnes testified Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro Republican leader of Georgia, had by his "influence and eloquence" swayed the convention composed largely of negroes, against Wood although Greer had previously paid the delegates money in his office to support Wood.

"And their conscientious scruples were overcome by Johnson's eloquence and influence?" asked Senator Reed.

"You hardly expect men to have conscientious scruples who sell their votes," Karnes said.

Says Greer Spent $33,000.

"I mean any conscientious scruples they may have had to live up to their promise to support Wood after taking Greer's money," Reed commented sarcastically.

The crowded hearing room rocked with laughter.

Greer told him he had spent $33,000 before the campaign was half over, Karnes said. He charked Greer with using money to "buy delegates" to get the convention to "instruct" for Wood. Karnes said he and his friends wanted the delegates to go "uninstructed" and their delegates "received the credentials." He denied he and his friends who opposed Greer and other Wood campaign managers in Georgia had t hemselves used money to "buy votes" or in "corrupt practices" such as he charged to Greer.

Karnes said he was going to carry his charges against Greer to the Chicago convention.

"Is this story you have told a pretty good sample of Georgia politics?" asked Senator Reed.

"Yes," Karnes answered.

"Then you can hardly blame them for counting you out," Reed remarked, amid laghter.

Karnes explained the convention he charged Greer with "trying to buy up," was a county convention held at Dubling, Greer's home town, not the Republican State convention.

When Karnes concluded the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

DANCING MOST FAVORITE COLLEGE INDOOR SPORT

Water Voted Most Popular Drink at Columbia—Kissing Habit Is Unexplained.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Dancing was first as a popular indoor sport in a vote of members of the senior class at Columbia University today. Kissing was unanimously approved, although only half of the class admitted indulgence in the practice. The favorite answer to the question, "Why do you kiss?" was "Nobody knows and nobody seems to care."

Water was voted to be the favorite drink, with whiskey second. Football and tennis were voted to be the favorite outdoor sports. The vote showed that the class has nearly three times as many Republicans as Democrats.

BIG PROGRAM LAID OUT FOR SHRINERS

Bathing Girls and Brass Bands Galore Will Spice Up Oregon Convention.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 30.—The forty-sixth session of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine will be held in this city on June 22-24. The city of Portland expects to be host to more than 100,000 visitors in anticipation of which she is preparing an elaborate programme.

Shriners from every corner of the world will be in attendance at the great conclave. Temples in Hawaii, Toronto and along the Atlantic Coast have long since signified their intention of coming here en masse for the great gathering.

W. J. Hoffman, head of the convention committee, attests that the session of the Shriners in Portland this year will be the largest convention ever held anywhere. A tremendous effort is being made by the city of Portland to measure up to the magnitude of the convention. Millions of dollars are being expended to beautify the city and to provide living quarters for the more than 100,000 strangers to be received.

With the ending of the National Democratic Convention at San Francisco, Portland expects to be host to a thousand or more guests whom they expect will return east from San Francisco via Portland.

Pershing to Attend.

Gen. John J. Pershing has signified his intention of attending the convention. A special welcome is planned for him and a demonstration in his honor is now being planned.

Portland is rapidly making preparations to handle the crowds, and with her 400 hotels and more that 11,000 rooms, besides private home accommodations, sleeping cars and public buildings to be converted into dormitories it now seems only a question of whether or not the railroads can handle all those who desire to come here. More than 400 Pullman cars will be parked in the terminal yards here, adjacent to the Union Station, so that those desiring to retain their Pullman accommodations may do so and still be within the city limits. The work of arranging housing facilities for the Shriners is being handled principally by the Al Kadar Temple, of Portland.

Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky the men who have charge of the housing of the Shriners suddenly realized that a great many of the thousands of Shriners coming here would bring their wives along and some, perhaps, their whole families. "But the committee is not despairing.

Plenty of Music.

At the present moment 77 bands and 90 patrols have signed up to attend the 1920 imperial council.

The program of entertainment is said to exceed both in volume and quality that of any previous Shriner conclave. Concerts will be in progress steadily in different parts of the city from 10 o'clock in the morning until midnight. Every evening will witness a horse show.

Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion, will fight a ten-round bout as the main feature of an elaborate and extensive boxing program. An electrical night pageant, three parades, one for each day, and a grand ball are other numbers on the Shriner's program.

Nor will Portland forget to display its scenic wonders to its visitors. Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Adams, the far-famed Columbia River Highway, the Hood River Valley and the Williamette River Valley will be the objectives of numerous automobile tours. And the season will be a most propitious one for these side tours in that the annual rose festival of Portland will open during Shriner's week. The environs of Portland are at the acme of their beauty toward the latter part of June.

