

## NEW TREATY WILL TRY FOR ONE IF LAND LAWS ARE HELD UP.

OTHERWISE HE  
IS FOR JAPAN

## WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—

Secretary Bryan's position to the Californians to suspend the passage and application of anti-Japanese legislation until the president has had an opportunity to negotiate a new treaty with Japan to replace the convention of 1911 is believed to represent the ultimate consensus which the administration is willing to make in deference to public feeling in California.

The secretary's statement that in event of the passage of legislation in defiance of the president's advice, he would feel obliged to do everything possible to "minimize the ill feeling that may be aroused" is regarded here as marking a purpose on the part of the government to become an intervenor in the Japanese in any suit which they may bring before the federal courts to nullify the action of the California government.

Assuming that one of the questions that Mr. Bryan has transmitted to the president on behalf of the California legislature is regarding the probability of negotiating a new treaty with Japan, and just how such a convention could be framed to meet the requirements of California without being objectionable to Japan, it may be said that such a method of settling the present issues already has been given some consideration.

The existing Japan treaty was intended to meet the temporary need in quieting the unrest on the Pacific coast over the school question. Neither party has been satisfied with its workings, and it is remarkable for its omission, compared with the other treaties of trade and commerce.

When the cabinet assembled John Bassett Moore, acting secretary of state, was invited by the president to sit in the place of Mr. Bryan. It is a rare occasion when the head of a department sits with the cabinet and usually he is sent for only for a brief period while the business of his department is considered.

Mr. Moore stayed virtually throughout the cabinet meeting, which was taken as an indication that the Japanese question was almost the entire time of the president and his advisers.

Mr. Moore, who is an authority on international law, has given considerable study to the international phases of the alien-land question in California.

Mr. Moore discussed the situation in Mexico, which is the principal subject under consideration was the attitude of the California legislature towards Mr. Bryan's position.

No messages were submitted by the president to either Mr. Bryan or Mr. Moore, but no conclusion had been reached. The view was expressed, however, that the situation would not recede from its position as described by Bryan to the Californians.

In the event of a rejection of those suggestions, cabinet members felt that the Japanese government would regard that the government at Washington had done everything in its power to prevent discrimination.

There were intimations that some of the members of the cabinet reported a growing sentiment for a more careful investigation into the anti-alien law.

Later ambassador Chinda visited the state department and had a long and earnest conference with acting secretary Moore. Both flatly refused to discuss the situation further than that the conference here over secretary Bryan's telegram to the president had been extended to include the Japanese ambassador and that the correspondence between Washington and Sacramento would yield some results.

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## FOUR FORMER INSPECTORS OF NEW YORK ARE CHARGED WITH OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE.

VICE PROTECTION  
FIGURES IN CASE

## NEW YORK, N. Y., April 29.—

Four former police inspectors, charged indirectly with grafting and directly with conspiring to obstruct justice, faced district attorney Whitman today at the opening of the most important police trial here since the Becker case. The defendants—Dennis Sweeney, James P. Thompson and John J. Sweeney—were indicted recently after the district attorney's office had uncovered a system of corruption connected with the police.

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## PART OF THEM OPENLY REVOLT AND BEGIN LOOTING—SOME REMAIN LOYAL.

NO TRAINS ON THE  
NORTH WESTERN ROAD

## BECAUSE YNEZ SALAZAR DOES NOT BELIEVE IN PAYING THE SOLDIERS OF HIS COMMAND, HE HAS BECOME UNPOPULAR. THIS FEELING WAS STRENGTHENED ON MONDAY WHEN ORDERS WERE RECEIVED FOR HIM AND HIS MEN TO PROCEED TO CHIHUAHUA ON A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE REBELS. HEADED BY COL. MAXIMO CASTILLO, WHO BUT A FEW DAYS AGO, WHILE IN JUAREZ, DECLARED HIS LOYALTY BOTH TO SALAZAR AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, OVER 200 OF SALAZAR'S MEN REFUSED TO MAKE THE TRIP TO CHIHUAHUA.

