

# OMAHA NAVAL OFFICER RETURNS WITH TALES OF SEVEN YEARS' LIFE WITH THE NATIVES OF GUAM

## LATEST OUT GOVERNMENT POWDER BAG SILK GOWNS

\$10,000,000 Worth of Beautiful Cartridge Cloth Will Be Sold to the Public.

New York, Nov. 8.—Details of what is believed to be the largest single transaction in textiles in the history of the world made to individual purchasers became known recently in the signing of a contract between the Bush Terminal company, the McLane Silk company and representatives of the ordnance department of the United States government.

The government had on hand when the armistice was signed approximately \$25,000,000 worth of silk cartridge cloth, of which \$10,000,000 has been released to the Terminal company and the McLane Silk company. Any further releases of the material by the government are under option to the same parties.

**At Cost Prices.**  
The Bush Terminal-McLane Silk organization is purchasing the silk from the government at the prices paid for it by the government.

The silk in question is pure silk, analyzed by the government bureau of standards, and made to withstand government tests. It was purchased during the war by the government from approximately 60 silk manufacturers in this country.

This silk fabric possesses extraordinary durability, because of its wonderful tensile strength. Experimentation has proved that it can be beautifully finished in its various weights and textures.

It is adapted to more than 200 uses. These include: street suits, sport suits, riding habits, skirts, dress wraps (day and evening), evening gowns, auto dusters, linings for heavy wraps, petticoats, ready-made millinery, trimming supplies, coats, caps, lunch shades, nice goods (wall panels), fabric shoes complete for sports, flags, clergymen's robes, book covers, boxes and baskets, painters' canvases, tents, awnings, etc.

The public will soon have the opportunity of obtaining this excellent fabric through dealers in every city in the country for many months, and this coming season will show it in new styles.

## Airplanes May Have Engine Rooms as Big As Steamship's Soon

Paris, Nov. 8.—Airplanes with engine rooms similar to those on a big motor ship are an immediate possibility and are even now being experimented with in France. This much is admitted in a statement just given out by Pierre d'Aubigny, president of the interministerial commission of civilian aeronautics and vice president of the army commission of the chamber of deputies.

"Work on peace planes is now being carried on intensively in France," said M. d'Aubigny. "In the case of the war machine security was a secondary factor. But for peace planes security is the primary factor."

"We believe safety in the air can best be guaranteed by the use of multi-engine airplanes. How many engines would give the best results is still a matter of experiment, but what I mean is that if a machine were fitted with four engines, and one broke down, the other three should be capable of carrying the pilot safely to his destination. I think we are on the eve of rendering this possible."

"We are now working out the plans of the airplane fitted with an engine room in which a mechanic would be able to repair a defective motor during a flight while the other engines carried the plane along. It means the invention of a special gear and transmission system, but we are getting to it."

"Another flying novelty upon which we are working is an airplane with a variable wing surface. Speed, although essential to safety during flight, is a positive danger during the landing. What we need is a plane in which the pilot can shorten his wing surface when landing. We have built such a machine and it is shortly to be tried."

## Stefansson Off to Canada on Reindeer Meat Scheme

New York, Nov. 8.—Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the noted Arctic explorer, left this city recently on a trip to the northern section of Canada, to prove his contention that the future meat supply of this continent must be sought in the "Frozen North." Mr. Stefansson plans to deliver lectures in Canadian cities as well as smaller towns. In speaking of his plans Mr. Stefansson said: "I believe the Canadian government will adopt my scheme and commandeer the huge herds of reindeer which inhabit the northern regions of Canada. They will then sell them at a reasonable price to small stock owners. Reindeer meat is the solution of the food problem on this continent. The dominion government has informed me that if I can convince 25 Canadian towns of my scheme they will take it up in earnest."

## Palm Hut, Pot of Vegetables, Chickens, Cow, Yard of Denim Make Omar Poverty Stricken

If the Hut Blows Down They Build Another, Says Lieutenant Wilcox—Have No Style Shows, But Revel in a Band and Movie Outfit—Favorite Household Pets Are Native Lizards.

