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# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER.  
Unsettled

VOL. XLV—NO. 164.

OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1915.

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## FORD EXPEDITION FAILS BY REASON OF VAGUE PLANS

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boiesvain Tells Delegates Control Was Left to Only Few Specially Selected Persons.

### HIT AND MISS SYSTEM IS BAD

Members of Party Divided and Many of Them Put in Time Sightseeing.

### NOTED SUFFRAGETTE DEPARTS

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boiesvain of New York, who withdrew from the Ford peace expedition Saturday presented at a public meeting of the delegates today a long statement of her reasons for doing so and for believing the project was doomed to failure.

"The undemocratic method employed by the managers of the expedition is repugnant to my principles," she said. "Instead of all the members formulating plans, the work has been confined to a few specially selected persons. When the party embarked on the Oscar II, I took it for granted that the rather vague opinion of the body of delegates would be hammered into effective shape by group action and constructive thinking throughout the voyage.

"An organization was not formed until three days before the end of the voyage. To that fact I trace all misunderstandings, dissensions, mistakes in policy, inefficiency and inability to get the idea of a mediating peace congress in comprehensive shape before the public.

"Only Private Discussions. "The organization when finally formed, was abortive. The Scandinavian public, which expected clear thinking and a definite program were skeptical about the serious-mindedness of the delegates. At the meetings the discussions have been purely private, with the result of ill feeling, suspicion and condemnation. For the reasons stated, I am unable to continue with the party."

Gaston Plantiff, the personal representative of Mr. Ford, requested Mrs. Boiesvain to remain with the expedition, but without avail.

Since the departure of the expedition from New York three weeks ago, no meetings have been held at which peace plans were discussed. Most of the discussions have taken place around the dinner tables at the hotels. Between meals, the delegates went sightseeing. Mr. Ford's leaving the party on account of sickness last week, is regarded as a serious handicap.

Went to Reach Hague. Rev. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco and Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver have explained that it was imperative that the expedition should proceed to The Hague to carry out the original plan as far as possible. This will result in the formation of a permanent committee to sit at The Hague to adopt ways and means. The committee is to consist of a small number of persons from each of the neutral countries.

### Entente Allies Win in Persia; Form Cabinet

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Persian cabinet has fallen," says the Tehran correspondent of Reuters' Telegram company. "Prince Firman Firma has been nominated premier by the Shah. This is considered a great diplomatic victory for the entente allies."

### Burian Begins Work On the Second Note

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Vienna Note says the Overseas News Agency, "announces that Baron Burian has already begun work upon the answer to the second American note on the Ancona and that the Austrian reply will be handed during the next few days to the American ambassador at Vienna."

### The Weather

For Nebraska—Unsettled; much colder. Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hours	Dec. 26	Dec. 27
6 a. m.	30	20
7 a. m.	28	18
8 a. m.	25	15
9 a. m.	22	12
10 a. m.	20	10
11 a. m.	18	8
12 m.	15	5
1 p. m.	12	2
2 p. m.	10	0
3 p. m.	8	-2
4 p. m.	5	-5
5 p. m.	3	-8
6 p. m.	1	-10
7 p. m.	-1	-12
8 p. m.	-3	-15
9 p. m.	-5	-18
10 p. m.	-7	-20
11 p. m.	-9	-22
12 m.	-11	-25

Comparative Local Record. 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912. Highest yesterday 33, 19, 16, 17. Lowest yesterday 20, 10, 7, 8. Mean temperature 25, 18, 15, 16. Precipitation .00, .00, .00, .00. Temperature and precipitation departures from normal: Normal temperature 32, 32, 32, 32. Excess for the day 3, 1, 0, 0. Total deficiencies since March 1, 1.00, 1.00, 1.00. Normal precipitation .50 inch. Deficiency for the day .50, .50, .50, .50. Total rainfall since March 1, 2.00, 2.00, 2.00. Deficiency since March 1, 1.50, 1.50, 1.50. Deficiency for cor. period, 1914, 2.50 inches. Deficiency for cor. period, 1913, 1.50 inches.

## GOETHALS REPORTS ON PANAMA CANAL

Cucaracha Slide, Quiet During Dry Season, Resumes Activity When Rainfall Begins.

### HEALTH CONDITIONS ARE GOOD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A detailed account of the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal during the first ten months and a half after its opening to commerce in August, 1914, is given in the annual report of Governor Goethals of the Canal Zone, made public tonight. Final construction work just prior to the canal's opening also is described in the report, which embraces the fiscal year ending June 30 last, prior to the earth slide which blocked the channel.

