

IMMIGRANT WAVE NEAR MAXIMUM

Nagel Predicts Arrivals of
Coming Year Will Be Near
Total of 1907.

LARGE NUMBER ASSISTED

Separation of Families by Exclusion
of Members Is Hardship—Com-
ing of Japs Almost Stops.
Chinese Law Needs Change.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—"While the
fiscal year 1909 brought a total of 1,198,
007 immigrants to the United States, of
whom 1,041,570 were of the immigrant
class, the prediction is made that the
coming year will approach the banner
year 1907, when more than 1,250,000 aliens
came in," says Charles Nagel, Secretary
of Commerce and Labor, in his annual
report.

Of all those who came this year more
than 74,000 admitted they had been es-
tablished by friends. All the immigrants
brought a total of \$23,157,435 with them,
a per capita of about \$27. Two per cent
of all who applied for admission were
turned back. They numbered 34,750 in
all, as against 30,411 in 1909. Though no
increase in attempts to import contract
labor is apparent, 1700 aliens were de-
ported as such during the year. Stricter leg-
islation to govern that class of immigra-
tion is recommended. Mr. Nagel also
says:

Of the 1,041,570 immigrants, 253,569 could
neither read nor write and 4571 could read
but not write. These figures including no
allies under 14 years of age which indicates
a decrease in illiteracy from 29 per
cent of the total in 1909 to 28 per cent of
the total in 1910. In 1908 this ratio was 26
per cent; in 1907, 30 per cent, and in 1906,
28 per cent.

It is still true that the bulk of our immigra-
tion is being drawn from the countries
of Southern and Eastern Europe. Italy,
Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey in Europe
and the smaller principalities adjacent and
Russia supplied about 68 per cent of the
immigrants admitted in 1910. In 1909 these
same countries furnished 67 per cent. This
is in marked contrast to the immigration
of former times.

Families Should Not Be Separated.

One of the hardships of the present im-
migration laws, the secretary believes, is
the separation of families. In many in-
stances, a father is admitted and his
wife and children are barred out after the
pioneer has made a home. The secretary
believes that a more equitable system
could be found and says he assumes it is
the purpose of the law to keep families
together and not to separate them. The
secretary suggests that some system
should be put in practice by which the
quity should be made about the families
of immigrants before fathers and sons
are admitted.

Unless immigration can be diverted
from Ellis Island or reduced, there is
need for additions to the facilities there.
At no port is there any adequate pro-
vision for handling immigrants or those
afflicted with contagious diseases. The
secretary, although at most places
sites have already been bought by the
government for buildings to be used for
these purposes.

Stricter regulation of steamship com-
panies in the immigrant traffic is urged
and a system of fines for companies
which bring insane immigrants or those
afflicted with contagious diseases is pro-
posed. The secretary declares that the
immigration officials even find it unwise
to allow alien employees of steamships to
land on American soil without applying
the usual examination to them.

Few Japs Coming In.

Of Japanese and Chinese immigration
the report says:

During the year 1907 Japanese applied
for admission to continental United States,
2968 of whom were admitted and 80 de-
barred. Of those applying, 2442 were said
245 were not in possession of proper pa-
ssports. Of the 2442 who were admitted,
2293 were found on examination to belong
to classes entitled under the proclamation
and understanding with Japan to receive
such credentials and only 49 were found not
to be entitled thereto. The said 2293
were divided into 122 former
residents, 1158 parents, wives or children of
residents, 512 new arrivals and 1000 who
were admitted as students. During the
same period 1561 Japanese applied for
admission to Hawaii, 107 of whom were
admitted and 24 debarred.

The Commissioner-General again devotes
considerable space to a discussion of the
difficulties which attend the enforcement of
the Chinese-exclusion laws, which, difficult-
ies, despite the most untiring efforts upon
the part of the administrative officials, seem
to be on the increase. He again em-
phasizes the necessity for so amending
these laws as to bring them in general
agreement with the more systematic pro-
visions governing aliens of other races, and
to give the executive branch control of ad-
ministration as distinctly executive in char-
acter as the arrest and deportation of unlaw-
fully entered persons. At the same time
he reports that the great bulk of the great
activity in the apprehension of smuggled
Chinese and of those engaged in the smug-
gling, also that more general success has
attended the efforts to deport arrested Chi-
nese than was the case in some previous
years.

