

EUROPE SHOULD KEEP UNDESIRABLES HOME

Co-operating With America Solution of Problem.

ALIEN FLOOD IS RISING

Commissioner Caminetti Declares Before Senate Committee Hordes May Be Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Wilson's suggestion that the admission of immigrants be considered at the source to avoid "tragedy" of aliens breaking up their homes and coming to America only to be excluded, has met with the instant approval of European governments and American diplomatic and consular officers. Anthony Caminetti, commissioner-general of immigration, today told the senate immigration committee.

Mr. Caminetti described his trip through Europe to obtain information of the immigration problem, and told of the extensive preparations being made by steamship lines, foreign governments and various organizations for handling the expected flood of immigrants.

Aliens Are Not Invited. Mr. Caminetti said there was a general impression among the peoples of Europe that the American government, through various organizations operating to assist immigrants on their way to this country, was inviting them to come here. He declared this was not the intention of the organization.

He pointed out that while American laws prohibited persons or associations engaged in transporting aliens to or within the United States from soliciting, inviting or encouraging any alien to come to the United States, there was nothing in the law to prohibit persons or associations not engaged in transporting aliens from inviting or encouraging them to come.

Steamship Lines Are Busy. The committee was told that transatlantic steamship lines seemed to be "deeply engaged" in making provisions for the handling of immigrants. He said the immigrant barracks, or hotels, at embarkation points in use before the war either had been placed in commission again or preparations were being made for their further use. He said that new barracks were being constructed.

The Red Star line is planning such barracks at New York, and the White Star and Cunard lines plan barracks at Cherbourg.

Much activity is being shown at Southampton, he learned, and barracks at Danzig are being utilized.

Undesirables Under Ban. Mr. Caminetti said he visited Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia and conferred with officials whom he found ready to cooperate with the American government in its effort to stop inadmissible aliens at their source.

Steamship companies, he added, also expressed a keen desire to cooperate in this work.

Charges that "somebody" in Washington was responsible for a change in rules of the immigration bureau which he said denied counsel to aliens arrested during the so-called radical raids conducted by the department of justice in the winter of 1919, were made known to the committee by Zachariah Chafee, professor of the Harvard law school.

Practices Are Denounced. Mr. Chafee appeared as "friend of the court" in federal court proceedings at Boston growing out of the raids in the New England city. He said that the department of justice had been ready to change its policy, but that the department of justice had been ready to change its policy, but that the department of justice had been ready to change its policy.

Professor Chafee was one of 12 lawyers who signed the report on "illegal practices of the department of justice," which was made public by the national popular government league several months ago and which prompted the present phase of the committee's labor inquiry.

Labor Department Is Tooted. He said the labor department had been reduced to a "rubber stamp" by the department of justice in the 1919 raids and challenged the legality of this under the terms of the espionage act.

The rule to which he referred, Professor Chafee said, was changed by Solicitor General Clegg, then acting secretary of the labor department.

MANY ANARCHISTS DEPORTED. More than 1600 radical aliens sent home during 1920.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Five hundred aliens classified as anarchists were deported from the United States from February, 1919, to January 1, 1921, the department of labor announced.

Also 1119 alien anarchists were ordered deported, the difference between "orders" and "shipments" being represented by the difference between the number of orders and the number of shipments.

LOTISSO WITNESS RAPPED. (Continued From First Page.)

The state. The case should be in the hands of the jury before tonight.

Important Evidence Lacking. Two of the most important bits of evidence in the case, one from the viewpoint of a prosecution, the other from the standpoint of the defense, are not legally before the jury.

In reply to a question from the defense in cross-examination, Mrs. G. J. Frankel, ex-head of the Women's Protective bureau at police headquarters, said: "Tessie accused her husband of following her for more than a week, carrying a gun in his pocket and threatening her life. He admitted that he carried the gun but said that he was drunk when he followed her."

This conversation took place in the bureau office during an investigation of the Lotisso family troubles November 1, a little less than a month before the slaying.

Answer Is Stricken Out. Ferrera and Page protested to the court that their question was not intended to bring out any testimony concerning a conversation between the defendant and his wife at that time and that the answer of Mrs. Frankel was not responsive to their

interrogation. They asked that the answer be stricken from the records and that the jury be ordered to disregard it. Judge Tucker complied with the request.