Between August 15, 1914, and June 30, 1915, 530 vessels representing a net Panama Canal tonnage of 1,384,728 and cargo tonnage of 2,135,730, passed through from Atlantic to Pacific and 658 vessels, representing a Panama Canal tonnage of 1,365,307 and a cargo tonnage of 2,844,067 from Pacific to Atlantic, making a total of 1,988 vessels with a net canal tonnage of 2,750,035 and a cargo tonnage of 5,988,795. During this period three minor slides interrupted traffic, the channel being closed from October 14 to 20 and October 21 to November 4, 1914, and March 4 to 10, 1915.

### Millions of Yards Moved.

Construction of the canal proper, except for dredging, excavating and construction of the east breakwater at Colon virtually was completed prior to this fiscal year. In the old Culebra Cut, renamed the Gaillard cut, there were removed, in the process of construction during the year, 1,900,000 cubic yards at an average cost of approximately 424 cents a yard. In maintaining the channel—including removal of earth deposited by slides—there were taken from Gaillard cut 4,710,556 cubic yards at a cost of 34-2-3 cents a yard and from the channel at the Atlantic entrance 1,233,301 cubic yards at a cost of 19 cents a yard. "Cucaracha slide," the report says, "was very active from July to October, 1914, quiet during the dry season, and active again with the beginning of the rainy season in April. On the west side at Culebra the slide showed little activity through the greater part of the year. In June, 1915, the general movement of the bank was noticeable, and it was estimated that 5,000,000 cubic yards of material were in motion on June 30, 1915, on the west side. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 cubic yards will have to be removed from the east side."

### Use of Appropriations.

Of the \$204,293,149 appropriated by congress in June 30, last, the report states that \$14,678,973 has been spent on fortifications; \$79,000 to cover three annual payments to the Republic of Panama; \$4,400,000 for the operation of the civil government of the canal zone for the fiscal year 1914, \$4,899,150 for the operation and maintenance of the canal to the end of the fiscal year 1915, while \$10,000,000 has been appropriated for the actual construction of the canal and its adjuncts.

Two million dollars of this was invested in coilers, and \$6,581,067 was returned to the Treasury department up to the close of the fiscal year 1915 as miscellaneous receipts. \$2,135,730 was expended for the canal including the amount available for work still in progress. A dry dock, two cooling stations and terminal piers not included in these figures, are yet to be constructed.

### Health Conditions Good.

Health conditions in the canal zone, the report says were very good during the year. The total death rate from disease was reduced from 14.6 in 1914 to 11.7 in 1915. Victims of malaria, the principal cause of disability, were reduced twenty per cent in number and the death rate 25 per cent. In the year the admission rate to hospitals from typhoid was reduced more than 75 per cent, from dysentery, fifty per cent, and the death rate from pneumonia was reduced more than 28 per cent.

Labor conditions were excellent. More than 6,000 men were given transportation home because they could not be used.

## Theatrical Promoter Dead of Pneumonia

BERKELEY, Cal., Dec. 26.—William D. Mann, railroad man and theatrical promoter, died here yesterday of pneumonia. He was 55 years old. Mann entered the railroad field during "Comstock days" when he was station agent at Virginia City, Nev., then a bonanza boom camp. In the early '90s he went to Denver, Colo., to represent the Rock Island railroad and later was general passenger agent of that line at Topeka, Kan.

In 1909 he became identified with the theatrical world in New York as manager of the Herald Square theater. He was married in Paris, France, to Marguerita Sylvia, the opera singer.

## Col. Welsh Orders Up Cold Wave Flag

A cold wave swooped down on Omaha and vicinity, beginning Sunday afternoon, and within a short time a big drop in temperature was felt. Colonel Welsh, forecaster of the weather bureau, ordered the cold wave flag hoisted at noon, and issued the accompanying prediction of strong northerly winds, with probably snow and a drop of 25 to 30 degrees within 24 to 30 hours.

## V. B. CALDWELL'S CONDITION IS STILL VERY SERIOUS

It is reported that Victor B. Caldwell, president of the United States National Bank, who is ill at his home, 630 South Twentieth street, with asthma and Bright's disease, is reported to be holding his own, although his condition is very serious.

## NOTED BRITISH EDITOR WHO ATTACKED WAR LEADER

Northcliffe, in the papers under his control, has been named on an attack against Lord Kitchener and Sir John French, the commander at the front.



LORD & LADY NORTHCLEFFE.