Instead, they took their rifles and ammunition and proceeded up the North Western railroad as far as San Pedro, where they helped themselves to saddles and horses on the ranch of the Corralitos company, an American owned property.

Between the towns of Casas Grandes and San Pedro they burned eight small bridges and then started across country. Intent, it is said, on joining Pancho Villa and his rebel band near Minaca.

Learning that there was trouble in Casas Grandes, the Mexico North Western railroad canceled its northbound train, stopping it at Pearson and returning it to Madera. The southbound train got as far as Subinal, 150 kilometers south of Juarez, when it was learned that there was trouble ahead at San Pedro, and it was sent back to Juarez.

According to officials of the railroad, it will require about 48 hours to make repairs on these bridges, and this work is to be done immediately. Along the line between Chihuahua city and Madera, no trouble has been experienced since last week and repairs of that kind are being made so that trains will be operating within a week.

The Madera company has 10,000,000 feet of lumber cut and ready for shipment to the 22 Paso plant as soon as railroad communication can be re-established.

Salazar has 400 left. When he was in Juarez last week, he ordered the 400 men to proceed to Chihuahua. He declared at that time that there were over 750 troops in Casas Grandes, and that he would lead them to Chihuahua. With the remainder of his command, Salazar will march across to Chihuahua city, abandoning the train and making for the town of Juarez, then south over the Central.

In the meantime arrangements are being made for the organization of a force in Chihuahua city, which Enrique Portillo will command and which he will take to Casas Grandes.

Each district sends four boys to the state contest and the winners are proclaimed the champions of the state. Two years ago El Paso won the debating contest, but lost it last year to Fort Worth. The debating team will be the guests of the El Paso club at the university of Texas.

In the case of the two Schwartz boys, it is the only instance in Texas where two brothers have been selected from the same town to represent the high school and grammar schools.

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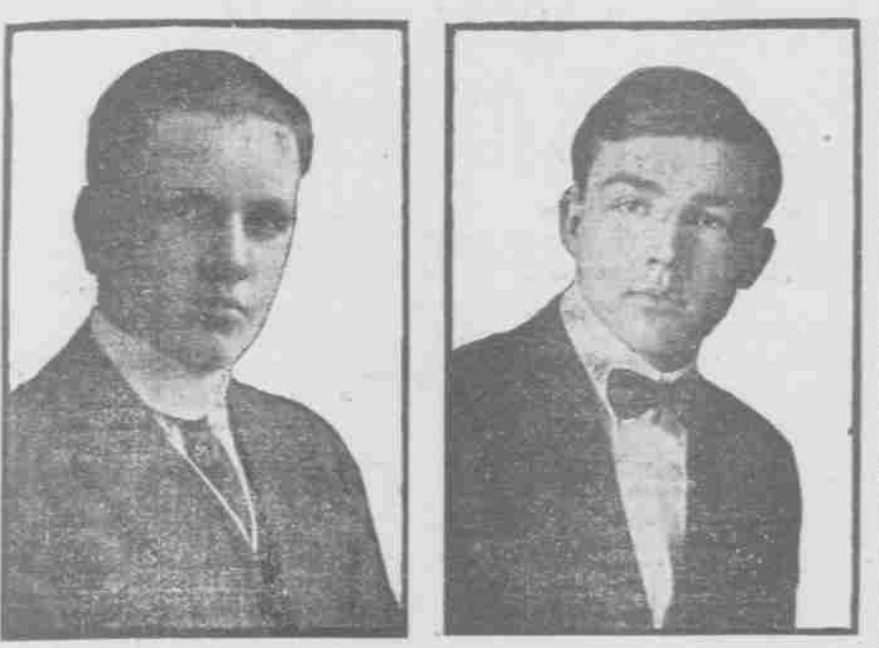
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## FOUR EL PASO BOYS GO TO STATE ORATORICAL CONTEST



ERVIN SCHWARTZ HENRY SCHUMACHER  
MANUEL SCHWARTZ RUPERT GILLET

YOUNG speakers from the El Paso schools will leave this evening for Austin, where they will take part in the state oratorical and debating contest, which is to be held there under the auspices of the Texas university.

