

WEATHER WILL BE GENERALLY FAIR TONIGHT, COLDER IN SOUTH AND EAST PORTIONS; FREEZING TEMPERATURE; THURSDAY, GENERALLY FAIR.

AMENDED MEASURE IN LEGISLATURE

Within Three Minutes After Secretary Bryan Leaves Conference With Legislators, a Substitute Bill Is Introduced Which Affects All Aliens Ineligible to Citizenship—Government's Next Step Unknown

FILIPINOS SAY SYMPATHY IS WITH JAPAN

Visitors From the Islands Declare There Are Many Japanese There and the Two Races Are Friendly and Would Not Fight Each Other—Legislature Adjourns Until Tomorrow Owing to Bryan's Absence From Sacramento

Sacramento, Cal., April 30.—California's first step towards the enactment of an alien land law, contrary to the advice of Secretary of State Bryan and President Wilson, was taken last night within three minutes after Secretary Bryan told the legislative conference that his official message had been spoken. The senate, before which the Birdsell-Thompson bill was pending, met in a hurried session, and, within three minutes, voted to substitute for that measure the new draft known as the Webb act, which was completed by Attorney General Webb only yesterday. The substitute was adopted as an amendment, and the bill sent to the printer with a rush order.

Owing to the absence of Secretary Bryan in San Francisco, whether he went today as the guest of the Panama-Pacific Exposition company, it is the plan of the senate leaders to take no further action on the bill until Thursday, when it will come up in the regular course of business and undoubtedly will be passed, it is said. It will then go to the assembly, and finally to the governor, who has stated that he will sign the measure at once.

Features of the Bill. The principal features of the bill are as follows: 1.—All aliens eligible to citizenship may acquire and hold land in the same manner as citizens of the United States.

2.—All of the other aliens may acquire and hold land "in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the government of the United States and the national or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject."

3.—Corporations composed of aliens other than those who are eligible to citizenship may acquire and hold land only according to terms of existing treaties.

4.—Present holdings of aliens, regardless of their rights to citizenship are protected.

5.—The state specifically reserves its sovereign right to enact any and all laws relating to the acquisition or holding of real property by aliens. No Land for Agriculture. Attorney General Webb worked upon the theory that there could be no objection to writing into the California statute, the specific limitations of the Japanese treaty of 1911. Under the terms of this treaty, Japanese subjects are permitted to own "houses and lands for residential purposes," according to Mr. Webb. Another clause permits Japanese subjects to lease land for "residential and commercial purposes." These are the only stipulations made, and it is the belief of the attorney general that the rights of Japanese subjects to land ownership in the United States stop at this point. Under his construction of the treaty, no land can be owned or leased by a Japanese for agricultural purposes, except that which is already owned, or for any other purposes except those set forth in the agreement between the nations.

Explains Wording of Bill. Explaining the wording of the substitute bill, Mr. Webb said: "Our theory is that at the time the treaty was framed, Japan asked for the treaty rights as to ownership of land in California that that nation desired for her subjects and that the treaty, as it is now stands, represents all that Japan asked and all that the United States was willing to grant.

"This act does not draw the line upon aliens who are ineligible to citizenship. Those words are not used. It gives not only to Japan, but to every nation whose subjects are ineligible to citizenship under the full laws of the United States, the full rights to ownership of land in California that the treaty between the United States and such nations give."

It is generally believed here that the new act would accomplish the ends said to be desired by the people of the state, namely, prevention of the further acquisition by Japanese subjects of farming lands and ranches.

Affecting the Aliens. The phrase "ineligible to citizenship" is avoided in the Webb bill by providing two descriptions of aliens and defining the rights of each, as follows: "1. All aliens eligible to citizenship may acquire and hold land in the same manner as citizens of the United States.

2. All other aliens may acquire, possess and transfer land in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the government of the United States and the nation or

country of which such alien is a citizen or subject."

As the treaty between the United States and Japan specifies that land may be acquired and leased only for residential purposes, or for factories and shops, the act is held to be a rigid restriction upon the acquisition of farming lands by the Japanese. Senator Leroy A. Wright, Republican, who opposes the bill, declares the wording of the act is a subterfuge intended to deceive the Japanese. Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford university, also declares the measure carries the sting of discrimination, contrary to Secretary Bryan's advice.

