

**PAYNE HITS UNDERWOOD BILL**

**HOUSE DEBATE ON THE TARIFF ENDS IN ELOQUENCE.**

Father of Present Law Depicts Dire Results if New Bill is Passed — Democrats Land and G. O. P. and Progressives Assail Revision — Rainey Says Bill Represents New Era in Government's Fiscal Policy.

Washington, April 28.—General debate on the Democratic tariff bill in the House wound up tonight in a final outburst of oratory. Democrats spent the day lauding the measure, while alternately Republicans and Progressives attacked its provisions. The House, weary after a week of tariff oratory, did not produce a numerous attendance, and most of the speeches of the day were made to empty benches.

Representative Payne, of New York, the ranking Republican member of the ways and means committee, and the father of the present tariff law, however, had a good sized audience on hand to listen to his denunciation of the bill. He painted a vivid word picture of ruined industry and impoverished labor, which he presented as the inevitable result of the Underwood bill. Republicans vociferously applauded when he declared that the reduction in the cost of living promised by the Democrats as a result of the tariff revision was a fallacy.

Mr. Payne criticized the ways and means committee for putting wool on the free list, while leaving on the dutiable list the hair of the Angora goats, intimating that it was the work of Representative Garner, the Texas member of the committee. "There are 3,000,000 goats raised in the United States," he said, and I understand that 2,999,999 of them are raised in Texas."

Representative Murdock, the Progressive leader, criticized the tariff policy of both Democrats and Republicans. He said the Underwood bill was an "unreliable, chaotic jumble," and urged that it be placed in the hands of a non-partisan tariff commission.

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, Democrat, declared the bill represented a new era in the Government's fiscal policy, "making lighter the burden of taxes upon the consumers of the country and compelling great wealth to contribute its fair share toward paying the Government's expenses."

Representative Chandler, of New York, Progressive, advocated the reduction of certain tariff duties and replied to Representative Heflin, of Alabama, who, he said, had called Theodore Roosevelt "the 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 Dickinson in a duel," said Mr. Chandler; "he threatened to hang Calhoun as high as Haman; tried to horsewhip Thomas Benton; challenged Gen. Winfield Scott to duel; overran Florida, and had two eminent British gentlemen hanged, thereby nearly bringing us into a war with Great Britain and Spain, and when President, broke up his Cabinet by his own headstrong violence. This is the mild mannered man whose spirit is invoked in this House by a Democratic Congressman in the same breath he employed to denounce Roosevelt as a wild man from Africa."

Representative Kindel, of Colorado, Democrat, resented what he said were charges of the Republicans that members of the majority had been bribed and intimidated and were supporting the Underwood bill in order to get desirable committee assignments. Other Democrats who defended the bill were Representatives Kline, of Indiana; Fitzhenry, of Illinois, and Hill, of Illinois. Representative Levy, of New York, Democrat, said he was proud of the bill as a whole, but criticized the income tax feature.

Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, Republican, attacked the measure, declaring that its schedules were discriminatory. The Senate finally closed at a night session with a lively defence of the Underwood bill, by Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, and short statements by Leader Underwood, after speeches by Representative Burnett, of Alabama; Dupree, of Louisiana, and McKellar, of Tennessee, Democrats; Towner, of Iowa, and Farr, of Pennsylvania, Republicans, and others.

Mr. Burnett, referring to the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill, vetoed by President Taft, read a telegraphic report of the proceedings of the vice commission of Illinois, of April 25, regarding conditions at the Springfield factory of the International Shoe Company, which he said showed "that the Republican party is not only in partnership with the trusts, but in partnership with the white slave traders."

Winter is lingering too long in the lap of spring.

**FEARS STRENGTH OF JAPAN.**

**THIS COUNTRY NOT PREPARED FOR WAR, SAYS ARMY OFFICER.**

In Opinion of Member of General Staff, Expert on Military Affairs—Mikado Could Seize Philippines and Land 120,000 Trained Soldiers on Pacific Coast Before United States' Fleet Could Round the Horn or Army be Concentrated.

The unpreparedness of the United States for a war with Japan should such a conflict be precipitated by the passage of the proposed land laws of California, was set forth in detail for the Washington Post by one of the leading military experts of the country who is, as well, a member of the general staff of the army.