For those who admire graceful lines a complete corps of bathing girls will be on hand and will cavort in the Willamette River for the benefit of the spectators.

W. Freeland Kendrick, of Philadelphia, Imperial Potentate of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, will preside at the 1920 conclave.

TRIAL OF WAR GUILTY AT LEIPSIC POSTPONED

BERLIN, May 30.—Preliminary trials of German war criminals will not be held at Leipsic between the seventh and twentieth of June as at first announced, according to information in official circles today. Many of those now on the list are out of the country.

Those in Germany have already been examined, but no evidence has yet been produced that would seem to warrant their trial, officials said. The entente promised to furnish incriminating evidence against each man on the big list of guilty, but as yet this additional evidence has not been forthcoming.

TODAY

(Continued from First Page.)

it is shown more clearly in the stars at night.

"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth His handiwork."

Take an interest in your real neighbors. READ A GOOD MODERN BOOK ON ASTRONOMY.

If you don't like "heavy reading" skip *"The square of the periodic times of the planets are severally proportioned to the cubes of their mean distances,"* and the other Kepler laws and scientific formulas. With a good astronomy men may travel through infinite space as men travel through flower gardens, some superficially, but sincerely enjoying the beauty and fragrance of the flowers, others enjoying still more intensely through knowledge of botany. You need not understand hydraulics to visit Niagara, or mathematics to visit the sky.

HEARST INJUNCTION SAVES COIN FOR U. S.

Rentals of 13 Liners Leased Yesterday Will Yield More Than Purchase Price.

(Continued from First Page.)

of the German lines, the agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Shipping Board. It has been known for some time that the board would sanction future contracts to be made by American steamship concerns for taking over the trade routes of the great German companies, which were left practically without ships after the war.

The routes for which the thirteen ex-German liners are to be used are as follows:

New York—Queenstown, Cherbourg, Bremen. Returning via Cherbourg, Southampton, New York-Dover-Boulogne-Danzig.

Boston—Queenstown, Cherbourg, Bremen. Returning via Southampton-Cherbourg.

This contract will leave sixteen of the great former German fleet still without operators, although the International Mercantile Marine, by the terms of a contract framed by John Barton Payne last December, is supposed to get the Leviathan, the largest of the fleet, and the Martha Washington.

SAYS BRITAIN IS BACK OF FIGHT ON SHIP BILL

Favoring extension of the American coastwise laws to the Philippines and to Alaska, William L. Clark, of Seattle, Wash., yesterday urged on the House Merchant Marine Committee continuation of these provisions in the Jones shipping bill.

"There is a strong British interest at Manila fighting these provisions of the bill," said Clark. "If the coastwise laws are extended to the Philippines the United States Shipping Board will control the maximum rates to Manila and make that port a world port. If the American coastwise laws are not extended to the Philippines the British will continue their shipping operations free from any American control of rates and Hongkong will continue to be the world port of that section of the world and Manila will lose its opportunity.

"Extension of the coastwise laws to Alaska and provisions of the Jones bill affecting shipping in that territory of the United States," continued Clark, "will Americanize transportation in Alaska. The Yukon river trade is monopolized by Canadian steamship lines and the affiliations of these steamship companies with Canadian railroads prevent operations by American steamships on the Yukon river. The Brooks commission in the Department of the Interior is studying methods of improving transportation facilities in the interior of Alaska in connection with the operation of the American railroad, which has cost the Government nearly $50,000,000. With American ships on the Yukon, Alaska will have transportation facilities, and they will be American owned and controlled by American regulatory bodies presumably in the interest of Americans.

"There is a bitter campaign being waged by British and Japanese shipping interests to defeat the Jones bill," concluded Clark, "because it interferes with their domination of American commerce on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. A British representative of the Alfred H. Holt line interests on the Pacific, discussing shipping two days ago, left the impression that if the Jones bill should become law there would be co-operation by the British and Japanese interests in making commercial war on the United States. This has been threatened before, and its effect has been helpful to foreign interests and disastrous to America shipping.

"Unless there is some such law as contemplated by the Jones bill there will be no protection for American shipping, because there is no law which will require American ownership of vessels engaged in American trade. Foreign owned vessels will be permitted freely to compete for this trade without being subject to any restrictions laid by this Government. In the Philippine trade as a fabric of rates will be built again by foreign carriers calculated to divert that trade away from the United States to other countries."