Law Would Be Ineffective. The ineligibility of Japanese subjects to become citizens of the United States under the laws of this government is the keynote and principal strength of the sub-Webb alien land bill, in spite of the fact that the words objected to by Secretary of State Bryan are not used in the act.

The Progressive leaders in the legislature admit that the proposed law would be ineffective if the Japanese brought a test suit before the United States supreme court, according to their announced intention, and were successful in establishing their right to become citizens.

Dispatches from Washington yesterday indicating that the federal administration would look with favor upon such a test suit aroused fears of grave consequences in case the Japanese succeeded in obtaining a decision in their favor. "It would be a serious mistake for federal government to confer citizenship rights upon Japanese," said Senator Thompson, a leading Progressive. "Feeling in California has reached an acute stage, and such a step by the government undoubtedly would result in reprisals of various kinds, with far-reaching consequences."

Filipinos Are With Japan. Vancouver, B. C., April 30.—"Japan could grab us easily, and we could not complain," was the statement of the leader of a party of Filipinos, who are in the city on their way east and on to Europe, via the Canadian route, when asked what would happen in the event of hostilities between Japan and the United States over the Anti-Asiatic legislation of California.

Their names are Antonio Penolo, Tiquinor Espinoza, Mazoz Porio Brantro Fonzomillas and they are what is known as student merchants, doing to obtain molaters for business, under the guise of education. "Taft was a big man who understood us, the only one, and there are many Americans. If we had to deal with Taft, we might have faith in Americans, but the sort we meet in business the 'too cute'—is it you say?—when they are trading with us. We may seem content under American rule, but we are like other people—we want freedom and we want to govern ourselves. We are promised that that will come, but promises take long to fill."

The sympathy of the visitors was with Japan in the demand that there should be no discrimination against her people. The spokesman of the party said that, while the Americans had a big army in the Philippines, it would not be of much use against the Japanese, "for the reason that there are many, many Japanese amongst us who have made friends with the Filipinos and would soon find means to create an anti-American sentiment in the islands."

"Japanese are our friends. We could not fight against them," was the way in which he summed up the situation in event of war.

