

PRESIDENT VEToes IMMIGRATION BILL

Measure Declared to Reverse Policy of Generations of Government.

TEST TO COME THURSDAY

Advocates Confident Passage, Notwithstanding Disapproval, Will Be Accomplished—Burnett Pleads for Full Vote.

SOME OF PRESIDENT'S REASONS FOR OPPOSING LIT-ERACY TEST.

It seems to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men.

It excludes those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied without regard to their character, their purposes, or their natural capacity.

It is proposed to turn away from tests of character and of quality, and to impose tests which exclude and restrict; for the new tests here embodied are not tests of quality or of character or of personal fitness, but tests of opportunity.

Those who come seeking opportunity are not to be admitted unless they already have had one of the chief of the opportunities they seek—the opportunity of education.

Does this bill rest on the conscious and universal assent and desire of the American people? I doubt it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill today because of the literacy test for admission of aliens. His message received in the House and referred to the immigration committee, whose chairman, Representative Burnett, will move next Thursday that the measure be passed over the executive veto.

Much informal discussion among the members of the House followed the reception of the veto.

Restriction Three Vetoes.

Three times has an immigration bill containing a restrictive literacy test been vetoed—first by President Cleveland, next by President Taft and now by President Wilson. Twice Congress failed to override the Presidential disapproval.

The President, in his message, frankly told the House, which originated the bill, that he had no pride of opinion on the question and was "not foolish enough to profess to know the wishes and ideals of America better than the body of her chosen Representatives know them."

President Doubts Demand.

"If the people of this country have made up their minds to limit the number of immigrants by arbitrary tests and so reverse the policy of all the generations of Americans that have come before them, it is their right to do so," he said. "I am not an immigrant and have no license to stand in their way. But I do not believe they have."

When the message was read in the House, the atmosphere was marked. On conclusion there was applause from both sides of the chamber. Similar applause followed a statement by Representative Sabath, leader of House opponents of the measure, who participated in the veto. Mr. Sabath insisted on time, declaring that all members should have an opportunity to be present before the final vote.

Supporters of Bill Confident.

Conferees of House leaders followed the Speaker, Majority Leader Underwood, Minority Leader Mann, Representative Burnett and Representative Sabath, leader of House opponents of the measure, who participated in the veto. Mr. Burnett insisted on time, declaring that all members should have an opportunity to be present before the final vote.

Senate leaders insist that there would be no trouble re-passing the bill in the upper house. This was done in the Taft Administration, but the House failed by a narrow margin to muster a two-thirds majority.

When the present measure passed the House it was by a bare two-thirds majority today there was no question that a two-thirds vote could be procured now.

Regret for Action Expressed.

The text of the veto message was: "It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself constrained by clear conviction to return this bill, an act to regulate the immigration of aliens and the residence of aliens in the United States, without my signature."

"Not only do I feel it to be a serious matter to exercise the power of veto in any case, because it involves opposing the single judgment of the President to the judgment of a majority of both Houses of the Congress, a step which no man, who realizes his own liability to error, can take without great hesitation, but also because this particular bill is in so many important respects admirable, well conceived and desirable."

"Its enactment into law would undoubtedly enhance the efficiency and improve the methods of handling the important branch of the public service to which it relates. But candor and a sense of duty with regard to the responsibility so clearly imposed upon me by the constitution in matters of legislation leave me no choice but to dissent."

Traditional Policy Reversed.

In two particulars of vital consequence, this bill embodies a radical departure from the traditional and long established policy of this country, policy in which our people have conceived the very character of their government to be expressed, the very mission and spirit of the nation in respect of its relations to the peoples of the world outside their borders. It seems to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men; and it excludes those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied without regard to their character, their purposes, or their natural capacity.

"Restrictions like these adopted earlier in our history as a Nation would very materially have altered the course and cooled the humane ardors of our politics. The right of political asylum has brought to this country many a man of noble character and elevated purpose, who was marked as an out-

law in his own less fortunate land, and who has yet become an ornament to our citizenship and to our public councils.