## SING HALLELUJAHS ON BIRTH OF CHRIST

Most Churches Hold Their Christmas Celebrations Sunday with Yuletide Music.

### IN SOME CANTATAS ARE SUNG

Jubilations and hallelujahs arose in sermon, song and prayer in the churches of Omaha yesterday in celebration of the age-old but always new story of the Babe of Bethlehem. Some of the churches held their Sunday school Christmas tree celebrations Saturday evening, but many held their last evening. And in all the churches the music of yesterday had the joy of Christmas as its chief motif.

The churches were elaborately decorated, nearly every one having a Christmas tree, either left over from the Sunday school "kiddies" celebration or prepared for it. At Immanuel Lutheran church, Nineteenth and Cass streets, two big and finely decorated trees occupied positions at the front of the main auditorium. Arches spanned the space between each of the pillars in the gallery and arches were hung with holly leaves below and fitted with scores of candles above. It was a most striking sight when all the candles were lighted and the choir of nearly seventy voices sang a beautiful Christmas carol. Rev. Dr. Adolph Hult preached a Christmas sermon in the Swedish language. Trinity cathedral was another elaborately decorated church. The color scheme was green. The pillars were wound from top to bottom with green. The chancel was a mass of verdure, giving a decidedly pleasing effect. Last evening the choir under the leadership of Ben Stanley gave a special carol service.

"The Christmas Message" was Rev. G. L. Peters' subject at the North Side Christian church yesterday morning. Special music was rendered by the choir under direction of J. H. Davis. The soloists were Mrs. C. A. Mangum, Miss Ruth Peters, Mrs. Wiles, Mrs. William Stewart and Walter Cody.

Thomas J. Kelly's choir at St. Mary's Avenue Congregational rendered a very comprehensive program of Christmas music at 4 p. m., including such old and new carols as "Good King Wenceslas," sung by Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and the choir. Solos were also sung by Mrs. Kelly and Miss Vera Ione Beata.

Some of the churches presented Christmas cantatas in commemoration of the birth of Christ. At the Castellar Presbyterian church "The Christmas King," including "Father's Cradle Hymn," was given. Solo parts were taken by Miss Margaret Koopman, Mrs. Frank Brown, Miss Esther Boggs, Miss Anna Breim and Bert Kreile.

Christmas Music by Choirs. At Kountze Memorial Lutheran church there was an elaborate program of Christmas music rendered by the choir under John E. Helgren. At St. Mark's Lutheran the choir under Arthur Melcher also sang a variety of Christmas compositions.

One Christian church in Omaha did not celebrate Christmas yesterday. It was the only one that took no notice of the great festival. This was the Greek Orthodox church at Sixteenth and Market streets. It is the only church of its kind in Nebraska and there are only five of this denomination in the United States.

The reason this church did not celebrate the great day is that the Greek church still uses the Julian calendar originated by Julius Caesar. The year, according to this calendar, is a few minutes longer than it is according to the Gregorian calendar, now used by nearly all the world, and in the course of nineteen centuries the Julian calendar has fallen behind the Gregorian about thirteen days. Therefore December 25 on the Julian calendar does not come until January 7 of the Gregorian calendar. The celebration of Christmas by the Greek Orthodox church will take place January 7.

Ask Closes Relations. BERLIN, Dec. 26.—(By Wireless.)—The German government has closed its relations with the Overseas News Agency, having signed a manifesto asking the government to establish after the war, permanent and close commercial relations with Germany.

## WILSONS DRIVEN BY RAIN FROM LINKS

President and Wife Drenched by Storm Before They Are Able to Reach Hotel.

### EXECUTIVE CATCHES A COLD

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 26.—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson were driven from the golf links here yesterday by heavy rainstorm which broke suddenly and drenched both of them before they could reach their hotel a mile away. Despite the cold mountain air, however, it held them at the hotel tonight that neither had suffered any serious effects, though the president caught a slight cold.

With secret service guards acting as caddies, the couple had just started around the links when the first rain drops fell. They immediately turned back for the hotel and as the storm became heavier the president removed his coat and threw it about Mrs. Wilson's shoulders. Even this did not save her from a thorough drenching.

### Eat Christmas Dinner.

This evening the president and Mrs. Wilson ate a Virginia Christmas dinner in their private suite. A turkey roasted in southern style, was served with other favorite dishes prepared especially for the couple. On the table was a small Christmas tree.