Lotisso had admitted on the witness stand that he carried a pistol but had denied ever threatening the life of his wife, saying that he had carried it for self-protection, fearing threats made by some of his wife's friends to "get" him.

One of the best witnesses for the defense was Miss Jane V. Doyle of the Portland chapter of the American Red Cross. She was asked to identify a letter received from the Chicago chapter by the local branch some time after the arrival of Lotisso's bride in Portland. Judge Tucker refused to admit the letter in evidence, holding that it was not competent proof of the conduct of Mrs. Lotisso.

It was the letter which Lotisso declared on the witness stand would prove that his wife was unfaithful to him in Chicago, concerning which he learned for the first time, he said, from her own lips a few minutes before her death.

Woman Is Chief Witness. Mrs. Frankel was the chief witness for the prosecution, called in rebuttal yesterday to impeach the testimony of Lotisso earlier in the day. During a hearing in her office, she said she asked Lotisso, "Have you any proof that Tessie has ever been immoral?" to which he replied in the affirmative, and that he also answered "No" to the question as to whether he knew that his wife had gone out with another man. Earlier, Lotisso testified that he had not given a flat negative to this question, but that he told Mrs. Frankel while he had not caught his wife in any immorality he had an idea she had gone wrong.

Lotisso had testified that his wife had communicated a disease to him early in their married life. The testimony of Mrs. Frankel, which touched on the veracity of this statement, was that Mrs. Lotisso, in the presence of Mrs. Frankel and others, greeted an overture of her husband with, "Don't touch me! You know, Tom, that you diseased me. You know you diseased me!" and that Lotisso admitted that he had been diseased at one time, but that he had not been for a long while.

Lotisso Not Pinned Down. When a foundation for impeachment was being laid by Deputy District Attorney Hammerly and Lotisso was asked if he had admitted the charge of his wife at that time, the defendant shouted, "Not!" He followed an attempt of the prosecution to pin him down to this denial and then the admission, "Maybe I did to protect her honor. It isn't true."

The cross-examination of Lotisso by the state was exhaustive, but was intended to establish the clear recollection of the slayer of events up to and immediately after the killing of his wife; that the accidents from which he had suffered during his life, and to which he had attributed his condition was attributed by the defense were such as might occur to any man and through no mental lapse on his own, and that the accident which occurred in 1912.

Lotisso testified that he had not proposed to his wife nor she to him, that it was a love marriage. He said he had told her the truth regarding his family and financial status in America. Asked if he had told her he had been convicted of a crime, he answered "Well yes. But I told her it wasn't anything."

Story Is Not Shaken. He told virtually the same story, in all substantial details, on cross-examination that he did on direct questioning, concerning events the night of the murder.

Mrs. Jess Judy, a demure little English girl, a war bride, whose husband was best man at the wedding of the Lotissos in Liverpool, testified that Mrs. Lotisso had visited her frequently while in Portland and that they were good friends.

Jess Judy, best man, was called to testify in which Lotisso admitted having been diseased at one time.

Gilbert G. Joyce, manager of the Broadway hotel and an assistant owner, said that he had suggested that Lotisso go to the women's protective bureau with his marital troubles and to a conversation with the department of justice.

YANGDON INQUIRY OVER. Military Court Concludes Probe Into Shooting of Officer.

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 25.—The American naval court of inquiry and the Japanese military court concluded their inquiry here today into the shooting of Naval Lieutenant Warren H. Langdon by a Japanese sentry here last month. A decision is expected soon.

The U. S. S. New Orleans, which brought Admiral Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic fleet, and the board of naval officers here, left today for Shanghai, taking the body of Lieutenant Langdon.

SCHWAB SOBS HIS DENIAL. (Continued From First Page.)

\$25,000 payment for a ship contract, denied all such allegations.

He said he had paid Sands \$40,000 in the form of four notes as a fee to his bank to obtain a credit for a subsidiary organization, the Providence Engineering corporation. The credit was arranged to the satisfaction of the shipping board and Mr. Dowling paid two of the notes when they came due, then discovered that the bank had no knowledge of the transaction. He obtained from Sands the return of one note and a \$2500 payment on the third.