The people who live on the island of Guam, 6,053 miles from San Francisco, do not worry about the high cost of suits, dresses, food or other articles of necessity or luxury. Nature provides them with an abundance of materials for shelter, food and clothing. It is perpetual summer, so a coal strike is a thing unknown.

The Stars and Stripes were raised over the island June 20, 1898, when Capt. Henry Glass, commanding the U. S. S. Charleston, entered the port of Agana and commanded the Spanish governor to surrender.

A recent government report reads: "A native who can obtain a diet of vegetables for himself and his family, two or three suits of blue denim or white drill in one year, and \$50 cash annually, considers himself very well off indeed. He is satisfied with a hut of woven bamboo and palm leaves, without sanitary arrangements, and without water beyond what he carries home on his shoulder in a long bamboo, with a pile of stones under a thatched lean-to for a kitchen, and a constant war against insects and vermin that mutilate or destroy a large part of his crop."

**In Guam Seven Years.**  
Lt. George A. Wilcox, U. S. N., who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cope, 941 North Twenty-seventh avenue, has lived seven years on this island, at the naval station. Officially the island is known as the Naval Government of Guam. The navy yard is at Agana, which is the largest town, and W. W. Gilmer is governor and also commandant of the naval station.

The lieutenant is an Omaha "boy" who went away 20 years ago to rove the seas with Uncle Sam's navy and brings back interesting stories of this far away island. He lived there long enough to like its tropical climate, its strange flora and fauna, its coral reefs and its natives with their customs of traditions.

**The Wedding Presents.**  
"One of the customs among the natives is to start every bride and groom on a living basis," said Mr. Wilcox. "The relatives of the bride give her money, live stock and household furnishings, and the relatives of the groom do likewise. With the money thus contributed, they gather at the home of the bride, and then at the home of the groom, and finally at the home of the newlyweds, having a celebration that lasts from two to three days."

"The native merchants keep no written accounts, but have remarkable memories. They can remember a charge account item six months standing accurately in their heads. If a dispute should arise over an item, the merchant and customer will compare mental notes by associating the occasion of the purchase with the weather or some other event."

**No Style Shows.**  
"The clothing problem in Guam is a simple one. It is a common sight to see a woman with a loose cotton garment, or a man wearing nothing but a pair of short cotton trousers. Style shows are not popular. The advent of American influence, with the establishment of schools and the teaching of the English language, is slowly bringing about an evolution in clothing. They are learning to speak English and their life is being improved every year. There is a native band and we have a motion picture show at Agana. There are 125 automobiles on the island."

Agana, the capital city, has a population of 8,500, and the present population of the island about 15,000. A compulsory school law applies to children to 12 years old, the present school attendance is about 2,000, and boys who are beyond the compulsory school age are being taught the use of tools. A medical examination system has been established in the schools and the children are somewhat similar to the Omaha playgrounds. The boys have learned the uses of kites, marbles, tops and are playing base ball. Sewing machines have been introduced.

**Masons and Elks.**  
The capital city has a Masonic lodge, Elks club house, sewer, water and electric light systems and there is a base ball league of adult players.

The chief export is copra, which is dried meat of the coconut, most of which is shipped to San Francisco. From copra a product is extracted which is used in making soap and other articles. One hundred pounds of coconut meat produces about 65 pounds of copra which sells for about 3 cents per pound. The United States government is assisting the natives in the best methods of cultivation and of drying the coconut meat so that a minimum of deterioration in transit will result. Native women are skilled in the art of climbing a coconut tree, sometimes to a height of 40 feet, with a short pipe in their mouths. They have taken kindly to the stock-raising vogue, even when climbing trees.