More than fifty Christmas gifts, sent by relatives, members of the president's family and close friends, were delivered at the presidential suite today. A large bouquet including a cluster of roses and some orchids, Mrs. Wilson's favorite flower, came from the White House conservatory. There also were hundreds of messages of Christmas greetings and congratulations.

### Acknowledge Gifts.

Prior to the trip to the golf links the couple did not leave their suite during the day, plans for a motor ride during the afternoon having been abandoned because of the storm. They spent several hours writing acknowledgments of gifts and Christmas messages.

## Turks Await Reports On Woes of Armenia

ROME, Dec. 25.—While reports continue to be received here of the suffering of the Armenians, the representation made by Monsignor Dulci, apostolic delegate at Constantinople to the Turkish government, so far have not produced the desired effect. The Ottoman officials have replied that investigations have been ordered and they are waiting for reports from those entrusted with the inquiry.

## MRS. INEZ STAPLES DIES OF GAS ASPHYXIATION

Mrs. Inez Staples, aged 69 years was found dead in her room at 260 Harney Street, Sunday morning as the result of gas asphyxiation. The body was discovered by Isabella Hoffman, cousin of the dead woman, who lived at the above address. Miss Hoffman had been to the home of her husband in Council Bluffs and upon returning smelled gas coming from the room. Investigation revealed the body of the dead woman, and three gas jets turned on. A note dated "Nov. 15, 1915" giving instructions as to what should be done with her body and personal effects, was found on the bureau. "Worry over the death of her husband A. J. Staples who died Feb. 14 after a long illness, and worry over her own poor health is believed to have caused her to take her own life. She is survived by two brothers, Edward and Ralph McNeil, and one sister, Mrs. Tom Marmion, of Cheyenne, Wyo. An inquest will be held. Miss Hoffman was partially overcome by the gas in her cousin's room.

## PEACE THROUGH VICTORY SLOGAN IN THE TRENCHES

Soldiers Sing Christmas Carols on Firing Line While Cannon Boom and Shells Fly Through Air.

### VAUDEVILLE GIVEN AT FRONT

Men Turn from Business of Killing to Celebrating the Birth of Christ.

### GERMAN ORCHESTRA IN TRENCH

ARRAS, ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Dec. 26.—Hundreds of big shells tore the air over Arras all Friday afternoon. The echoes of these were the last compliments of the season and they had no sooner died away than the life of Arras began to show itself through re-opened cellar doors and windows in preparation for the usual Christmas eve festivities.

After the usual systematic shelling died down, rifle shots and occasional rattle of machine guns was all that broke the stillness of death that settled over the city. The cathedral stood out against the twilight in ragged ruins like a spectre, with crumbling walls of demolished buildings all around, giving the aspect of a gigantic cemetery with decaying headstones.

### Christmas Spirit Visible.

The rattle of machine guns struck up again and a few rifle shots rang through the clear air. Toward 8 o'clock, the soft strains of an organ were heard from an invisible source.

Santa Claus and the Christmas spirit, notwithstanding the war, were in evidence everywhere along the Aisne battle front where the Associated Press correspondents passed Christmas eve. They were in the trenches and shelters with the simple soldiers, in the temporary barracks where the traditional Christmas eve theater was replaced by an improvised concert and vaudeville that almost rivaled the best that Paris could do in the time of peace. In the quarters where the officers celebrated with no less simplicity and dignity and in the first little church, still defying shell fire, that one finds behind the battle front, midnight mass was celebrated.

### Rockets Let Loose.

From the road running almost parallel to this trench, rockets shooting up into the air from both lines recalled the Fourth of July fire work in America. An officer explained that this was partly due to habit.

"Guns are set off every night," the officer explained, "even when the moon shines brightly as tonight, and besides the Germans may, as last year, have an idea that we are going at them before morning."

The fuses multiplied at the approach of midnight and on the stroke of 12 o'clock, the line as far as the horizon was illuminated as by a long line of brilliant stars. Flashes of different colors could be seen far away to the north, though no reports were heard.

Several miles on the deep wide ditch with twelve inches of chalky mud at its bottom, set far enough from the German line to permit tranquil sleep, soldiers entertained each other with simple folk songs and examined parcels from home and talked of victory.

### German Sing.

"They are singing over there," said a soldier just back from the first line trench referring to the Germans. "They've got an orchestra and they're shouting to beat the band, but it does not sound very gay."

Meanwhile the impromptu concert in the trenches went on in tones that were light, gay and confident. The same phrase was heard in all the toasts given here. It is "peace through victory."