He said the shipping board owed his company approximately \$50,000. His last contracted ship was completed 12 months ago and as the result of failure to get a settlement with the shipping board his corporation had gone into receivership.

The Walsh committee adjourned to meet in Washington at the call of the chairman. The committee will soon bring its work to a close, it was understood.

BOURBON MOSES NEEDED. (Continued From First Page.)

Bryan is active toward a purpose of his own in the direction of party leadership. In an issue between the friends of Cox and the friends of McAdoo Bryan would side with the latter.

The issue probably will be settled soon. The party has a deficit of about \$200,000. About half of it is carried as a bank loan, but the other half consists of ordinary debts contracted during the campaign and long overdue.

Boy Hurt While Coasting. CENTRALIA, Wash., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—George Meyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyer of Mineral, was painfully hurt while coasting, the runner of his sled being driven into the boy's thigh. It required 20 stitches to close the wound.

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IMMIGRANT IS REAL PROBLEM TO SOLVE

Federal Commissioner Urges Scientific Distribution.

CREAM OF ALIENS NEEDED

There Is Plenty of Room in United States for All Foreigners of Good Character.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—(Special.)—Frederick A. Wallis, United States commissioner of immigration, points to the need for scientific distribution of incoming aliens in the business readjustment of the time, in which immigration has a part which daily is becoming more important.

In an address before the Illinois Manufacturers' association he said the problem of the immigrant is to see that no one gets into the United States who should not get in, and that no one is kept out who should get in. He said the widespread antagonism to immigration lies in a lack of true understanding of its importance in our present economic system.

Need of Aliens Great. "Many fail to appreciate our country's need of the immigrant or the large and important place he fills in its growth and development. It was the immigrant who founded this country. Without him today the manufacturers could scarcely turn a wheel. Our great factories would cease to function and our industrial activities would be wholly impotent."

"The brightest hope of immigration is in the child of the immigrant. The child will not only speak English, but he will unconsciously grow into American ways, into American manners and customs. From the earliest days he looks upon his father's country as foreign not only geographically, but foreign to everything which he dreams of becoming. He wants to dress like an American child, to play like an American child, to be an American child."

"Our nation has abundance of room. Europe has 120 persons to the square mile, Asia has over 50 to the square mile, North America with 5,889,591 inhabitants has only about 16 to the square mile. Belgium has 673 people to the square mile, while states like Washington, Oregon, Texas and others have less than one person to the square mile. Should immigrants come to this country at the rate of 1,000,000 per annum, it would require over 100 years to bring about an equality with Europe in the matter of population to the square mile."

Much Fine Material in Flow. "I am daily asked from what countries this immigration comes. My reply is from the countries nearest the vessel last sailing, though I am sure the two greatest nationalities are the Jews and Italians, and they are followed by the Greeks, Czechoslovaks, Spaniards and northern Europeans. Indeed, they are coming from everywhere. There is much fine material in the flow; there is also much driftwood. We do know that recently 31,000 applications for passports to America were on file in Poland and more than that trying to get in line."

"Recently an official from the government of the Netherlands called at my office. I told him, 'Are you encouraging immigration from Holland?'"

"No," he said, "but our best people are coming and we want to keep in touch with them." When I asked him why they were coming, he said that the bolsheviks and the reds from southern and eastern Europe were pouring into Holland and the people were frightened. He also said a commission had come to The Hague from another country, seeking the aid and good offices of the Netherlands government toward the bringing of 8,000,000 of that country's people to America when peace was declared. I asked if his figures were a little extravagant. He said they were very conservative.

"A state senator, who has been studying conditions in Italy, and who himself was born there, said that between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 Italians were clamoring to come to this country within a year."

America Can Pick Best. "In conference with the large transatlantic steamship companies, the managers told me that there were considerably less than 100 passenger ships bringing steerage to this country. If we assume an average of 100 ships to each ship (although many carry less than 400), the total for one trip of all vessels would be only 100,000. Assuming that these 100 vessels make 10 round trips a year, the total steerage would be but 1,000,000. Add to this the aliens arriving in the first and second cabins, approximately 200,000, we would have 1,200,000 aliens, which is 15,000 more than the high-water mark established in 1907. This was brought to a sudden halt by what was known as the "money panic" of that year.