His comment follows: "In some press dispatches it has been stated that should the California land bill become a law in its proposed form it will become impossible to control the people of Japan, and war will follow. While it is to be hoped that such a calamity will not occur, in view of such statements we must recognize the possibility and the seriousness of the situation; and we ask, What should be the conditions confronting us on the outbreak of hostilities?"

"The bulk of our navy is now concentrated on our Atlantic coast. For it to reach California by the way of Cape Horn, or the Philippines by the way of Suez, would take from two to three months. In this connection it is well to remember that on declaration of war the ports of foreign nations would be closed to the United States for coal supplies, and the coaling question might in itself prove an insurmountable obstacle to the voyage of the fleet, particularly if on arrival at destination it is to find its naval base in possession of the enemy, and is itself so short of coal as to be unable to manoeuvre.

"The conditions as to the land forces are as follows: We hold the Philippines with 12,000 troops. The island of Corregidor at the entrance of Manila Bay, which it is proposed to hold with this force, is but partially fortified. In the island of Oahu we have about 5,000 troops with which to protect Pearl Harbor and Honolulu. This island is but partially fortified, and the least number of troops which it has ever been calculated could hold it against attack is one division, about 20,000 men.

"In the United States we have a partially trained militia of about 120,000 men of all arms and corps, a mobile regular army available of about 32,000 men, and a coast artillery force of about 15,000 men.

"This last would be needed in the seacoast defenses, so there would remain available for defence about 149,000 mobile troops, all badly organized, the majority of which are half trained. To concentrate these troops on our Pacific coast, should there be no hitch in transportation, would take from four to five weeks. And it may be said in this connection that not knowing the enemy's objective, we could not concentrate them at any one point but must divide them between two or three.

"If we consider next the probable action of Japan, it is evident that two courses are open; always remembering that she need never consider our fleet. First, she can seize the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands, and Alaska. Second, she can seize the Philippines and attack our Pacific coast. In either case, if successful, she deprives our fleet of a base on its arrival in the Pacific. To do either of these she has at her disposition and available transportation for about 150,000 men, exclusive of her fleet. This has been carefully estimated by men whose business it is to be familiar with details of this nature.

"If we are to judge her chances of success in the first case, it has been said that using the vessels of smaller tonnage, escorted by her poorer vessels of war, she can in two weeks disembark on the island of Luzon in the Philippines two divisions, 50,000 men, and establishing a naval base, seize Manila and proceed to reduce Corregidor.

"In two weeks her fleet will have reached the Hawaiian Islands, into which we will have been unable to throw reinforcements owing to the delays of concentration and the impossibility of obtaining transportation. In three weeks such troops as she may deem necessary to have sent will have landed, and her fleet will have a naval base and be free to harry our Pacific coast and meet our fleet east or west should it have been able to carry sufficient coal to make the voyage.

"In the second case, Japan could proceed against the Philippines, as already stated, and, for the moment ignoring the Hawaiian Islands, send to the Pacific coast from 100,000 to 120,000 trained soldiers, escorted by a fleet. In four weeks, before we could have been able to concentrate, they would have arrived and could land almost where they would. One does not like to think of the outcome of

**MONTENEGRO WILL RESIST.**

**WILL FIGHT AUSTRIA TO THE BITTER END.**

Having Captured Scutari Will Not Give up City of State of Austria—Prepared to Meet Force With Force and Bloody Contest May Be the Outcome.

London, April 28.—A Vienna dispatch to The Chronicle says:

"News has reached here that Crown Prince Danilo is marching northward with the Montenegrin army in connection with the preparations which are being made to resist an Austrian attack on Cetinje. All the heights dominating the road from Cattaro to Cetinje are being hastily equipped with heavy artillery and strong Montenegrin forces, are taking up positions in the mountains.

"Montenegrins have been furnished by Serbia with sufficient provisions for the Montenegrin army to last three months."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Trieste says that 80,000 Austrian troops are assembled near the Montenegrin frontier.

The Mail's correspondent at Graz, Austria, says it is stated that Austria is planning for Tuesday a military advance which will not be confined to Montenegro. Troops will be sent in transports to southern Albania. Meanwhile troop trains crowded with riflemen from the Austrian armies are proceeding to the south.

