

JAPAN DISSATISFIED ON CALIFORNIA QUESTION

NOTE OF LAST AUGUST REMAINS UNANSWERED.

First Representations made to President Day After Inauguration—Bryan Explains Five Months' Inaction by Saying Other Things Have "Diverted" Attention.

Washington, Jan. 21.—An address by Baron Nobuki Makino, Japanese foreign minister, to the Parliament of Japan, outlining the status of negotiations over the California land legislation, and declaring the Japanese government had come to see the necessity of considering "some other ways for solution of the question" because the replies of the United States had not been found satisfactory, was cabled from Tokyo to the Japanese embassy in Washington.

The address which was not commented on in official circles and which the third note of protest presented to Secretary Bryan by Ambassador Chinda, August 18, remained unanswered.

New Year Day After Inauguration. It also revealed the fact that the ambassador, under instructions from Tokyo, saw President Wilson March 5, the day after the President's inauguration, and asked that he make an effort to stop the threatened legislation in California, which has since been enacted.

"The President," Baron Makino said, "stated that, although the Federal government could not interfere with rights reserved to the several States of the Union, he would not hesitate to use the best possible efforts to realize the wish of the imperial government. On the 13th of March, the same assurance was elicited by the ambassador from Mr. Bryan, secretary of State."

The address then dealt chronologically with the efforts of Baron Chinda, acting under instructions from Tokyo, to have President Wilson sign legislation furthering the Japanese claims, and asked that he make an effort to stop the threatened legislation in California, which has since been enacted.

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CENTRAL MAY ASK TIME. Company Said to be Awaiting Better Times to Market Big Bond Issue

When the \$50,000,000 note obligations of the New York Central which mature in March and April of this year come due it is understood that a short extension of time will be asked until conditions are more propitious for the issuing of a part of the authorized \$157,000,000 four per cent mortgage. The maturing securities consist of \$20,000,000 five per cent notes which mature in March and \$30,000,000 four and one-half per cent three year notes which come due in April.

According to reports circulated in the financial district yesterday the issue of the four per cent general mortgage bonds soon to be made would not be less than \$75,000,000, which would be sufficient to retire the maturing indebtedness as well as to provide for any other requirements that the Central might have during the year of 1914. Such needs would include improvements and betterments. The requirements of the road along this line, however, will not be so great this year as for the year past on account of the extensive changes made during 1913.

The \$20,000,000 four per cent mortgage would be a part of the proposed \$157,000,000 four per cent general mortgage bonds. The belief that there will be issued shortly is all the more current on account of authoritative reports that no trouble in the matter was expected. The bond market is known to be improving and the fact that the road needs the money has been so clearly demonstrated both by the officials and the bankers that no effective opposition to the issuance of a part of the proposed mortgage is looked for.

A pertinent remark was current that the New York Central was "considering the disposal of the Lake Shore and the Lehigh Valley. Such rumors were not confirmed by the banks of the properties concerned. Interests closely connected with the properties, however, contended that the Central would be willing to dispose of the Lake Shore if a satisfactory price could be secured. It is said, however, that so far active negotiations had not begun and that no price suited to the demands of the New York Central had been offered.

There is a persistent belief that the New York Central would be glad to dispose of the Lake Shore in view of the criticism that its control and operation of the property have incurred. It was only recently that Representative Hinbaugh introduced a resolution in the House calling for an investigation of the New York Central in its relation to its subsidiaries.

ARGENTINE BUTTER ARRIVES. Causes Drop in Price, but Consumers Pay About the Same. A despatch from New York says: Wholesale butter prices are lower than they have been at any time this winter, and a further reduction is expected. The finest grades dropped three cents yesterday. Following the decline of four cents about ten days ago, this is a more substantial January reduction than ordinarily occurs.

Ten days ago the finest butter to be had in New York was selling at 37 cents a pound wholesale. Now the same grade can be bought in any quantity at 30 to 31 cents.

Meanwhile retail prices have not changed substantially so that the consumer has not yet had the benefit of the reduction.

One of the causes of yesterday's decline was the receipt of 3,000 boxes of Argentine fresh creamery butter, the forerunner of what will likely prove to be many other similar shipments. This butter was bought a few months ago for future delivery and the contracts required delivery during the month of February. The Argentine boxes contained 50 pounds each, which made 150,000 pounds to add to the already large supply.