"In view of the great number who would like to come, there is no reason in the world why this nation should not have the privilege of picking its 1,200,000. We can skim the cream of European immigration, taking the finest and best. Personally I believe the open-door advocates on the one side and the total exclusionists on the other miss the whole question at issue. It makes no difference to America whether the number is 12,000,000 or 25,000,000, but what kind are we going to pick from this world-wide harvest and how are we going to receive them. Immigration is an economic problem, not a national menace."

Alarmist statements on either side of the immigration question get us nowhere along the path of a correct solution of the question. In our earlier days, immigration under the best conditions sought homes in our undeveloped public lands. These agricultural opportunities have lessened, but in industrial changes have increased. There is a real need for clean-hearted, clean-minded, clean-limbed immigration. While some industries are suffering through cancellations of war contracts, others are paying fabulous prices for labor.

The problem of immigration is to see that no one gets into this country who should not get in, and to see that no one is kept out who should get in. The Canadian government is bringing immigration from central Europe, Russia and Poland. It is

actually spending money to keep people away and has agents in such centers as Havre and Antwerp.

Diseases Are Greatest Menace. "One of the greatest menaces in immigration is the danger of transmitting loathsome and dangerous diseases that are working such plagues of death on the other side. It has been found necessary to hold 85 per cent of all steerage arrivals from some steamships. In many cases they carry vermin on their person and vermin in their luggage."

"Revision of the system of handling these people is needed before this nation can be assured of getting the better class of immigrants. Some method of preferential selection must be immediately put in operation at the ports of embarkation. There is nothing so inhuman and certainly nothing so unbusinesslike as to bring millions of people to America and begin here the process of sifting the chaff from the wheat. Several bills affecting immigration are being introduced in congress. The best bill will be the one that provides for scientific selection on the other side and intelligent distribution on this side."

BANK WRECK WHEN SOLD

BY AMERICAN BUYERS.

Investigation Shows Farrow's Was Hopelessly Insolvent at Time of Transfer Deal.

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LONDON, Jan. 25.—(Special cable.)—That the insolvency of Farrow's bank, which failed for \$5,000,000, was discovered through the investigation of a New York firm, Norton, Read & Co., which intended buying the bank, was dramatically disclosed at the hearing in the Guildhall police court of the president, vice-president and auditor of Farrow's.

Sir Richard Muir, the public prosecutor, in his opening statement, revealed the full details of how Read, the London manager of the New York company, and his partner, Norton, exposed negotiations with Farrow for the purpose of obtaining a controlling interest in the bank.

Last May Farrow showed Read the 1919 balance sheet and praised the bank's financial condition. At the same time Crotch, the vice-president, then in New York, saw Norton and gave him the same story. In the course of the negotiations Farrow said there was some depreciation to be written off, about \$200,000, and that it would not exceed \$1,000,000. The agreement proposed by Norton, Read & Co., would take up about \$2,000,000 bank shares and make it self responsible for a further large number of shares and the retiring directors. Farrow was to compensate Farrow and the directors who gave up their offices.

Eventually it was agreed that Norton was to provide \$2,500,000, whereof \$2,000,000 was to be placed to the reserve account and \$500,000 to compensate Farrow and the retiring directors. At the next annual meeting of the directors Read appeared and wanted to take up his duties as president, but Farrow refused to do so. The former had taken up \$1,500,000 shares. Read agreed to this, but at the meeting early in October Farrow refused the election until Read paid him \$25,000 cash as part compensation money.

Finally Read was elected president in the middle of October and immediately ordered an investigation of the bank's books. There was an effort to prevent this, but eventually it was done. On November 11, 1920, the bank was found to be hopelessly insolvent. Read then cancelled the agreement and recovered the most of what he had paid.

The public prosecutor charged that Farrow and Crotch induced Read to join the bank hoping that as soon as the bank was in liquidation they could get their money back.

Read was found to have shouldered the financial burden to save his honor and credit.

MINING TO BE RESUMED. New York headquarters and is cabled to the famine districts of northern China from there.