The Mail's Belgrade correspondent says that the alliance among the members of the Balkan league "clearly provides for concerted military action in the event of an attack by Austria, even if such attack has the sanction of the great powers."

A Vienna dispatch to The Mail says:

"Telegrams from Cattaro report that Montenegrins are making insulting demonstrations in front of the Austrian legation. They decorated an imitation donkey with a dress coat, the breast of which was covered with facsimiles of the Austrian orders, and hung it outside the legation."

The representative of the Montenegrin government in London received instructions today from Cetinje ordering him to protest formally against the demand by the European powers for the immediate evacuation of Scutari by the Montenegrins, which is described by the government of King Nicholas as "unjust and cruel."

The demand of the European powers is couched in the following language:

"We have the honor to declare collectively to the royal government of Montenegro that the taking of the fortress of Scutari does not in any way modify the decision of the European powers relative to the delimitation of the frontiers of northern and north-eastern Albania and consequently the city of Scutari must be evacuated with the briefest possible delay and must be handed over to the European powers represented by the commanders of the international naval forces lying before the Montenegrin coast. The royal government of Montenegro is invited to give a prompt reply to this communication."

The Montenegrin representative in London, to whom this demand was cabled back from Cetinje, said today:

"I have been ordered by my government to protest formally against this unjust and cruel demand and once more to ask the European powers to examine in an equitable manner the vital question of Montenegro's future, and to place that nation on an equal footing with the other Balkan allies."

Topeka, Kas., April 28.—The immediate appointment of two women members to the police force was decided upon today by the city commission acting on suggestions from the woman's auxiliary board. The board of Topeka was appointed by Mayor Coffran recently. Its functions are to work with the city commission in many matters.

a battle between our badly organized, half-trained force, divided as it would be, and the body of veteran soldiers and experienced generals Japan could send.

"This is a presentation of our military situation, and what may be said to be its logical outcome should war be declared. It is humiliating that the richest and strongest nation in the world should have failed to make adequate provisions for protection. The theory of universal peace is a beautiful one, but the state of civilization does not warrant the belief that the theory is practicable.

"There is something radically wrong in a system of government which fails to provide proper protection for its people. Congress should promptly take steps to reorganize our army and enact laws which will give us a proper and adequate military system. We can only hope that war will not come and find us, as we are, unprotected. That it is a possibility is evident."

**WAR AMONG ALLIES.**

**RUMORS THAT BULGARIA, SERBIA AND GREECE ARE FIGHTING.**

No Authentic News Comes From Seat of Trouble But Vague Reports Slip Through the Lines That Balkan Allies are Waging Bloody Contest With Each Other Over Spoils of War.

London, April 28.—The mystery surrounding events in the Balkans is deepening. No further news has been received of Essad Pasha's exploit in Albania and the situation at Saloniki is difficult to understand.

A dispatch from Saloniki of current date confirms the report that orders were given for the Bulgars to evacuate all places occupied by the Greeks but that later these orders were countermanded and that official attempts were made to pretend that they never were given.

A Bucharest dispatch dated April 20 to The Daily Telegraph expresses the firm conviction that if immediate peace is signed between the allies and Turkey a new war will commence between Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece.

A Bulgarian correspondent says that large concentrations of opposing troops are ready for these new campaigns and adds that he has heard from reliable sources that considerable fighting already has occurred and that three engagements were fought last week concerning which great secrecy has been maintained. He describes fighting with heavy losses on both sides between Bulgarians and Servians to the northeast of Monastir on April 10, and fighting between the Greeks and Bulgarians for a week in the vicinity of Nigrita Seres and Saloniki.

The Daily Telegraph calls attention to the fact that whereas a few weeks ago the Servians were endeavoring to defeat and capture Djavid Pasha's army these operations appear to have ceased, and suggests that the cessation of the Servian attack is connected with Essad Pasha's coup.

Apparently the ambassadors' conference in London today postponed its decision until the next meeting which is set for May 1.

"There is no cause for pessimism even now," was the only official utterance that could be obtained regarding the momentous conference of the ambassadors of the powers on the Balkan situation today.