This is the first shipment of any size to come from that country. New York will not consume all of it, as 100 boxes will be shipped to Chicago and 400 to Boston.

This butter cost about 38 cents laid down in New York with the duty paid. Another cargo of 5,000 boxes of Argentine butter is coming direct from that country.

An unusual shipment for New York was the receipt this week of a car of California fresh butter. It is unusual for New York to draw its supplies from the States any further west than the "Golden State" valley. The butter has the peculiar flavor always to be found in that manufactured in California. As Eastern buyers are not used to butter of this style the market is having a little difficulty in disposing of it.

Worms the Cause of Your Child's Pains. A foul, disagreeable breath, dark circles around the eyes, at times feverish, with great thirst, cheeks flushed and then pale, abdomen swollen with sharp cramping pains are all indications of worms. Don't kill the worms—kill the cause. Kickapoo Worm Killer will give sure relief. It kills the worms—while its laxative effect adds greatly to the health of your child by removing the dangerous and disagreeable effects of worms and parasites from the system. Kickapoo Worm Killer is a health producer which should be in every household. Price 25c. All druggists or by mail, Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.—adv.

Sidney has voted to bond the village for \$125,000 for the purpose of building a new water work system.

How to be Happy. Happiness is not only a condition of the mind but more often a condition of the body. You may learn something from the experience of Mrs. William Trout, Hon. N. Y., who was sick for a long time with a badly disordered stomach. "I felt miserable all the time," she writes. "I was tired and had no appetite. A friend advised me to take Chamberlain's Tablets. I did so and my appetite improved and I gained rapidly in health. Two bottles of them restored me to my former good health." For sale by all dealers.—adv.

Fifty persons, ranging from childhood to advanced age, are taking the short course in agriculture at Syracuse University, the first class of which has just been organized.

Steele, Col. A. J. Walsh was badly done up with rheumatism and sent for Foley Kidney Pills which was the only thing that would cure him. Geo. Potter, of Pontiac, Mo., was down on his back with kidney and bladder trouble and Foley Kidney Pills made him well and able to work. It is a splendid medicine and always helps. Just try it. For sale by Cook & Dryden.—adv.

SEE LONG CAMPAIGN UNDER PRIMARY LAW

WILL TAKE NEARLY FOUR MONTHS TO PICK GOVERNOR.

Talks of "Visible" Selections in Convention—"Invisible" Without.

The new direct primary law is found to have at least one big effect on the political machinery of this State not foreseen by most of its advocates. The actual campaign for the selection of a Governor next fall will begin sometime in June or early in July, and it will keep up until election day. Under the old system a six weeks campaign was enough. Under the new system the campaign will last nearly four months.

Here is a political calendar which was worked out yesterday, taking account of what the law prescribes and what the party leaders are most likely to do:

June 23-July 7—Preliminary elections of delegates to unofficial county conventions.

July 15-July 29—Meeting of unofficial county conventions to pick delegates to unofficial State conventions.

August 8-August 22—Meeting of unofficial State conventions to pick delegates to official State conventions.

August 29-September 12—Meeting of official State conventions to pick delegates to official State conventions.

September 1-September 15—Time for filing completed petitions with the Secretary of State.

September 15-September 30—Primary day.

October 1-October 31—Election day.

So, if the politicians who worked this out are right, the campaign will be at least four months long as the municipal campaign which New York went through last summer and fall, twice as long as the Swiss campaign of 1912, twice as long as the English campaign, and about twice as long as the Hughes campaign of 1908.

Another effect of the new law which was pointed out yesterday is the reduction of the number of candidates to be chosen. The complete convention system of nomination in vogue in this State prior to the enactment of the law election law of 1911. The leaders say that they are driven to a choice between the selection of candidates in open convention and the making of a slate in a quiet session of leaders.

William Barnes, Republican State chairman, said yesterday that he would be done by, but he indicates his preference clearly.

"No one can foresee what will be the political maneuvering prior to primary day," he said, "but the law will be a public office in the State of New York will be nominated by the direct vote of the enrolled voters of the several parties."