MILK KELLY IS DOWN FROM ALASKA FOR MACHINERY. Promise of Becoming Bonanza as Gold Producer.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—Arriving in Seattle today for the purpose of arranging for the shipment of materials and machinery to his properties in the Willow Creek district, near Anchorage, Alaska, Milo Kelly, one of the best known mining men of Alaska, and former member of the Alaska legislature, set about the work at once to have his shipments ready for the first steamer.

Willow Creek, the scene of Kelly's mining operations, is located in the Little Susitna valley and is reached by a 16-mile road from Wasilla, a station on the government railroad about 30 miles from Anchorage. This district, according to Kelly, in time will prove to be one of the main gold producing areas in the north. It is a legitimate gold producing area, having produced, according to government reports, more than \$1,500,000 since its discovery in 1906. This amount, although not fabulous, is excellent considering the fact that less than one year of working days has been spent in operation on account of the weather conditions and the inaccessibility of the district previous to the building of the government railroad.

A consolidation of most of the principal mines in the district was made late this fall by Kelly and his associates. It is expected that a materially increased output will be the result of the coming season. The late season of the season last year and an acute labor shortage combined to limit the production. There are three small mills on the property at present, but they are situated at the head of the creek and power is the biggest problem at the present time. The total capacity of the three mills is less than 100 tons a day. The machinery to be shipped north includes a power plant and another 80-ton capacity mill. The new mill will be installed near the mouth of the creek and will be run by the new power plant. On account of the lighter snowfall in the lower creek valley, a longer milling season is expected. Days of immigration under the best conditions sought homes in our undeveloped public lands. These agricultural opportunities have lessened, but in industrial changes have increased. There is a real need for clean-hearted, clean-minded, clean-limbed immigration. While some industries are suffering through cancellations of war contracts, others are paying fabulous prices for labor.

The Oregonian has received an additional \$21, to be applied on the Chinese famine fund. Members of the Wilsonville lodge of Oddfellows sent in \$10; Mrs. E. R. Pitelkau, \$10; grade 7, class A, Brooklyn school, \$5 and "Cash" \$5. Other sums received have been previously acknowledged. All money sent in is turned over to A. L. Mills, president of the First National bank, for transmittal to the

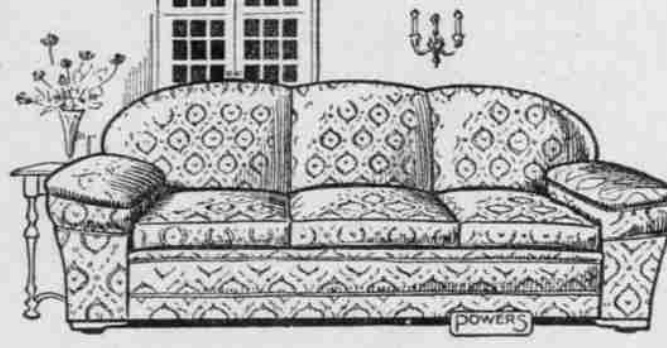
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\$15.75 layer cotton-felt mattress, art tick	\$10.90	\$8.25 springs, steel frame, special at	\$ 6.90
\$28.50 silk-floss mattresses, extra-grade ticking	\$23.75	\$31.00 double-deck coil springs, special	\$26.75
\$47.50 compartment felt mattresses	\$36.00	\$169.00 box spring, floss mattress and feather pillows, all covered to match; special at	\$136.00
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Defendant Wins Mine Suit. SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 25.—Suit for an accounting of a quarter interest in the Premier mine, a rich property near Stewart, E. C. brought against E. K. Neill by Maurice V. Bacon, a mining engineer, was decided in favor of the defendant in an opinion handed down by Judge Rankin in federal court here today.

Dear Bob: This morning the sun just beamed into our room at Hotel Whitcomb. "A day for the beach," everyone said, so we went. There we saw the Gjon, a small Norwegian vessel in which Capt. Amundsen made his famous Northwest Passage. How eager you must have felt in such quarters. Compared to the beautiful and commodious rooms at Hotel Whitcomb, the Gjon's are like a drop in a bucket of water.

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