DEBS, IN JAIL, ACCEPTS SOCIALDIST NOMINATION

"I'm a Bolshevist, Fighting Here for What They Want in Russia," He Says.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 30.—In a speech in which he accepted the Socialist nomination for President, in the Federal penitentiary here yesterday, Eugene V. Debs, declared that he believed implicitly in the Russian revolution and in the Third Internationale. He said he was a Bolshevist, and added:

"Not a Russian Bolshevist in America, but an American Bolshevist—fighting here for what they are fighting for in Russia."

Debs was officially notified by a committee deputized by the Socialist nation convention held recently in New York. It was led by Seymour Steadman, a Chicago lawyer. The delegation was treated courteously by the prison officials. Debs was dressed in the convict garb of blue denim.

RED CROSS TO HAVE HAT SALE AT CHAPTER HOUSE

More than a hundred up-to-the-minute women's hats will be placed on sale Tuesday at the District Red Cross chapter-house, 16 Jackson place, for the benefit of the comforts' section, according to an announcement by Mrs. Mabel H. Test, chairman of the hat bazaar committee.

Each hat has been made by a member of the committee, among whom are Mrs. Knight Thompson, vice chairman; Mrs. Martha Hendry, Mrs. Mary Lix, Mrs. Mary Van Ness Fauth, Mrs. J. H. Fishback, Mrs. F. M. Mooers, Mrs. Martha Burton, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. McDuffy and Miss Taylor.

Every effort has been made to have millinery on sale an attractive purchase, and the prices will astonish the most captious. The bazaar will be open from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9 P. M.

Miss JENNIE ZIMMERMAN, twenty-one-year-old Springfield, Mass., girl, who yesterday was found not guilty of the murder of her cousin, Dr. Henry Zimmerman. The jury, in reaching its verdict, found that Miss Zimmerman was of unsound mind.

'PERFECT HUSBANDS' ARE SOUGHT BY FIVE GIRLS

Ask Judge to Round Them Up—Soldiers or Sailors Will Be Given Preference.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Samuel Harrison, justice of the peace in Evanston, is searching for five young men who must satisfy him that they will make "100-per-cent husbands." For these he has five charming and altogether desirable wives. Candiadtes are required to measure up to these descriptions:

1. Ambitious to succeed in life.
2. Old-fashioned as regards willingness to stay by the home fireside.
3. Reasonably good looking.
4. A veteran of the army or navy.
5. The sort of man who sticks to one job and makes the most of it.
6. Healthy and intelligent.

In some circumstances specification No. 4 will be modified, but the candidate must show he was no slacker or shirker. There will be no modification of the other five requirements. However, a former soldier or sailor who meets the other requirements will have decided lee-way over all others.

FRENCH PRESS WOULD RECALL AMBASSADOR

Jusserand a "Wilson Man," Declares "L'Eclaire"—Other Papers Join Move.

PARIS, May 30.—The long brewing antagonism in a strong section of the French press to M. J. J. Jusserand as France's ambassador to the United States is beginning to take concrete form. The newspaper L'eclaire openly demands Jusserand's recall on the ground that is "a Wilson man."

France, the paper argues, now needs a new envoy at Washington, and it emphasizes that he must be a man who "inspires the confidence of the Republicans."

L'Eclaire raises this point in the course of an editorial pointing out the necessity for closer ties between France and America.

REDS DRIVE 50 MILES THROUGH POLE LINES

Advices to London Tell of Advance on North Wing—Checked in South.

LONDON, May 30.—In a strong counter-attack upon the Poles, Bolshevik forces made a "considerable advance" on the Polish north wing, penetrating fifty miles, according to a Moscoww wireless dispatch received by the British war office today.

In the center red troops advanced an average of twenty miles, while to the south they failed to progress, the wireless said.

PENROSE SAYS ILLNESS WON'T KEEP HIM HOME

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 30.—"I am going to Chicago if it kills me." This, according to close friends of Senator Bois Penrose, is his determination.

He has been ill and there has been doubt whether he would be in Chicago to command in person the Old Guard of the Republican party.

SEEKS SWISS REFUGE.

LUGANO, Switzerland, May 30.—Seven trunks belonging to Mme. Bela Kun, wife of the former Communist dictator of Hungary, have arrived here. Their owner is now in the tiny Republic of San Marino, having been expelled from Italy, charged with having carried on a Bolshevik intrigue in that country. Sheis awaiting permission to come to Switzerland, which, it is said, probably will be granted.