A little farther from the trenches in a bombarded barn covered by an improvised roof, the midnight watch was proceeded by a concert in which the actor-soldiers, who had joked the military on the stage in peace times, reversed the order of things and with the greatest respect caricatured the civilian behind the scene occupied by the armies.

### Women in Evidence.

All along the roads in this region two lines passed in different directions. Some with pick, shovel and rifle, were going to take their turn in the trenches, while others were going back to the old village church to swell the congregation. Officers, including generals, colonels, captains and lieutenants, with a sprinkling of civilians an infantry women were in attendance. In the quarters of the soldiers near the trenches, everything in the attitude of the service brought out the same note: "Peace through victory." A stretcher bearer, with a military medal, and a grenadier, with a war cross on his breast, sang a Christmas anthem to the accompaniment of the modest old organ played by a simple soldier with such a master hand that the strains were quite inspiring as the best cathedral music. The last note, "Peace on earth, good will toward men," died away as the congregation was filling out of the little church, while in the distance the booming cannon recalled, "No truce for Christmas."

## STEPHENS STEERS A MIDDLE COURSE

Nebraska Congressman Says Paid Preparedness Propaganda is Frightening Nation.

### WOULD MUZZLE FEW ADMIRALS

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—(Special)—Representative Dan Stephens whose position on preparedness has been the subject of some speculation, this evening gave out a general statement of some of the features he will support when the subject of military preparedness comes before congress.

Mr. Stephens said: "The president has taken the middle ground and on the side of conservatism as between the small navy men and the militarists. He has no doubt been compelled by the circumstances to take this advanced position as compared with his former attitude in order to prevent the militarists from forcing their program upon congress. The country has been misled by the paid preparedness propaganda into believing that the nation has no defense worth mentioning against the attacks of a foreign foe.

### Coast Defenses Good.

"The people have been led to believe that nothing is being done to increase the strength of our army navy and coast defenses. "Nothing could be farther from the truth than this. Coast defense experts claim that our coast defenses are the best in the world. I am convinced that these claims are correct and when we round out our fleet with more submarines and air craft and plenty of ammunition we are doing well enough."

"To the battle fleet," said the Fremont congressman, "I would add a great merchant marine, government owned, as an auxiliary to the navy in time of war. It would give the navy an air of usefulness that it does not possess now and would serve commerce and steady freight rates. In time of war it would be a tremendous asset.

"I would take all profit out of war by building all war craft in government yards, and manufacturing all arms and ammunition in government arsenals. "I would repeat the war stamp tax and in lieu thereof raise the graduated tax rate on incomes without lowering the exemptions. Let these with great incomes pay a rate sufficient together with an inheritance tax, to pay for the increased cost of defense.

"When I would muzzle fighting admirals and cocky diplomats who are thrilled with the sheen of great power in their hands. No admiral or diplomat should issue demands that might lead to war upon representatives of other governments until he has orders to do so from congress.

"I would get rid of the Philippine islands at the very earliest possible consistent with honor and the needs of the nation. These possessions are a standing menace to our peace and welfare. They impoverished and ruined Spain and have cost us to date million of dollars in one form and another. "Have we lost our sense of proportion and are we drifting back into barbarism from which we came? Let us hope not, and let us hope that we may calmly face a bleeding world again to establish in the world a sane and wholesome course for nations to pursue."

## Council May Have To Cut to Keep Within the Limit

Members of the Recreation board decided to ask for \$20,000 for 1916 when the city council makes up the new budget within the next two weeks.

There is every indication that the council will have to do some shaving off on the estimates of the various city departments in order to stay within the maximum total general city fund as provided by the city charter. Every department is asking for a goodly allowance and the annual budget melee will soon be on.

## Shanghai a Refuge For Chinese Crooks

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.—China's appeal to the foreign powers to preserve peace in the east, is somewhat justified by conditions in Shanghai. This city is a refuge for criminals and outlaws from various parts of China and many of them are desperate enough to undertake any criminal commission. The municipal jail contains more than 1,200 convicts late in September, a record for this season. Chinese crooks enjoy life in the Shanghai jail. It affords a pleasant home in winter, and offers better food than Chinese coolies are accustomed to.

There is considerable agitation here for the restoration of flogging in an effort to discourage loafers from seeking jail sentences. No other part of China is as lenient to criminals as Shanghai. Under Chinese law, they are flogged for small offenses and executed for serious ones. Here in Shanghai jail sentences and comfortable lodging make law breaking very attractive. Recently they have been many cases of Chinese actually assaulting policemen for the sole purpose of getting locked up during the winter.