The department approved a revision of
the Chinese regulations to secure in every
possible way the enjoyment of its privileges
which are allowed by the statutes in Chinese
of the exempt classes and to Chinese labor-
ers lawfully residing in this country.

How to Stop White Slavery.

Mr. Nagel refers briefly to violations
of the white slavery laws and declares that
immigration officials are able to cope
with only a fraction of the violations.
If the traffic is to be stamped out, he
says, the national authorities must take
a more active interest.

Promotion of employees by merit and
not entirely by scholastic examination is
treated at length by the Secretary,
who believes scholastic examination may
be proper when an applicant enters the
Government service, but that the right to
advancement should be wholly deter-
mined by the opinions of the
superior officials, provided such
opinions are well informed, judicious
and conscientiously reached.

Mr. Nagel points himself on record in
favor of some sort of superannuation
or retirement for clerks. He believes
compulsory retirement for age or dis-
ability would be an economical measure
and expresses the opinion that, if sal-
aries of clerks are to remain as they
are, the Government can afford to pro-
vide a straight pension without con-
tribution from employees.

Lumber Report Out Soon.

The work of the Bureau of Corpora-
tions has been highly important dur-
ing the year, and probably this month
a comprehensive report on its in-
vestigation of the lumber industry will
be completed. The bureau now has under
way investigations of the International
Harvester Company, the steel and to-
bacco industries, concentration of
water-power ownership and corpora-
tion taxation.

The Secretary believes the value of
corporate publicity has been proved.
He says:
There should be an active and permanent
system of publicity under the Federal Gov-
ernment, by which all important industrial
corporations engaged in interstate commerce
shall report to the Federal agency.

NEW JUSTICE ON SUPREME COURT BENCH IS GEORGIA DEMOCRAT.



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JOSEPH R. LAMAR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—(Special.)—One of the new justices appointed
to the Supreme Court bench by President Taft is Joseph R. Lamar,
of Georgia. Mr. Lamar is a Democrat and was born in Ruckersville,
Ga., in 1857. He was educated at the University of Georgia and at
Washington and Lee University. He was admitted to the bar of
Georgia in 1879 and was a member of the Georgia Legislature from
1888 to 1889. He has been on the Supreme Court bench of Georgia
since 1903.

SITE IS SELECTED

Branch Asylum to Be Located
at Pendleton.

DR. PLAMONDON IS HEAD

State Board Holds Busy Session and
Names Superintendent, That He
May Gather Information at
Once for Legislature.

(Continued From First Page.)

are said to be more favorable than at
the other points. In some respects this
is not true. It is stated, but taken as a
whole, freight rates are lower here than
at Baker or Union. Also, the resolutions
say that taken the year around, climatic
conditions are better at Pendleton, that
the climate is more mild and the tem-
perature more even from one year's end
to another.

The site was purchased in three tracts,
two of these from H. E. Carpenter and
the third from Robert L. Oliver. One
of the Carpenter tracts was purchased
at a cost of \$4000 and the other \$2000, the
Oliver tract costing \$25,000 or a total of
\$31,000.

The act establishing this institution
provides that \$200,000 shall be set aside
for the purchase of the site, the appropria-
tion to be for maintenance and gen-
eral and contingent expenses up to De-
cember 31, 1912. The board is directed
by the act to see that a building is
erected which will accommodate at least
600 persons and such other buildings as
are necessary in connection therewith.

A large number of witnesses appeared
before the board today to give testimony
as to the merits of the respective locations.

Bowerman Tells of Action.

"Several factors entered into our selection
of the site at Pendleton," said Act-
ing Governor Bowerman tonight.