Rupert Gillett and Henry Schumacher, of the high school, will be the debating team at the state inter-scholastic contest. Manuel Schwartz will be the high school orator, and his brother, Ervin Schwartz, will represent the grammar schools in the junior oratorical contest. Both are sons of A. Schwartz.

The contests are to be held by the Declaration league of the Texas schools, and El Paso is one of 16 districts. The boys were selected by preliminary contests which have been held here.

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## PLANS INCLUDE RAISING LEAS- BURG DAM AND ENLARGING MAIN CANAL.

POWER DEVELOPMENT  
IS IMPORTANT FACTOR

## RECLAMATION SERVICE ENGINEERS HAVE APPROVED A HIGH LINE CANAL FOR THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM OF THE MESILLA VALLEY.

This recommendation includes plans for raising the Leasburg dam, the enlargement of the present main canal and the development of approximately 1,200 cubic feet of water per second, which is the amount required for irrigating the 50,000 acres in the Mesilla valley, including the Pecosch district, the west side district and all of the valley land on the east side of the river.

This means that power development is the most important factor in the economic life of the valleys, as the main canal is to be located so that it will permit of the greatest area of power being developed, including a drop of 15 feet in the canal which will develop a maximum of 3,300 horsepower and an average of 2,300 horsepower.

The plan for the high line canal includes construction of the canal so that the flood waters from the arroyos will be cared for and the construction of structures which will take care of this rainwater discharge. The canal will be located and all permanent structures built so that it may be enlarged at a later date.

This information was given out Tuesday by L. M. Lawson, project engineer of the Elephant Butte project, which is under construction.

"Plans have been considered for the irrigation of the 80,000 or 90,000 acres in the Mesilla valley, one of which is known as the low line canal and the other the high line canal. In general, the former contemplates the canal construction in the bottom lands of the valley without drops of any considerable capacity, while the latter plan provides for the location of the main canal with a series of drops, the area of the power drop, the high line canal commands itself for construction over the other plan.

"The field work, surveys and examinations of the condition of the ground has shown that the high line canal is the most desirable, due to its most part to its location where provision must be made for the passage of a large amount of rainwater in the arroyos. Considering the increased area possible to serve, however, and the availability for lease of the power drop, the high line canal commands itself for construction over the other plan.

"The irrigation system which now meets with the approval of the board of engineers of the reclamation service which recently made a study of the proposed plans for the Mesilla valley is as follows:

To raise the height of the present Leasburg dam, enlarge the now constructed short length of main canal, making it possible to develop a maximum of approximately 1,200 cubic feet of water per second, this being the required amount to irrigate the 30,000 irrigable acres of the Mesilla valley, which includes the Pecosch district, the west side country and practically all the valley land on the east side. The main canal is to be located so that it will permit of the greatest area of power being developed and a location will be adopted that will permit of the enlargement of the canal at a later date.

"All fills and structures will be of sufficient capacity to carry the discharge of the enlarged canal. A drop will be located at a convenient point south of Las Cruces which will permit the amount of water in the canal at this point being dropped 75 feet, developing a maximum of approximately 4,000 horsepower and an average of 3,300 horsepower.

"The operation of the canal of this capacity along the mesa edge, where its line will be crossed by a great number of arroyos, will be a difficult feature of the plan and the construction work calls for a number of expensive and interesting structures to provide for the rainwater discharge which must be taken into consideration.

"Power For Eight Months. "The quantity and duration of this power depends on the water used for irrigation or in other words the maximum power is developed at a certain time when the maximum amount is being used.

"Queen of Montenegro Leans on Arm of Victor Over the Turks. Cetinje, Montenegro, April 29.—Crown prince Danilo, of Montenegro, was welcomed with an ovation on his arrival here today to hand over to king Nicholas the keys of the fortress of Scutari. The formal ceremony was greeted with cheers from the excited crowd.