**Buffalo Does Plowing.**  
Among the principal products of the island are: Egg plants, red peppers, bananas, beans, peanuts, tomatoes, lemons, oranges, limes, rice, maize and tobacco. The caraboa or water buffalo, is commonly

used for plowing. The natives have cattle, horses, mules, goats and poultry. There are some dogs but they are not held in high favor. Mosquitoes, ants, weevils and other insect life are encountered frequently. Lizards of the four-foot variety prey upon poultry, but smaller lizards are household pets, running along the ceilings as if they belonged there.

**Hookworms and Typhoons.**  
Hookworms also are part of the daily life of the natives. Typhoons and earthquakes are common. The last severe typhoon occurred during 1912, when the island was almost devastated. The housing problem is not so serious, because most of the houses are thatched with coconut leaves or palm leaves, which are applied with native dexterity. Many native families use only one room for the family sleeping apartment. Pajamas are considered profane. Mats made of grasses are frequently used as beds.

The island of Guam is 30 miles long and in width is from four to eight miles, with a shore line of 220 miles. The highest peak rises to an elevation of 1,334 feet. It is the largest of a group of 17 islands of volcanic origin. The natives are known as "Chamorros," and it is believed that they migrated from the Malay Archipelago later than the Polynesians. They have brown skin, straight black hair; dark eyes, oval face, well-formed features, and prominent nose and lips.

**Queen Pangelinan.**  
"The Guam News Letter," published at Agana by the naval government of Guam, is an interesting publication which chronicles the events of this insular domain. A copy of recent issue was brought to Omaha by Lieutenant Wilcox. An account is given of an industrial fair held in Agana last summer, when Miss Josefina Pangelinan was crowned queen by popular vote. This 14-year-old native girl was attended by maids of honor in pink and white and a special color guard selected from the ranks of the Guam cadets. Governor Gilmer crowned the young queen of the fair.

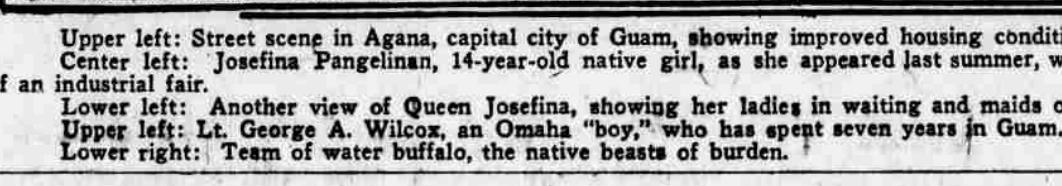
I have very little sympathy with the manner in which we have approached the subject, but I can understand the reason for it. Japan's peaceful penetration of America has not had effective resistance because of our fear of international friction. However, we can now talk on this subject in a perfectly free way, whereas, before, I have felt a certain restraint, although I saw the danger in the encroachment upon my state and did not make any loud protest on account of our association with Japan against a common enemy.

**Situation in Hawaii.**  
The truth is that, in the attitude of Californians, there is no question of race prejudice; it is simply a question of self-preservation.

At this very hour, Hawaii is in the hands of an army of Japanese occupation. Her reservists are in possession of this territory, and 112,000 Japanese outnumber the 12,000 Americans in the naval base of our Pacific fleet.

**Farmer Boy Suffers From Rare Disease**  
Topeka, Kan., Nov. 8.—Due, physicians believe, to the fact that he occasionally chewed a wheat straw, Curtis Witter, a Shawnee county farmer boy, now has lumpjaw. The youth's head is swelled to a third more than its normal size, and in all probability it will be several months before he fully recovers.

Lumpjaw, common in cattle, is rarely discovered in human beings.



Upper left: Street scene in Agana, capital city of Guam, showing improved housing conditions under the direction of Uncle Sam. Center left: Josefina Pangelinan, 14-year-old native girl, as she appeared last summer, when crowned queen of the island, on the occasion of an industrial fair. Lower left: Another view of Queen Josefina, showing her ladies in waiting and maids of honor at time of her recent coronation. Upper right: Lt. George A. Wilcox, an Omaha "boy," who has spent seven years in Guam. Lower right: Team of water buffalo, the native beasts of burden.