"The children and the compatriots of these illustrious Americans must stand amazed to see the representatives of their Nation now resolved, in the fulness of our National strength and at the maturity of our great institutions, to risk turning such men back from our shores without test of quality or purpose. It is difficult for me to believe that the full effect of this feature of the bill was realized when it was framed and adopted, and it is impossible for me to assist to it in the form in which it is here cast.

Test of Quality Limited.

"The literacy test and the tests and restrictions which accompany it constitute an even more radical change in the policy of the Nation. Hitherto we have generously kept our doors open to all who are not unfitted by reason of disease or incapacity for self-support, or such personal records and antecedents as were likely to make them a menace to our peace and order or to the wholesome and essential relationships of life. In this bill it is proposed to turn away from tests of character and of quality, and to impose tests which exclude and restrict; for the new tests here embodied are not tests of quality or of character or of personal fitness, but tests of opportunity."

"Does this bill rest on the conscious and universal assent and desire of the American people? I doubt it. It is because I doubt it that I make bold to dissent from it. I am willing to abide by the vote, but not until it has been rendered. Let the platforms of parties speak out upon this policy and the people pronounce their wish. The matter is so fundamental to be settled otherwise."

"I have no pride of opinion on this question. I am not foolish enough to profess to know the wishes and ideals of America better than the body of her chosen representatives know them. I only want instruction direct from those whose fortunes, with ours and all men's, are involved."

FULL CONTRACT URGED

SENATOR WOULD PROVIDE FOR COMPLETION OF JETTY.

Committee Believed Willing to Accept Amendment in Addition to Cash Appropriation.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 28.—Senator Chamberlain, anticipating an early report by the commerce committee on the river and harbor bill, formally introduced today proposed amendment to that bill placing the project for the improvement at the mouth of the Columbia River on a continuing-contract basis. This amendment authorizes a continuing contract to the extent of \$4,100,000, in addition to the cash appropriation of \$1,250,000 carried by the House bill. It is believed the committee will adopt this amendment.

Senator Chamberlain also offered an amendment authorizing the survey of Coos Bay and bar.

Senator Jones, of Washington, offered another amendment authorizing the appropriation of \$450,000 for the maintenance of the north jetty at the entrance of Grays Harbor.

Senator Jones also proposed an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, providing \$25,000 for conducting experiments to determine the most practical and cheapest methods of producing denatured alcohol.

Senator Poindexter proposed an amendment to the agricultural bill appropriating \$10,000 to establish an agricultural experiment station in Central Washington.

Senator Lane, at the request of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, has introduced a bill authorizing the issuance of Government-guaranteed bonds to raise funds to aid private interests to purchase ships for the foreign shipping trade. The bill is intended as a substitute for the pending Government ship purchase bill.

IDLE PARADERS GO FREE

PASTOR IS AMONG DEFENDANTS ARRAIGNED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Twenty-one persons who were in the parade of the unemployed Sunday January 19, which was broken up by the police, appeared today in the criminal court. In the group was Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, pastor of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, who joined the parade while police were seeking to disperse the marchers, and who thought to participate in a riot. He was set aside and they were allowed to go on their own recognizance.

The unemployed plan another parade next Sunday. While the hearing was in progress James Gleason, Chief of Police, announced that he was willing to issue a permit for the parade, provided the marchers were not led by an anarchist.

CHEAP MEAT FORECAST

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN COUNTRY ON INCREASE.

Decline in Beef Animals, Noted Since 1910, Changed to Increase—Swine Lead All in Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Department of Agriculture sees cheaper meat and shoes for people of the country in figures gathered by its agents showing that the number of livestock in the United States is on the increase.

In a statement today, the department discounted reports that prices were bound to rise and said that January 1 there were 7,112,000 more livestock in the United States than on the same day a year ago. This was the first time in many years, the statement said, that an increase had been shown.