The members of the royal family afterwards included in the procession to the cathedral, the queen and each of the women giving her arm to a wounded soldier.

AUSTRIA CONTINUES WAR PREPARATIONS. Vienna, Austria, April 29.—The Austro-Hungarian government is dissatisfied with the failure of the conference of ambassadors in London to initiate decisive action against Montenegro and is continuing its preparations for important action.

Exchanges of views are proceeding between Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy.

AUSTRIA WILL ACT ALONE. London, Eng., April 29.—A special correspondent telegraphing from Vienna puts the Austrian attitude in relation to Montenegro in precise form as follows:

"Austria-Hungary, finding that the ambassadorial conference in London yesterday produced no results, has decided to take matters into her own hands and to carry out the decision of the powers regarding Scutari."

AUSTRIAN TROOPS MOVE TOWARD MONTENEGRO FRONTIER. Vienna, Austria, April 29.—All the Austrian troops in the Tyrol, numbering several thousand men, considered the flower of the army, have left for the frontiers of Montenegro and Novipazar. Other troops are arriving in the garrison to take their places.

CONVICTED OF BURNING STORE. South Bend, Ind., April 29.—Ben Kahn, convicted of burning his store here, today was sentenced to from 2 to 21 years in the Indiana state prison. Kahn was admitted to bail pending an appeal to the supreme court in bonds of \$10,000. Nearly 100 arrests have been made in the investigation.

## SENATOR MARK SMITH, OF ARIZONA, THINKS SENATE WILL PROVIDE APPROPRIATION.

UNDERWOOD AND MANN ARGUE TARIFF

## WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—

Senator Mark Smith's bill to pay the El Paso and Douglas claimants \$71,000 for injuries inflicted by Mexican bullets will come up in the senate next Monday when the sundry civil bill is considered. Mr. Smith believes the appropriation will be added to the bill without difficulty. Other senators have stated that no additions will be made to the bill.

Defer Action on Canal Tolls. By a vote of 13 to 1 the senate committee decided to put over to the regular December session of congress all questions of canal tolls, including the amendment of senator Hoot to appeal the free passage provision of the Panama law. Senator Brandegee was absent.

Before the vote was taken senators pointed out that the Democrats were committed to a tariff amendment legislation at the extra session and they would have enough to do to legislate on the tariff. The tariff amendment vote by which the committee agreed to the motion was taken to indicate that there was no opposition to the tolls question for several months unless president Wilson chooses to exert his influence to have it reopened.

Some senators considered it doubtful if the president could cause them to change their mind unless there were new and pressing developments in the negotiations between the state department and the British foreign office.

The Democratic tariff revision bill advanced another stage in the house, when a reading of the bill, paragraph by paragraph, was begun.

As consideration of the bill went on, amendments after amendments were proposed by the opposition was rejected with rolling choruses of noes from the Democrats. The tariff revision bill, introduced by Senator Underwood and Republican leader Mann had long arguments because the chemical industry was opposed to the tariff revision bill. Mr. Underwood explained the changes had been made possible because the income tax was not a possibility last year.

Jackson and Roosevelt. In the closing debate on the tariff bill in the house last night, Representative Chandler, of New York, Progressive, advocated the reduction of certain tariff duties and appealed to representative Heflin, of Alabama, who, he said, had called Theodore Roosevelt a "wild man from Africa," and in the same breath had invoked the spirit of Andrew Jackson to guide the deliberations of a Democratic congress.

"Jackson once killed a man named Charles Butler, a Democrat, and Chandler, of New York, Progressive, advocated the reduction of certain tariff duties and appealed to representative Heflin, of Alabama, who, he said, had called Theodore Roosevelt a "wild man from Africa," and in the same breath had invoked the spirit of Andrew Jackson to guide the deliberations of a Democratic congress.

"This is the mild mannered man whose spirit is invoked in this house by a Democratic congressman in the name of a breath that is employed to denounce Roosevelt as a wild man from Africa."

Senator Newlands