The conference lasted more than three hours, and another, arranged for May 1, indicates that the diplomats still expect to find a peaceful solution of the problem caused by Montenegro's defiance of the powers.

**TROOPS QUIT SCUTARI.**

**Most of Montenegrin Soldiers Leave Captured City.**

Vienna, April 28.—Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro and his troops have marched out of Scutari toward the north, according to official dispatches received here today. Only five batteries of Montenegrin artillery remain in the city.

Government circles in Vienna, regard the movement of the Montenegrin troops from Scutari as equivalent to evacuation of the fortress demanded by the European powers.

**WICKED AND FOOLISH.**

**Ismail Kiamal Bey Denounces Montenegrin Deal With Essad.**

Paris, April 28.—Ismail Kiamal Bey, favored by Austria-Hungary for the Albanian throne, who is now in Paris, speaking today of the situation in Albania today, said:

"If Essad Pasha's reported deal with Montenegro be true, it is treachery and folly—treachery because without Scutari Albania would be decapitated and would become a mere annex to Serbia and Montenegro; folly, because it makes the situation most difficult and imperils Albania's very existence by angering the powers at this juncture.

"I am sure the Albanians when they realize their position will not follow him. Europe can not bow before a coup which violates their elaborated plans to conciliate all interests."

**DEMIES DISSENSION.**

**Cologne Gazette Says Germany is Supporting Austria.**

Cologne, Germany, April 28.—In an inspired Berlin dispatch, published this evening, the Cologne Gazette denied the reports printed in foreign newspapers that Germany is not fully supporting Austria-Hungary with regard to the question of disposition of the fortress of Scutari.

The newspaper calls the statement originating in Paris, that Germany has declared that military operations to compel Montenegro to evacuate Scutari, were inadmissible, a flat invention, and it says Austria's attitude is fully justified.

Montenegro is the Eva Tanguay in the concert of nations.—New York World.

**CALIFORNIANS HEAR BRYAN.**

**BUT REFUSE TO RECEDE ON ANTI-JAPANESE BILL.**

Secretary of State Argued Against Passage of Law Violating Federal Treaty on the Grounds That This Action by a State Would be Detrimental to Public Policy.

Sacramento, April 28.—A day of conferences between Secretary Bryan and Gov. Johnson and members of the California legislature over proposed anti-alien land laws ended tonight when the conference adjourned to await replies to messages sent to Washington tonight by Mr. Bryan.

The impression prevailed here when the conference adjourned that the resolution of the majority leaders previously announced to enact a bill specifically debarbing "aliens ineligible to citizenship" from owning land in California remained unchanged, although Mr. Bryan advised strongly against such action. Gov. Johnson indicated this in a brief address to the conference. He declared California's right to follow the lead of other States in framing the land bill was unquestioned and said such action now seemed assured.

"I have presented the president's views as I understand them," declared Mr. Bryan to the conference just before it adjourned. "Tonight I shall submit to him the further questions you have asked me, calling attention to the statutes of Washington and Arizona and I shall be prepared tomorrow, I hope, to give you his answer."

California in the fullness of her right as a State may enact a rigid land law barring Orientals from ownership, but such action would be against the earnest wish of the national administration.

This is the substance of the message William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state and personal representative of President Wilson, delivered today to a secret conference attended by Gov. Johnson, Lieut. Gov. Wallace and the 120 members of the California legislature.

Secretary Bryan arrived in Sacramento at 6 o'clock this morning. With his consent plans were laid for an immediate hearing and shortly after 11 o'clock the first session of the conference began. Until the doors of the assembly chamber were closed and locked Secretary Bryan refused to give an inkling of his message to any one and even at the conference he spoke only after legislators had explained fully the public demand for alien land legislation that brought about the present situation.

Those who expected Secretary Bryan to expound a new theory of State rights were disappointed, as were those who expected predictions of war. Advice in the name of President Wilson was all Mr. Bryan had to offer, and the paramount question here tonight is whether such advice will overcome the previously announced determination of the Progressive-Republican majority to enact an anti-alien land holding law along lines already agreed upon.

Secretary Bryan reaffirmed the State's right to act in a manner it saw fit, but suggested several substitutes for the passage of a bill restricting aliens "ineligible to citizenship" basing his reasons on the broad foundation of public policy. Briefly, these substitutes in the order in which they were suggested are as follows:

1. Delay immediate action and allow the state department to try to accomplish the ends desired by means of a new treaty with Japan.