"There are 19 counties that may be
considered tributary to Umatilla. Four to
Baker and two to Union, and this fact
convinced the board that Pendleton
would be the most accessible to the
largest area of territory of any of the
optional sites permitted by law to be
accepted.

"Pendleton, too, has competing rail-
road service which is an advantage not
held by Baker or Union. In addition
to this, the city is a shorter distance
from Salem than either of the other
two. It should be remembered that
the law provides for the changing
back and forth of patients be-
tween the two asylums in the event it
is decided that climatic conditions at
one or the other place will be more
beneficial.

"Railroad transportation is an im-
portant factor and was given the con-
sideration it openly merits. The climate,
too, at Pendleton was looked upon as
the most suitable for the general class
of insane patients. The winters are
short and mild and the summers are
bright and dry.

"Price of tracts available for the
site was not a controlling factor. The
\$30 acres selected at Pendleton will cost
the state \$12,200. This is less than
similarly located land of equal fer-
tility and accessibility could be ac-
quired at Baker and a little less than
at Union. The site is right adjoining
town and the many persons who will
wish to visit friends or relatives in
the asylum will not be compelled to
pay carriage hire after arriving in
Pendleton.

"The land in the tract is fertile.
Last season it produced more than six
carloads of apples besides a good crop
of general farm products. It includes
a large tract of good bottom land and
one of the oldest water rights on the
Umatilla River.

"The selection of the Pendleton site

is not in any sense a disparagement of
the other locations considered. It simply
was what the board considered the
best offering for the particular pur-
pose for which it was desired.

"Senator Nottingham also made an
inspection of the several tracts and
submitted an independent report which
coincided with the views of the board.
A civil engineer has inspected the site
and has reported favorably on its
adaptability for the institution that
will be established there."

The tract embraced in three op-
tions. Land sufficient for three sites
were offered at Union, seven at Pen-
dleton and six at Baker.

The selection of the site for an East-
ern Oregon Insane Asylum was made
in accordance with the measure ap-
proved by the people in the recent elec-
tion. Expenditures for site, cost of se-
lection and architect's fees in prepar-
ing plans for the desired buildings will
approximate \$50,000. No estimate of
the cost of the buildings is obtainable
at this time. It is probable that it will
be necessary to ask the next Legisla-
ture for an additional appropriation to
carry out the provisions of the law.

BAKER IS MUCH DISAPPOINTED

High Hopes Shattered and Injun-
ction Action Expressed.

BAKER, Or., Dec. 27.—(Special.)—When
the decision was made known of Acting
Governor Bowerman's selection of Pen-
dleton as the location for the branch in-
sane asylum, great dissatisfaction was
expressed among the people here. In
Bowerman's address at the banquet ten-
dered last week, he made the statement
that the branch would be located at the
point offering the best advantages, and it
was believed by persons who are familiar
with this part of the state that Baker
was the logical selection.

It is also asserted that several promi-
nent citizens of Pendleton made the
statement that they did not expect to
get the branch, as they fully realize
that Baker held the material advantages
and further stated that they would throw
their support to Baker.

The charge is now made in the heat
of Baker's disappointment that politics had
much to do in the final decision. Citizens
here are suggesting injunction proceed-
ings to prevent the location of the branch
over to the incoming administration.

BAY CITY LOVES DIVA

TETRAZZINI WILL REMEMBER
SAN FRANCISCO.

Singer Says "Not Good-Bye, but Au
Revoir" as She Leaves—Presi-
dent Taft Sends Thanks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—(Special.)—
When Tetrazzini leaves for Portland to-
morrow, she will carry with her wonder-
ful memories of San Francisco.

Yesterday, at Dreamland, where she
sang her farewell song, a vast crowd
filled the hall and the enthusiasm was
an echo of the cheers that made Market
street ring with joy on Christmas eve.
She sang as if she never intended to
sing here again and meant to break
hearts with the thought. And then, after
the programme was over, she stilled the
tumult with a speech of five words:

"Not good-bye, but au revoir!"