Lt. George A. Wilcox

## NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE THEFT LAW IS NOW IN EFFECT

Bill to Provide Heavy Penalty for Stealing Cars Effective, Although Not Signed.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8.—The national motor vehicle theft bill, introduced in congress by Representative Dyer of St. Louis, and supported by Representative Newton of St. Louis. The measure sponsored by the National Automobile Dealers' association headquarters by Representative Dyer.

The act provides for a punishment of \$5,000 or up to five years in prison or both fine and prison for a person who steals an automobile in one state and drives it into another. The act is broad enough to catch the joyriders as there need not be proved any intent to steal the car. The offense consists of the taking of the car, whether with or without the intent of depriving the owner of its use.

The law reads as follows:  
1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that this act may be cited as the national motor vehicle theft act.

2. That when used in this act: (a) The term "motor vehicle" shall include an automobile, automobile truck, automobile wagon, motor cycle or any other self-propelled vehicle not designed for running on rails;

(b) The term "interstate or foreign commerce" as used in this act shall include transportation from one state, territory, or the District of Columbia, to another state, territory or the District of Columbia, or from a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any state, territory, or the district of Columbia.

3. That whoever shall transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, a motor vehicle, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

4. That whoever shall, with the intent to deprive the owner of the possession thereof, received, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any motor vehicle, moving as, or which is a part of, or which constitutes interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, (\$5,000), or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

5. That any person violating this act may be punished in any district in which such motor vehicle has been transported or removed by such offender.

The various automobile trade associations, including the National Automobile Dealers' association, The National Chamber of Commerce, The American Automobile Association, The Motor Accessory Manufacturers' association and the Trailers Association of America are now at work designing a uniform theft bill which can be introduced in the various states which have not such a law now and which can be correlated with the National Motor Vehicle Theft bill to reduce the thefts of motor cars.

In 21 cities of the United States, in 1918 more than 27,000 automobiles valued at more than \$28,000,000 were stolen. Of this number about 5,000 automobiles, valued at more than \$5,000,000, never were recovered.

## Florida Planning to Celebrate Centennial Of Spanish Purchase

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 8.—Florida will produce in 1922 an international exposition celebrating the centennial of the purchase of the territory of Florida by the United States from Spain. Pensacola and Jacksonville are the only contenders for the honor of presenting the exposition and the Florida Centennial commission will next week visit both cities to inspect proposed sites and to hear financial plans.

It is the plan of the commission which was created by the last legislature to operate the exposition 12 months and to carry it through on a world's fair scale, inviting participation by foreign countries, and all the states of the union. Jacksonville already has raised more than \$1,000,000 for preliminary expenses, and it is thought that Pensacola is prepared to match this sum.

## Shoe Polish In Beer

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Regular palsied and bleary-eyed drunks still come to Judge Stelk's court, in spite of the prohibition law. Home brew is the reason.

"They concoct the worst messes in the world," said Judge Stelk, and drink them in happy ignorance of their unlikeliness to the real stuff. One man in here said he brewed his with shoe polish, tobacco juice and kerosene."

## Jap Menace No Dream; 112,000 in Hawaii and Only 12,000 Americans; California Overrun

**Senator Phelan Gives Cold Facts That Are Startling—Every Man in Hawaii is a German-Trained Army Reservist—Japanese in California Even Organize Corporations to Evade Land Holding Laws—Are Diplomatic, and Even Children Work Night and Day in Fields—And Every Penny of Money Goes Straight to Mother Country.**

BY SENATOR JAMES D. PHELAN,  
Written for Universal Service.  
Washington, Nov. 8.—We are overawed constantly by the oversensitiveness of the Japanese, who are always described as a proud people, and who are seeking racial equality. Hence, there has been a certain subservience on the part of the administration and former administrations, in a diplomatic way, to avoid any conflict or irritation.

I have very little sympathy with the manner in which we have approached the subject, but I can understand the reason for it. Japan's peaceful penetration of America has not had effective resistance because of our fear of international friction. However, we can now talk on this subject in a perfectly free way, whereas, before, I have felt a certain restraint, although I saw the danger in the encroachment upon my state and did not make any loud protest on account of our association with Japan against a common enemy.