The theory of the simple direct primary nominations proposal, which is now the law of the State of New York, is that candidates shall germinate from the people and that the party will select no such thing happens. Candidates either make their own contention or an obvious candidate is frequently selected by those who, because of their position, are in contact with the voters and his candidacy is projected by them. These men have been called "bosses," "district leaders," etc. They happen to be those interested in the success of the political party to which they belong and who think about political matters and qualifications of candidates.

"Public or Secret Groupings." "As far as State officers are concerned this year there are eight offices to be filled by the direct vote of the entire State, and if the electors in April pass favorably upon the proposed constitutional convention there will be fifteen more to be chosen, including twenty-three offices of the votes cast carrying with it the nominations.

"I do not know whether the Republicans will or not, but the purpose of the purpose of getting up a ticket of twenty-three men or whether they will not. There will be either such a public grouping for the purpose of suggesting candidates, or the party will be secret groupings for that purpose.

"Let me take for example especially, the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals which must be filled. The candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to be organized their own campaign committees for the purpose of securing the requisite 5,000 signatures in order to go upon the primary ballot or will there be some public or private meeting or conference at which some Judge or lawyer will propose a proper selection for this high office?

It is very doubtful to my mind if any man in this State fit to be a Judge of the Court of Appeals will organize a committee of group for the purpose of putting his name upon the primary ballot, and yet he must do so or a group of supporters must do so or he cannot be nominated.

See Certainty of Criticism. "I was heartily in favor of the enactment of the new law, because it is the direct nomination law, and the voters will have an opportunity to make up their minds as to its effectiveness. That it is wrong in concept is not true. It is wrong in its details, and it is a prearranged plan, and unless there is a prearranged plan, it will be no candidates. Grouping will be either visible, as in a convention, or invisible, without one and yet any attempt to hold one will be met with the charge that it is a proposal to get around the law.

"What the various groups of Republicans in this State will do I cannot predict, nor can any one."

Other political leaders think thatasmuch as the law places the extension of primaries to private contributions the parties will go at the selection of delegates in the cheapest way. Statewide primaries are very expensive. The municipal primary law, September 22, 1913, cost \$12,000. So the leaders believe that unofficial county conventions will do the work better and more cheaply. They add that the county convention will undoubtedly make recommendations for county tickets at the same time, if their prophecy is right New York goes back in effect to the days before the direct primary law took root.

Has Little Girl Cured of Croup. About three years ago the little daughter of Mrs. J. V. Dale, Hon. N. Y., then two years of age, had frequent attacks of croup. Mrs. Dale says, "I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for her and it relieved her immediately. It certainly is a wonder." For sale by all dealers.—adv.

A pessimist may be either a man who has been disappointed in love or one who has been disappointed in marriage.

GLYNN'S PLAN FOR CREDIT. Urges Co-operation and Will Ask Legislative Aid for Agriculture.

Albany, Jan. 22.—Gov. Glynn personally explained to the members of the State Agricultural Society in annual session at the Capitol his proposed plan for farm credits which he will ask the Legislature to enact into law.

In a special message the Governor will point out that New York State has two agricultural problems to solve. One is the problem of the land which is produced under cultivation and how the produce of New York's farms may be cheaply and easily distributed among the consuming population.

"New York must give to its farmers some safe and sensible method of raising money for legitimate needs," said Gov. Glynn. "If New York wishes its lands cultivated it must give the man who has thrift, intelligence and industry but no capital a channel through which he can obtain the land he is willing to cultivate."

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OKLAHOMA OIL LANDS. Senate Investigators to Report Also on Building Pipe Lines and Refineries.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The government investigation looking to the purchase of oil fields in Oklahoma, the construction of pipe lines to the Gulf of Mexico and the erection of a great refining plant wholly for the use of the United States navy.

A committee consisting of Cato Selig, Indian Commissioner, and Lieutenant-Commander David F. Boyd, representing the Interior and the Navy departments respectively, is directed under the Senate's resolution to investigate and report.

Senator Gore, who offered the resolution, said he had in mind the grave danger of a government plant on the production of oil and the interest of the Indians themselves. He expressed amazement that while England is striving to extend its oil holdings in South America the United States had not taken steps in this direction.

"The Oklahoma oil fields produce 80,000,000 barrels a year," he said. "All fields in Oklahoma, the construction of pipe lines to the Gulf of Mexico and the erection of a great refining plant wholly for the use of the United States navy."