CONVICTED SLAYER PRAYS IN HIS CELL

Wilson Brokaw, 66, to Serve Eighteen Years for Slaying Wife.

(Continued from First Page.)

stances that connected him with the crime.

The old man was arrested and accused. He maintained a stolid indifference as to his fate, saying practically nothing during the two months he was confined in jail awaiting trial. He spoke only of ordinary matters and made no mention whatever of the crime.

When he faced a jury in the federal court in this city, he still maintained that attitude of indifference until his lawyers endeavored to prove him insane.

His own son, Lieutenant Brokaw, declared his father was insane. He said his aged parent was "sick of mind," and frequently did things that only an insane person would do. He said he had a sister whose mind was unbalanced, and there were others in his family likewise afflicted.

He said his father and his stepmother were very happy. There was nothing to cause the father to kill his wife, and was convinced that the elder Brokaw was insane when the crime was committed.

Brokaw Denied Guilt.

Brokaw himself took the stand. It was the first time apparently that he had shown any interest in the trial. He did not plead insanity. He pleaded "not guilty."

"I did not kill my wife," he told the jury. "I don't know who killed her."

He said he was returning to his home on the night of January 6, and when he was near his house he saw a negro running away. He entered his home and found his wife lying on the floor with her head crushed. There was a bloody ax near by.

Officers of Camp Eustis testified that Brokaw had been acting peculiar. A neighbor testified that he borrowed the ax with which the crime was committed, and that when friends entered his home on the night his wife was murdered, he acted like a deranged person. He went to the back of his home, witnesses testified, when friends called to offer assistance, and did not want to talk to anyone.

Is Registered Pharmacist.

Brokaw is a registered pharmacist. So far as the authorities were able to find out, he had lived an uneventful existence. He and his second wife had been married for eighteen or twenty years, and there had been no domestic trouble between the two to account for the tragedy.

In passing sentence upon Brokaw, Judge Edmund Waddill, of the Second district Federal court, said:

"You have been indicted, tried and convicted on one of the most serious and heinous offenses known to the law—the murder of your wife. The jury has convicted you of murder in the second degree, the punishment for which is provided by law at not less than ten years, and maybe by imprisonment for the term of your natural life, in the discretion of the court.

"It therefore becomes the court's duty to prescribe your punishment, which it does, and fixes the same at the term of eighteen years; and it's judgment is that for the period mentioned you shall be confined in the United States prison at Atlanta, Ga., therein to be imprisoned, held, and treated in the manner specified by law.

"Having regard to your advanced age, and the court is admonished that in all human probability, the period of your confinement will extend beyond the span of years allotted to your natural life, and I cannot, therefore, too seriously impress upon you the importance of so living in the future as to make amends, as far as possible, for your deeds of the past, and prepare to meet your Creator when your final end shall come."

Brokaw stood unmoved while the judge was passing sentence on him. He sat down quietly when it was all over and waited for the officers to come for him to take him back to jail.

Brokaw was born in Cincinnati. He was in business in that city for several years, and bore a good reputation generally.

HARDEN WAITS DEATH BY BULLET OF REACTIONARY

Germany's Firebrand Journalist Says He Is Marked Man Because of His Writings.

By KARL VON WIEGAND,
Universal Service.

BERLIN, May 30.—Convinced that he is a marked man because of his anti-militaristic writings and believing that he may have but a short time to live, Maximilian Harden, Germany's famous firebrand journalist and editor of Die Zukunft, has put his affairs in shape, waiting for the bullet of a reactionary assassin, he told me yesterday.

"I head the list of those who will be stood against the wall; come and see me once more," Harden wrote me. He seemed to have grown years older since last I saw him. His health is somewhat broken, but his spirit is undaunted.

Harden is accustomed to receiving anonymous letters, but he told me recently that he was getting cumulative information from reliable sources that he is to be put "out of the way," more especially since the killing last week of Commander Paasche, son-in-law of Richard Witting, Harden's brother, who was a fanatic pacifist.

To the suggestion of friends that he should leave Germany for a while and try to regain his health Harden turned a deaf ear, because he believes to do so would be interpreted as fear.

GERMANS ATTACK POLE ENVOYS; THREE KILLED

BERLIN, May 30.—Three persons were killed and ten wounded yesterday, when Germans at Beuthen, in Prussian Silesia, attacked a hotel where the Polish members of the plebiscite commission had their headquarters.

(Beuthen is in territory where an election will soon be held to determine whether it shall remain German or be annexed by Poland.)