"She not only sang the audience into
the seventh heaven, but she stirred them
heartily by kissing the American flag. If
the walls of Jericho fell down before a
blast of trumpets, some day a Tetrazzini
audience is going to shout the roof off.

Outside the building a great part of
the audience waited for the singer. When
she came it was with difficulty that a
lane was opened to the motorcar. The
crowd virtually drew the machine for a
block in the midst of cheering.

At the close of the concert Judge Mor-
row of several women of the California
branch of the Red Cross presented her
with the thanks of the President.

"I have been personally commended
by President Taft," said Judge Morrow,
"to present you his thanks for what you
have so graciously done in assisting at
the sale of the Red Cross seals at the
Palace Hotel on Friday afternoon."

ELY IS FIRST IN AEROPLANE RACE

Curtiss Flier Outdistances
Parmalee in "Baby" Wright
at Los Angeles.

10-MILE BREEZE BLOWS

Winner's Speed Is About 52 Miles
an Hour—Hoxsey, Holder of
World's Altitude Record, Goes
Up, but Not for Distance.

AVIATION FIELD, Los Angeles,
Dec. 27.—Aeroplane racing was initi-
ated here today. Eugene Ely, in a 60-
horsepower Curtiss racer, started from
scratch with Phillip O. Parmalee in the
"baby" Wright and defeated him nearly
half a mile in an eight and three-
quarter miles' contest. The race was
a feature of a rather dull day. The
aviators sped over the course in a 10-
mile breeze. Ely's time was 10:05 2-5,
or approximately 52 miles an hour.
Parmalee was so far outdistanced that
his time was not taken by the judges.
The race was for a \$5000 prize.
Ely's time around the track of approxi-
mately one and three-quarter
miles was as follows:
First lap, 2:02 4-5; second, 2:01 2-5; third,
2:01 1-5; fourth, 2:00 2-5; fifth, 1:59 1-5.
Time Is Slow.

This was much slower than the time
Ely made in a speed test earlier in the
day. In this test, he went once around
the track in 1:58 1-5, or about 59 miles
an hour. This is a record for the field.
James Radley, the English aviator, did
even better than Ely in a five-lap ex-
hibition that came after the race, mak-
ing the five circuits in 9:17 1-5.

The start in the match race was per-
fect. The loss of a coil gave Parmalee
the inside course, but this was neu-
tralized by the ground rules prescribed
by the aviation committee, that the
contestants should drive first into the
wind, then jockey for start and come
back across the line on the wings of the
breeze.

Parmalee got away first, but after
reaching the first westward pylon Ely
made a quicker turn and then waited
for his rival to catch up. Parmalee
had gone far ahead to make the turn, and
the Curtiss aviator kept circling in
front of the grandstand until they
were on even terms. Then, together,
they shot across the line at a speed of
more than a mile a minute. Still on
even terms, they reached the first pylon,
Ely sailing high with Parmalee 50 feet
below him.

The Wright flier tilted his frames
and made a wonderful turn, but Ely
overcame this momentary advantage
and took the lead.

Ten Thousand See Race.

Ten thousand men and women who
braved the chill of late afternoon to
view the contest, cheered the racers
as they veered into the stretch. Here
Ely showed that he had gained at least
100 yards on the bent to windward on
the further side of the course.

On the second turn, he gained an-
other hundred yards, and after the
third lap there was no one who had
hope of seeing the Wright "baby" racer
lead at the finish. Before the comple-
tion of the fourth lap, Ely was a half
mile in the lead. Parmalee was a
mile behind him.

The weather cleared and the wind
died down as the day wore on, permit-
ting all three of the Wright aviators
and two of the Curtiss men to ascend.
Radley rose in his Bleriot monoplane
for a flight to Redondo, a seaside re-
sort 12 miles east of the field. He lost
his way, flew as far as the foothills
to the southwest and returned.

Hoxsey, who made the altitude re-
cord of 11,474 feet yesterday, essayed
another high flight today, although he
announced before starting that he
would not try to better his mark.