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At this very hour, Hawaii is in the hands of an army of Japanese occupation. Her reservists are in possession of this territory, and 112,000 Japanese outnumber the 12,000 Americans in the naval base of our Pacific fleet.

In California we have an informed opinion upon the Japanese aggression. We know that 100,000 Japanese are constantly increasing their numbers. They are doing this by law evasion, surreptitious entry and by phenomenal birth rate. They are even surpassing the history of Hawaii by adding the peril of extensive land ownership and control.

**Alliegance to Japan.**  
These people do not amalgamate with our own. They are irradicably Japanese, non-assimilable, and owe allegiance to Japan. The nationals of Japan are swarming the Pacific coast.

The gentlemen's agreement has broken down and it is our stern duty to consider our country before the interests of other nations.

"It is for this reason that I have introduced a bill in the senate which will exclude the Japanese, just as the Chinese are excluded now, if the bill is enacted into law. I am not ignorant of the dan-

## French Bride Broke Everything Breakable And Left for Home

London, Nov. 8.—"Agnes," who writes of Paris and its life for the Bystander, tells the story of the return of the French brides from America in the words of one of them.

"My husband was all the time parted," she said. "It was the business, the business! We would go to become rich, and then we would make the grand excursions in automobiles and live in the great society. What dreams he has made—what nonsense. Perhaps it is that he will become rich. He is tres bien my husband. He has the energy. But for me no longer could I support to stay alone and wait that we should become rich."

## Happy British Couple Reunited After Nine Years of Separation

New York, Nov. 8.—When William Batten left Cornwall, England, to seek his fortune in this country 23 years ago, his bride, then about 20, promised to wait until he sent for her. Through the years Batten wanted to send for his bride, but was not quite sure of his prospects, and she clung to her native village and dreamed crossing the ocean. Then came the war. After it was over Batten decided to send for his faithful wife, and she booked passage on the Adriatic, bound for New York, after warning him that she had changed somewhat since he last left her weeping on the Plymouth Hoe. When the liner reached here Mrs. Batten eagerly scanned the faces on the pier, but the civilians were all employees of the company waiting to work the baggage. Her husband was waiting outside with the crowd, and when she went to the gate the couple recognized each other immediately. Mrs. Batten had been alling on the voyage, it was said, but the thought of meeting her husband cheered her when the American coast was sighted.

## Alpine Burglars Now Operating On Skis

Geneva, Nov. 8.—Traces of Alpine burglars who traveled on skis have been discovered in the newly fallen snow near the hospice on the summit of the Albulas pass, 10,000 feet above sea level, which was recently found to have been ransacked. The hospice belonged to the Swiss Dr. Clotta of Bergun. The burglars not only took scientific instruments of great value, but also the wooden doors. Guides with police dogs are searching for the criminals, following the snow tracks down to the valley.

Alpinists are indignant at the outrage.

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## "Cow Didn't Have Tail Light," Motorist's Excuse

Kansas City, Kan., Nov. 8.—"But, judge, the cow didn't have a tail light," demurred Leo Brown, 25, before Judge Herrod in the police court, the other morning. Then a wave of perplexity overspread the judge's countenance, but quickly changed to an expression of scorn.

"Cow doesn't need tail light. You're fined \$10 and costs," he snapped.

## "Clogging" Willie Sure Swings a "Wicked" Foot

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8.—When Willie Jackson clogs he swings a "wicked" foot and, when he takes on a little gin "he sure acts up scandalous." Such at least was the complaint of Mrs. Anna Fisher, who lives on the floor below Willie, to the police a few nights ago. When the police arrived all the plaster was off the walls of Mrs. Fisher's room and Willie was still clogging.

"A jus' felt de call of de wild" was Willie's only excuse.

"Well, I'll have to tame you, then," Judge Fleming, of the South municipal court, replied. "You're clogged for \$25."