The number of beef cattle increased 3.4 per cent over the number a year ago, or an actual increase of 1,212,000 head. Hitherto the number of beef cattle had declined steadily since 1910. There are also more milch cows than last year, the increase being 2.5 per cent, or in numbers 250,000. Swine, however, showed the greatest increase of all classes, 9.6 per cent. On January 1, 1914, there were only 58,933,000 swine in the country; on January 1 last, 64,618,000.

Today and Tomorrow or Never !!

Men and Young Men of Portland May Buy

Chesterfield Suits and Overcoats at 1/2 - Half Price - 1/2

This unheard sacrifice of the finest Men's Clothing is to have you remember about this change of location. Regardless of this enormous loss I consider it good advertising.

\$20 Suits and Overcoats...	\$10.00	\$35 Suits and Overcoats...	\$17.50
\$25 Suits and Overcoats...	\$12.50	\$40 Suits and Overcoats...	\$20.00
\$30 Suits and Overcoats...	\$15.00	\$45 Suits and Overcoats...	\$22.50

After tomorrow the home of these famous clothes will be in my new store in the Stevens Building at Washington and West Park Streets

Hundreds of the best-dressed men of Portland and vicinity have bought two and three suits and extra overcoats this week. Today and tomorrow is the last chance. You will appreciate the style, the fit and the workmanship of master tailors.

Lighting Fixtures in the old store for sale. I will accept any reasonable offer and it's a splendid buy for some man who wants to take advantage of this chance. Come early.

R. M. GRAY

For one day more, 273-275 Morrison St. at Fourth

New Store, Stevens Building, Washington St. at West Park

Terms of sales are cash.

CONSULS ARE NOT SEEKING TROUBLE

Americans See Flag, but No Friendly Faces Beam on Them From Windows.

JOB NOT ENVIABLE ONE

Correspondent Tells How He and News Photographer Were Marched to Stripping Room Through Streets of Antwerp.

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER, Staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Published by arrangement with the Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Our march down the streets of Antwerp, supposedly to the prison, soon ceased to be a joke, for our luggage began to get very heavy and with our big coats on we began to warm up a bit.

"Well," I rejoined, "I will have company."

"There is only one thing I regret," he went on, as he and I walked and bumped into one of the helmeted sons of old Mars.

"Yes," I wish some good photographer was here to take a picture of this scene. You know a picture would be the only thing that could explain this."

American Flag Is Seen.

Still we marched on. The Place de Meir seemed a dozen miles long. Presently we spotted the American flag floating from a staff on an imposing building on the other side of the "Kaiser boulevard," as Thompson put it.

"They've seen us by this time," he said. "But if they did—and how they could help seeing that street mob is beyond me—they didn't make their presence known, for there was no face in the window, and Thompson looked right sharply to see."

As a matter of fact American Consuls in the way of protest before the invaders. They are sitting quietly and trying their best not to rock the boat, for all Consuls look alike to the German officers and commanders. If they get in the way they are unceremoniously brushed aside. At that their job is not an enviable one for they have to represent the English interests, and the devil's dislike of holy water is a gentle aversion compared to the awful hate the Germans have for our English cousins.

Anyway, we marched right past the Consulate without so much as a friendly smile from the window.

Headquarters Reached at Last.

Finally we were turned down a small, winding street, and when it seemed that we could carry the suitcases no longer we were halted before the Kommandantur headquarters.

We were led through a small alleyway and halted again before a side door. Presently it was flung open and an officer in charge of the squad walked through and ordered us to "heret." We did. Passing through another dimly-lighted corridor we were ushered into a rather large room.

A long table of rough wood stood near one side and around it sat a dozen soldiers, drinking beer. There must have been a hundred empty bottles in the room. Several young officers sat around on camp stools. They looked us over carefully as we entered. Around the walls rifles and knapsacks were hung on nails and pegs. Opposite the table was a little stove, with a large coffee pot on the top. Every minute or so another soldier would come in, fling his knapsack over a nail, and stand his rifle in the corner, or hang it on a peg. More bottles of beer were produced. There seemed to be an unlimited supply of this beverage. But they were not boisterous. They even begged your pardon when they rubbed against you while hanging up a gun on the right peg. All the pegs were numbered.