## Postal Service Has Doubled in 12 Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The postal service has doubled in the last twelve years and during the last fiscal year audited transactions reached the \$2,000,000 mark for the first time, according to the annual report of Charles A. Kram, auditor for the Postoffice department, made public tonight. Sales of stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes, the great source of income, netted \$28,000,000 for the year. About \$20,000,000 was paid out in salaries.

## UNCLE SAM FINDS NEW PROBLEMS IN HANDLING ALIENS

Brought Status of Immigrants Changed About by War Conditions Makes New Tasks for Federal Bureau.

### DIFFICULTIES OF DEPORTATION

Rules Formerly Existing Have Had to Be Modified or Changed to Meet New Situations.

### MANY EAST INDIANS REJECTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Unprecedented problems with which the federal bureau of immigration has had to deal as the result of the war in Europe are pictured in the annual report of Commissioner General Anthony Caminetti, made public today by the secretary of labor. Particular attention is directed to difficulties encountered in enforcing the deportation of undesirable aliens because of the prospect, in many cases, of placing them in extreme hazard either on the high seas or after being landed in a foreign port. Although in the main the policy of protecting aliens proved to be correct and was successful, the commissioner general says, one of its results has been to leave in the United States at the close of the year 1,328 foreigners with no right to be here and destined ultimately to deportation.

### New Problems Presented.

"It would be impossible," the report continues, "adequately to describe the problems which have confronted the bureau as the result of the unique situation produced by the existence of the European conflict. There has hardly been a phase of the enforcement of the regulations which it has not been necessary to modify, suspend or remodel in its applications. Such propositions as the control of land boundaries, particularly the Canadian border (Canada being involved in the war); the handling of alien vessels, especially those employed on vessels of belligerent nations interned in United States ports, and the handling of aliens of an extremely undesirable type impelled to come to the United States from belligerent countries because of the very situation arising from the status of their native land, are but a few of the larger problems with which the bureau has been confronted. Successfully to meet this situation has been no easy task."

### Many Hindus Rejected.

Urging the necessity for excluding aliens on economic grounds, the report tells of the rejection of many Hindu and East Indian laborers who attempted to land at Pacific ports on the ground that they were likely to become public charges. It refers, too, to a case now pending in the supreme court involving the right of the government to exclude certain Russians on the ground that they were bound for a locality in the west where it was known that there was not sufficient demand for laborers to justify the belief that they would be able to maintain themselves. Expressing the hope that the court will sustain the administrative officers, the report declares that if the officers are not vested with discretion to exclude aliens under such circumstances, "the law is not as comprehensive as it should be and much less potent to protect the people of this country than the bureau had always supposed it to be."

### Asks for Automobiles.

The commission calls attention to various schemes resorted to in smuggling Chinese and other immigrants from the east into the country and suggests that if there is any doubt about the letter of the law relating to persons admitted as natives, some of natives, etc., proper amendments should be enacted. An appropriation is asked to provide automobiles for patrol work along the Canadian border, a decision of the comptroller of the currency, having obliged the bureau to discontinue the expenditure of money for this purpose.

### Plans for further development of the bureau's employment bureau work are outlined, one of the new phases of the program being an effort to induce many incoming aliens who have been tillers of the soil in their own country to go to farms instead of to congested industrial centers.

### General Law is Needed.

An urgent plea for the enactment of a general immigration law, similar to the Burnett bill vetoed by President Wilson at the last session of congress on account of its literacy test provision, concludes the commissioner's recommendations for legislation. The proposed law, the report says, represented the result of experience and investigation of half a century, framed to conform to all supreme court decisions, and would have improved the existing law by strengthening and extending many of its most important provisions.

## AWARDS IN HARRISON COUNTY CORN CONTEST

LOGAN, Ia., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—According to information received by Dr. M. A. Humphrey, county acre corn leader in Harrison county, the gold watch offered by Louis A. Wilson, live stock salesman at Logan, will go to Fred Foreman at Missouri Valley, and the \$25 gold piece offered by the county officials for best quality without reference to yield will go to Ray Mahoney of Mondamin in the county prize contest. Local prizes will be awarded as follows: Woodbine—Glenn Lewis, first; Leslie Davis, second. Logan—Clyde Tuttle, first; Edward O'Neill, second. 3rd, Andy Clausen, third. Missouri Valley—Howard Jones, first; Roy Chambers, second. The contest of the Middle-Valley League, first, Mondamin—Everett Wallace, first; Bert Gammel, second.