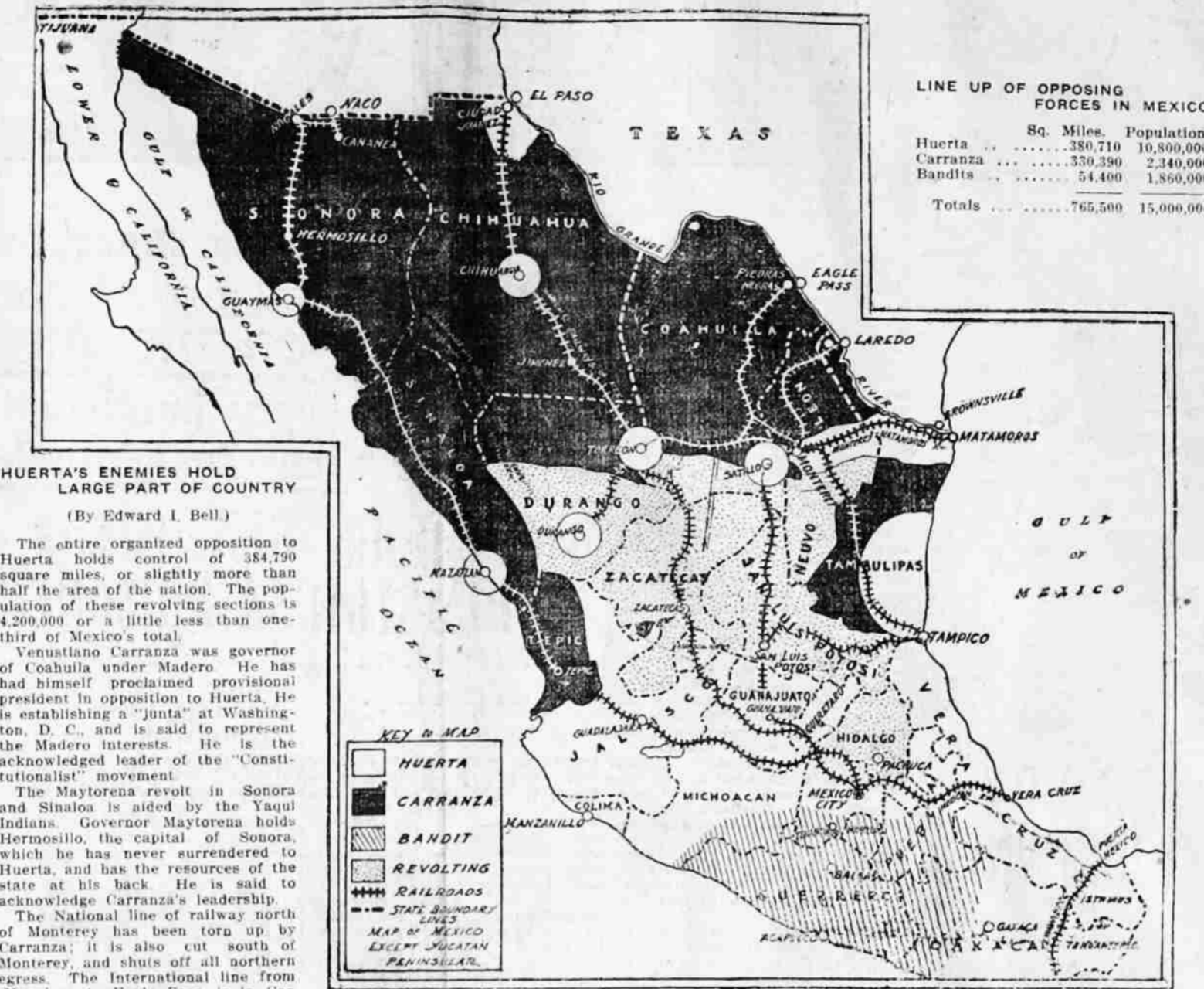
Bryan Is Silent. San Francisco, April 30.—Secretary Bryan had absolutely no comment to make today on the action of the California senate last night in adopting the Webb re-draft of the alien land bill against his recommendation.

On the way from Sacramento to San Francisco, where he was the guest today of the Panama-Pacific exposition, he was closeted, except for a few minutes, with his private secretary translating a long cipher telegram. He would not indicate its tenor or the nature of his reply.

Governor Johnson saw the secretary to the train. James D. Phelan, former mayor of San Francisco, rode down with the party and took a few moments of the secretary's time. He said Mr. Bryan was very busy and that he did not discuss the alien land situation.

At luncheon Bryan was the guest of the exposition directors. There were no speeches. In the afternoon he reviewed the troops at the Presidio, took an automobile ride to the ocean beach through the government reservation, dedicated the Palace of Agriculture on the exposition grounds and retired to dress for the public banquet to be given in his honor by the exposition directors.

PRESIDENT HUERTA CONTROLS LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF MEXICAN TERRITORY



HUERTA'S ENEMIES HOLD LARGE PART OF COUNTRY (By Edward I. Bell.)

The entire organized opposition to Huerta holds control of 384,799 square miles, or slightly more than half the area of the nation. The population of these revolting sections is 4,200,000 or a little less than one-third of Mexico's total.

Venustiano Carranza was governor of Coahuila under Madero. He has had himself proclaimed provisional president in opposition to Huerta. He is establishing a "junta" at Washington, D. C., and is said to represent the Madero interests. He is the acknowledged leader of the "Constitutionalist" movement.

The Maytorena revolt in Sonora and Sinaloa is aided by the Yaqui Indians. Governor Maytorena holds Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, which he has never surrendered to Huerta, and has the resources of the state at his back. He is said to acknowledge Carranza's leadership.

The National line of railway north of Monterey has been torn up by Carranza; it is also cut south of Monterey, and shuts off all northern egress. The International line from Monclova to Eagle Pass, is in Carranza control. The central, for most of the way from Torreon to Chihuahua City also fell into his hands when he captured Jimenez, the Huerta army headquarters for the north. North of Chihuahua City to Ciudad Juarez, opposite El Paso, is also in control of Carranza forces.