Opposite where we sat against the

wall on low stools a door opened into the "stripping" room.

Soldiers were constantly going in and out and now and then we could get a glimpse of the long gray coats of the officers.

"That's the place," chuckled Thompson, pointing to the door. "That's where you'll get yours, Wheeler, old boy."

They do some stripping, too. A young Belgian girl, well dressed and seemingly not of the peasant class, came out of the big room into our quarters. There was the suspicion of a smile on her face as she leaned over to lace her shoes and then buttoned up her waist. The soldiers drinking beer began to laugh and made remarks. She looked up and fired it back at them, whatever it was, but still half good-naturedly, she spoke in French.

They bantered her for some minutes until an officer said something rather harshly and the soldiers went back to their beer. She was suspected of carrying compromising letters or dispatches, but when they got through with her in the stripping room they were convinced that "nary a letter" did she carry.

Old Woman Prisoner Cries.

The poor old woman who sobbed at Eschen was sitting beside me and about every two minutes she would break out anew: "Monieur, monieur," crying loudly and pressing a rag of a kerchief to her eyes.

I tried to reassure her and urged her to pull herself together, but my French was entirely misunderstood by the Belgian, who knew French. I learned subsequently that she was released, but the very scene around her had completely unnerved her. She, no doubt, had visions of the firing squad standing her up against the stone wall.

If she did, the scenes enacted in the squat room for several hours were not calculated to restore her equanimity. Every few minutes a soldier would break out anew: "Monieur, monieur," crying loudly and pressing a rag of a kerchief to her eyes.

Thompson denounced "outrage."

After a couple of hours I leaned back against the wall and fell asleep. How long I was snoring I don't know, but from out this little slumber I was awakened by a considerable noise. In

would be locked up and that at the best it would be some time before the misup could be straightened out, I was certain. But it was no time to fuss about it then—the thing to do was to face the music and put up the best bluff possible.

I remarked to Thompson that our danger was in the two letters, but I didn't think he would be connected with them in any way.

"No use crying over spilt milk now," he philosophized. "We're here and we've got the letters, and that's all there is to it. But we'll give 'em some argument before it is through with believe me."

He snapped his fingers. "Right away see!" he vociferated.

The soldiers said never a word, but sat down on the long bench behind the table, while Thompson sauntered back to his corner swearing under his breath.

Ten minutes later he was over at the big table drinking beer and telling the story of his life, and how big Chicago was, and how many good Germans lived in America.

"A whole million in Chicago," he remarked sort of confidentially. "Yes—a whole million. Almost as many as New York. Great country, America. Ought to see it. Say, boys, you'll see some country allright."

The Germans stared blankly. They understood his English about as well as he understood their German.

Beer Not At All Bad.

The beer, however, was not at all bad.

It occurred to me at this juncture that if we were in for a tough time of it with these suspicious Germans I would be one who, entirely innocent of any spy work, would furnish the damaging evidence. I happened to have with me two letters addressed to me in London, care of a gentleman there who would be shot on sight on German soil. I am certain the German government judged too hastily in his case and that the charges preferred against him were without foundation. He since has been affiliated in a journalistic way with anti-German publishers in London. Now he is classed as a traitor by the government officials in the Fatherland, although the gentleman is not a native of Germany. He is hated cordially, however, by the German officers, and I doubt if he even would be given a preliminary hearing if caught inside the German boundary anywhere.

Letters Menace Wheeler.

Of course, it was exceedingly careless to carry letters that had been referred to this man's London address, although the contents of the letters were of a wholly innocent character. His address had been used merely to enable me to receive my mail promptly, as he was known to me as a prominent journalist.

But here I was, waiting to be searched, as I supposed, and two letters carrying the man's address. That I

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