2. Delay immediate action and appoint a commission to investigate the subject of alien land ownership and act in conjunction with the president in securing relief.

3. Enact a law similar to the statute in Illinois which permits aliens to hold land for a period not exceeding six years and applies alike to all.

4. Enact a law similar to the existing statute governing land ownership in the District of Columbia, which is a general law applying to all aliens.

Of these, it may be safely said, according to the leaders in the legislature, that the last two are out of the question. Many Democrats favor turning the matter over to the State department while progressive Republicans apparently remain unchanged in support of a bill that would apply its restrictions to Orientals alone.

The conference opened with Lieut. Gov. Wallace in the chair and Secretary Bryan seated with Gov. Johnson and Speaker C. C. Young of the assembly on the platform. Secretary

**INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.**

**MCADOO DEMANDS INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT FUNDS.**

Banks That Have Heretofore Had use of Treasury Funds Without Interest Required to Pay Two Per Cent Per Annum—Democratic Administration Gradually Cutting off Special Privileges.

Washington, April 30.—The fiscal system of the United States governing deposits of federal funds in national banks was revolutionized today by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department with the announcement that all government depositaries, whether active or inactive, would be required to pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum beginning June 1 on deposits of the government.

Simultaneously with this action the secretary authorized an immediate increase of \$10,000,000 in government deposits in the national banks making the total \$52,649,964, from which the federal treasury will earn, under the new interest order, \$1,052,000 annually. There are indications that Secretary McAdoo intends to release still more surplus money from the treasury vaults and place it in general circulation through increased deposits with the national banks. In a statement tonight he said:

"With the banks paying interest on government deposits the secretary may be justified in keeping larger balances in the national banks, thereby increasing the volume of money in circulation and to that extent reducing the amount locked up in the treasury."

Mr. McAdoo also announced a radical change in the character of securities which the treasury department would accept for government deposits. Instead of requiring that the national banks secure treasury deposits exclusively with United States or provincial government bonds, they will be allowed in future to secure 70 per cent with government bonds and the remaining 30 per cent with high class State, city and county bonds, acceptable to the secretary of the treasury, to be taken as security at 75 per cent of their market value, but not to exceed par.

This is the first time in history that the treasury department has called upon the banks to pay interest on what are known as active deposits or accepted, except in periods of financial stress, security other than government bonds. Active depositaries are those which conduct a checking account for the government, cashing checks of the disbursing officers and replenishing their authorized government deposits from customs and internal revenue receipts deposited with them. There are 900 inactive depositaries, each holding \$1,000 of government funds. Upon these deposits, which are not disturbed by the government has drawn 2 per cent interest for the past five years.

These are the only government accounts which ever have earned interest.

For years there has been agitation in and out of congress to assess the national banks interest on their government deposits. This invariably has been resisted by previous administrations on the theory that the banks with active accounts performed much clerical work for the government. The House committee on expenditures in the treasury department at the last session investigated the question and recommended that the secretary of the treasury be required to charge interest for the use of the government's money.

Secretary McAdoo tonight declared he did not anticipate any serious resistance on the part of the banks to the new policy. If any bank was disposed to surrender its account by reason of the order, he said, there were many others willing to take it up.

The 2 per cent interest charge will be based upon the average monthly balance of the government's account in each depository, payable January 1 and July 1 of each year. The \$10,000,000 today ordered transferred from the treasury vaults to the national banks will be distributed over the country.

The free balance in the general fund, including money in the Philippine treasury and in the national bank depositaries, amounted, at the beginning of the business today, to \$141,025,263. Of this \$72,791,405, which will now be decreased by \$10,000,000, constituted money lying idle in the vaults of the treasury or subtreasuries. Treasury experts estimate that the minimum upon which the government can transact its daily business is \$15,000,000 and that a substantial portion of the working balance could with ease be deposited.

"Trials of the Rich," T. F. Ryan's \$6,000 bronze fence has already been chipped away \$2,000 worth.—Boston Herald.

Bryan was introduced and in a brief statement asked the conference to tell him the exact situation.