"Five years ago crude petroleum sold for 25 cents a barrel in Oklahoma. Today it costs \$1.03 but in Philadelphia the same product costs \$2.35 a barrel."

"A government pipe from the middle of 1911 would cost \$7,000,000. I advocate the construction of such a line by direct appropriation."

"Lands acquired need not be developed until the ocean demands. The government should plant on the coast a quantity of oil from private producers. However, in time military necessity might make it imperative that they develop land of their own."

"There is a great and growing sentiment throughout the agricultural districts of New York for co-operative organizations. Some one with initiative to lead the movement to organize himself to organize a co-operative association and where there is no one man ready to take the task upon himself the State itself should provide the necessary organization."

"New York already has upon its statute books laws which should be of great advantage to farmers if they could be taken advantage of. The credit union law enacted last year, is calculated to take care of whatever short time loans the farmer may desire to make."

"The co-operative corporations law, passed last year, is a step in the right direction as in favor of the co-operative idea, both in buying and selling. Co-operative societies have been established in Columbia, Schenectady and Delaware and it is about to be organized in Oneida county."

"It is my purpose to urge the Legislature to take appropriate action to \$50,000 to enable the Department of Agriculture to bring these laws home to every farming community in the State."

Lowville Retail Market. FLOUR, WHEAT, AC. Spring wheat flour, per barrel \$ 6 00/65 to 6 25/65

Wheat flour, per barrel \$ 5 75/65 to 6 00/65

Wheat flour, per barrel \$ 5 50/65 to 5 75/65

Wheat flour, per barrel \$ 5 25/65 to 5 50/65

Wheat flour, per barrel \$ 5 00/65 to 5 25/65

Wheat flour, per barrel \$ 4 75/65 to 5 00/65

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Wheat flour, per barrel \$ 2 75/65 to 3 00/65

Rheumatism, Sprains Backache, Neuralgia

"You, daughter, that's good stuff. The pain in my back is all gone—I never saw anything work as quickly as Sloan's Liniment." Thousands of grateful people voice the same opinion. Here's the proof.



"I was ill for a long time with severely sprained back. I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and now I am able to do my work and walk a great deal. I will be glad to give you a lot of credit for putting me back on my feet. I have never seen a man who has taken time to recommend Sloan's Liniment."—J. M. Smith, N. Y.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

At all Dealers—25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sloan's instructive book on rheum, cuts, lacerations and sprains sent free. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc., Boston, Mass.

BUY IT BECAUSE IT'S A BETTER CAR

Model T Touring Car \$550. Get particulars from D. E. Kent, 15 South Main Street, Lowville, N. Y.



Charter No. 345. Chartered September 15, 1862. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LOWVILLE, N. Y. Capital, \$50,000.00. Surplus, \$50,000.00. Undivided Profit, \$63,000.00.

FREDERICK MCGULLOCK, President. O. FRED SCHAEFER Vice-President. W. J. MILLIGAN, Cashier.

For nearly half a century this bank has served the people of Lewis county. Its motto has always been, fair and courteous treatment, and the most liberal accommodations consistent with conservative banking.

WOMAN IN BAD CONDITION

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Montpelier, Vt.—"I was very ill with a very irregular and was unable to do my work. I had cold chills, and my hands and feet were very hot. My stomach bothered me, I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good and I now feel fine. I am regular, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your medicine has done for me."—Mrs. MARY GAUTHIER, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.

TIONA OIL COMPANY.

When You Want the Best ORDER TIONA. Auto and Motor Gasolines, Cup Greases, Lined Oil Soap, Lubricating Oils. Our TIOLENE does not carbonize.

SMALL ACCOUNTS ENCOURAGED. One need not have a large account with this bank in order to enjoy the privileges it confers, believing that encouragement tends to develop the resources of the small depositor.

MANY SUCCESSFUL FARMERS owe their success in a large measure to the aid they received from this bank in the development of their affairs. It is the policy of this bank to give precise attention to all who bring the business here, regardless of the size of their transactions. Your account is invited. Safe deposit boxes for rent at a moderate charge.

Black River National Bank, Lowville, N. Y. FREDERICK S. EASTON, President. GEORGE SHEPHERD, Cashier. E. S. K. MERRILL, Vice-President. J. S. BOWEN, Vice-President.