"I am satisfied with the \$3000 prize
I won yesterday," he said. "I won't
try again unless some fellow trifles
with me."

Aviator Goes Out of Sight.

Nevertheless, he ascended so high
that he disappeared from the view of
the spectators.

Walter Brookins, also of the Wright
team, rose to a height of 3200 feet and
descended with a series of thrilling
spiral glides.

Parmalee made a trial flight of four
laps around the one and three-quarter
mile course. The judges caught his
time at 9:24 4-5 for the seven miles.
Hoxsey, after a flight above the
clouds lasting an hour and 42 minutes,
descended. His barograph showed he
had attained an altitude of 4800 feet.
Glenn Martin, an amateur aviator
from Santa Ana, Cal., fell 75 feet dur-
ing a practice flight this morning. He
was not hurt. Martin had just com-
pleted his machine, a Curtiss type of
biplane, equipped with a motor made
by a local firm, and had made three
circuits of the long course when the
accident occurred. He lost control of
his planes on a turn after having flown
more than nine miles, and was dashed
against the fence enclosing the course.
His machine was wrecked. Martin is
the third California amateur to meet
disaster during practice flights since
the meet began last Saturday.

MOISSANT BRAVES STORM

With Frozen Carburetor, Dead En-
gine, He Descends 9000 Feet.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Gliding in
a spiral from an altitude of almost
9000 feet, with a frozen carburetor, a
dead engine and blown five miles from
his course by a 40-mile-an-hour wind,
John B. Moissant swept down to with-
in 20 feet of the ground at 100 miles an
hour this afternoon at the aviation
field.

His engine thawed in the warmer
level only in time to allow him to start
his propellers and make a perilous
passage from among the trees to a
landing place.

Moissant's altitude establishes the
record for the New Orleans meet so
far, the figure being given as 8908
feet. Despite a narrow escape Moissant
ascended in his Bleriot shortly
afterwards in the teeth of the wind,
which was then blowing 30 miles an
hour, and made a flight of 5 minutes.
Simone made two flights of about 8
minutes each.

WOMAN LOSES \$10,000 SUIT

Court Instructs Jury to Return Ver-
dict for Butte Man.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 27.—(Special.)—The
jury, upon instructions from the court,
tonight returned a verdict for George
Heller in a sensational case wherein he
was sued for \$10,000 for breach of prom-
ise by Miss Rebecca Goff.

No Groceries
No Liquors

Lipman-Wolfe & Co.

C. B. Corsets

W. B. Corsets

Every Garment in Store REDUCED

—Not a makeshift sale, not a small average reduction made to give the
impression that great sacrifices are made the public. Not a sale in which
a lot of odds and ends, left-overs and undesirable garments form the bulk
of the offering.

—For the past week we have been diligently remarking our entire
stock of NEW SUITS, NEW COATS, NEW DRESSES AND NEW
WAISTS, NEW PETTICOATS, NEW SWEATERS, NEW CHILD-
REN'S AND NEW MISSES' APPAREL.

—EVERY GARMENT IN THIS SALE IS NEW THIS FALL.

—To show our reductions we illustrate by example the thoroughness of
our reductions in this sale of

Evening and Party Dresses



REGULAR PRICES \$25 to \$50 WEDNESDAY \$15

—Modeled of lace, net and chiffon, of lingerie and fancy patterns, also
plain and fancy silk dresses. In light blue, pink, white, lavender and
Copenhagen shades. Most of these gowns are made with silk drop skirts.
Either high or low neck styles, either short or long sleeves. Some are
trimmed with delicate laces, others have trimmings of the same material.
Every dress is new this season.

Every Suit in the Store Reduced
Every Coat in the Store Reduced
Every Dress in the Store Reduced
Every Waist in the Store Reduced
Every Fur in the Store Reduced
Every Petticoat in the Store Reduced
Every Misses' Garment in the Store Reduced
Every Child's Garment in the Store Reduced