The Southern Pacific railway of Mexico runs from the Arizona border south through Sonora, Sinaloa and Tepic for a thousand miles. It is nearly all in the hands of Maytorena forces.

The Southern Mexico line from the city of Puebla to the city of Oaxaca, 228 miles, has been put out of business by Zapata, as has also the Inter-oceanic railway from Mexico City to Vera Cruz, 294 miles.

All of these railways, except the Southern Pacific of Mexico, are parts of the National Railways of Mexico system. Telegraph wires are down all over northern Mexico. It is still possible to reach Mexico City by cable to Vera Cruz.

In the sections where Huerta's power is recognized the spirit of revolt is gaining headway and bands of

brigands are in almost unrestrained operation.

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TERRITORY AND POPULATION CONTROLLED BY HUERTA AND ENEMIES

Table with columns for Territory, Sq. Miles, and Population. Lists Huerta's control and the opposition's control across various Mexican states.

LINE UP OF OPPOSING FORCES IN MEXICO

Table with columns for Force, Sq. Miles, and Population. Lists Huerta, Carranza, and Bandits with their respective territories and populations.

PUT END TO MILITANCY

England Inaugurates Campaign Against Suffragettes—Police Raid and Arrest All Active Leaders on Conspiracy Charge

London, April 30.—The British home office today inaugurated its active campaign to put an end to suffragette militancy. The headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union, situated in Kingsway, were raided today by police in search of evidence against the militant leaders.

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REBELS KILL FOREIGNERS

Mexico City, April 30.—William B. A. Dingwall, an American citizen, the owner of a foundry and director of the Santa Maria de la Paze Mining company, was killed by the rebels in their attack yesterday on Matlahuala, state of San Luis Potosi, according to reports which have reached here.

Washington, April 30.—The manager of a British owned mine at Matlahuala, San Luis Potosi, and several other foreigners have been put to death by Mexican rebels because they refused to contribute money to the revolution. Neither names or numbers were given in the report received late today.

Washington, April 30.—Mexican Constitutionalists at San Dimas have forced Americans there to pay ransom of 18,000 Mexican dollars and confiscated their arms. Official reports today from Mazatlan say great unrest prevails among American residents there, as the Huerta forces are said to be insufficient to protect property.

Foreign merchants in Ciudad Porfirio Diaz are alarmed over a proclamation by Governor Carranza, chief of the state troops, authorizing an interior debt of 5,000,000 pesos to be guaranteed by the Constitutionalists. The proclamation says persons refusing to receive or circulate any of the money will be imprisoned.

Washington, April 30.—The day in congress: Senate: Not in session; meets Thursday. Joint congressional committee continued its hearing in investigation of foreign buying of American tobacco. House: Resolved reading of tariff bill for amendment under five minute rule. Representative Neeley introduced a resolution to direct Attorney General to proceed against Missouri Pacific railway to collect \$3,360,000 growing out of financing original line. Representative Britten introduced a bill to repeal toll exemption provision of Panama canal act.

TODAY IN CONGRESS

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SINCLAIR AND MOORE FOR OGDEN

Despite the cold weather, a large crowd of fans went to Glenwood park this afternoon to see the second game of the series between Ogden and Butte.

Manager Kitty Knight pitched Sinclair with Moore behind the bat and Van on first base. Captain Shannon did not know his batteries at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Cardinals Defeat Pirates. Pittsburgh, April 30.—(National)—R. H. E. St. Louis ... 8 13 0 Pittsburgh ... 6 10 2 Batteries—Steele and McLean; Robinson, Ferry and Simon, Kelly.

Red Sox Beat Highlanders. New York, April 30.—(American)—R. H. E. Boston ... 8 13 0 New York ... 1 10 2 Batteries—Bedford Cady; Shultz Hoff, Sweeney and Gossett.

Dodgers Defeat Giants. Brooklyn, April 30.—(National)—R. H. E. New York ... 3 10 1 Brooklyn ... 5 9 2 Batteries—Ames, Crandall and Meyers, Wilson; Ragon, Allen and Miller.

League Baseball Every Day This Week BUTTE vs. OGDEN at GLENWOOD PARK

GAME CALLED AT 3:30 O'CLOCK DURING THE WEEK AND AT 3 O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY