

WILSON DEMANDS RECALL OF DUMBA FOR STRIKE PLOT

Message Is Sent to American Ambassador Penfield at Vienna.

FULL TEXT OF THE NOTE

President's Action Is America's Reply to Explanation of Letter Intercepted by British Officials—Used American Citizen as Messenger.

Washington, Sept. 10. — President Wilson notified the Austro-Hungarian government on Wednesday, Sept. 9, that he would no longer treat with Dr. Constantin Theodore Dumba, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the government of the United States.

Through Secretary of State Lansing the president formally asked the recall of Dr. Dumba, basing his request upon the envoy's admission that he had proposed plans to instigate strikes in American munition plants and had employed an American citizen to convey his secret dispatches to Vienna.

The men with whom Dr. Dumba "conspired" to cripple American industries also are to experience this government's disapproval. They are: Alexander Nuber von Persek, consul general of Austria in New York, whose exequatur will be canceled should he be not recalled, on the ground that he furnished the ambassador with an aide memoir setting forth the plan to provoke strikes.

Captain Franz von Papen, German military attaché, whose removal will be suggested to the German government on the ground that Dr. Dumba stated in the seized letter than Von Papen had attached great importance to the plan to disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions.

The text of the American note to Austro-Hungary follows:

"Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached this government through a copy of a letter of the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald, who was traveling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his government.

Sought to Cripple Industries. "By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the president directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his imperial majesty at Washington.

"Believing that the imperial and royal government will realize that the government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the government of the United States expresses its deepest regret that this course has become necessary and assures the imperial and royal government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

Is U. S. Reply to Explanation.

It was the answer of the American government to Doctor Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for handicapping plants in this country making war supplies for the allies.

Doctor Dumba, after telling of writing the letter which was taken by British officials from James F. J. Archibald at Falmouth, asserted that he acted on orders of his government.

He said that he had been instructed to give the widest publicity to a decree announcing enforcement of the Austro-Hungarian penal code against subjects who engaged in manufacture of war munitions for their country's enemies.

He contended he was fully within his rights in warning his countrymen.

Could Tie Up Plants in U. S. The letter which Archibald was carrying to Vienna was addressed to Minister of Foreign Affairs Burián. In it Doctor Dumba said he "could disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the middle West."

Dumba asked Burián to reply by wireless if he approved measures of this kind in America.

Archibald has declared his innocence in the controversy. He said he knew nothing of the contents of the letter which he declared was given him at the pier just as he was sailing for Europe.

Bids Grand Duke Farewell. Petrograd, Sept. 11.—Grand Duke Nicholas is on his way to Tiflis, where he will assume the leadership of the Caucasus troops. The grand duke left here Wednesday night. Emperor Nicholas bid his cousin farewell.

Says Dardanelles Now Fail. Paris, Sept. 11.—The Dardanelles cannot hold out much longer, according to the Athens correspondent of the Petit Parisien, who told his paper that the sultan has sent an urgent demand for reinforcements.



THE MAKING OF A CITIZEN

PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.



ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK

The bureau of naturalization of the department of labor one of the greatest, most extensive and potential pieces of constructive administrative work has been going on for almost a decade without attracting any particular attention on the part of the general public. This work has its foundation in the very vitals of the national fabric and consists in the work of making citizens out of the raw material of the resident foreigner who has been coming to this country from all of the nations of Europe ever since its discovery, and in vast and increasing numbers during the past three generations.

The making of a citizen, in so far as the requirements of the law are concerned, is no difficult matter, but to make a citizen in spirit, sympathy, and loyalty, one imbued with all of the essentials of love of country, is a vastly different matter. For over a century the nation quietly and persistently slept upon this most important duty and permitted anyone, even the most unscrupulous, to violate the naturalization laws and to add hundreds of thousands annually to the enjoyment of the privileges of the franchise, held in ancient Rome to be sacred to the natural-born citizen.

Congress, however, was aroused by the report of the commissioners of naturalization, appointed by the president, and on June 29, 1906, passed the current naturalization law. By this law, all of the courts, both state and federal, and the officials of these courts, in their ministerial relationship, were placed under the supervision of the United States government. This administrative authority rests with the bureau of naturalization of the department of labor.

With the creation of this federal control, all of the lawlessness ceased, except in sporadic cases which arise because of the ignorance of some particular candidate for citizenship, his in-born fear of the government and the law, which make him the prey of the unprincipled, willing to win a few dollars by quick rather than honest methods.

Almost two and one-half million foreigners have asked for citizenship during the first eight and three-fourths years of federal supervision of the naturalization law. Almost one and three-quarters million of these have declared their intention, or taken out their first papers. Something over three-quarters of a million have asked for final papers, and, of these, about 650,000 have been admitted to citizenship during that time.

During the same time, there have been upwards of 85,000 foreigners who have been refused admission to citizenship. Over one-half of these have been denied because of mental and moral unfitness. The bureau has kept a close supervision over this phase of its work and as early as 1907, through its activities, the public mind was directed to the necessity for providing some means to enable these unfortunate candidates from the vast foreign populace not only to accomplish the act of admission to citizenship, but to equip them better to carry on the daily fight for their livelihood. For it is among these that the fiercest and most determined struggle is carried on under the most adverse circumstances.

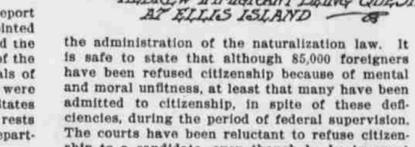
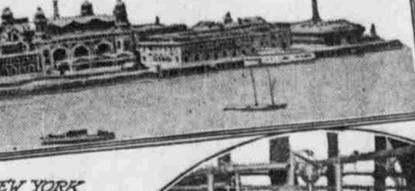
While the above figures indicate a large number among the foreign element of this country coming forward for citizenship, the number does not appear relatively very large when it is known that in 1910 there were nearly 14,000,000 foreigners in this country, that of this number 9,000,000 were not citizens, and that the foreign body has been increased nearly 1,000,000 annually since then. By far the larger portion of the foreign residents of this country have retained their allegiance to the sovereignty of their birth. Recent reports in the public press have shown many of these are ready to respond to the best of these sovereignties. It is well known that large numbers returned immediately upon the call of the country of their nativity, leaving the ties of person, family, industrial, and others stronger call of allegiance to the foreign sovereignty. This was the case prior to the great war of Europe, in the lesser wars among the Balkan states. Many have gone back to the old countries who have declared their intention. Some of these afterwards returned to this country and presented themselves before the courts of citizenship for admission. Judges of the naturalization courts have held that such absence from this country in the armies and fighting under their native allegiance broke the continuity of residence for naturalization purposes, and denied their applications.

Among the approximately 14,000,000 foreign alien residents, 1,650,361 are classed as illiterate. These illiterates are the natural prey of the designing and scheming foreigners and natives, as well, at every turn. They compel them to pay tribute, both in cash and blood, for every service both real and imagined, and in the gratification of their desires, however unscrupulous or unnatural.

For years this conditions has been studied by the bureau of naturalization in its application to

HIS MILLION-DOLLAR SALARY
The Story of Charles M. Schwab's Big Pay From Carnegie, as it Really Was.

The report in a western paper that Charles M. Schwab received a million dollars salary as head of the United States Steel corporation needs correction. Mr. Schwab did receive the largest salary ever paid outside the domain of European kings and emperors, but it



HEBREW IMMIGRANT BEING QUESTIONED AT ELLIS ISLAND

the administration of the naturalization law. It is safe to state that although 85,000 foreigners have been refused citizenship because of mental and moral unfitness, at least that many have been admitted to citizenship, in spite of these deficiencies, during the period of federal supervision. The courts have been reluctant to refuse citizenship to a candidate, even though he be ignorant of our institutions or of the privileges conferred upon him. Especially is this so where there are no facilities offered by the cities and towns where the petitioners live for overcoming these defects. In many places the public schools have, under the inspiration of the bureau of naturalization, opened their doors to the foreigner and have taught him the duties of American citizenship and, in these places, the courts have readily responded to the new order of things and refused citizenship unless the candidate could come up to the higher standard which has been brought about by the federal supervision. This system the bureau has tried out for years and with success in various localities throughout the country. There is scarcely a state in the whole country that does not now have citizenship classes carried on either by the public schools or under the direction of private agencies.

In many localities where there are hundreds, and indeed thousands, of citizens admitted annually, no cognizance had been given this important proceeding by the general public, municipal officials, public school or other authorities until brought to their attention by the representatives of the bureau of naturalization. This was so evident that the bureau, through its officers, brought to the attention of the mayor of the city of Philadelphia, last winter, the fact that about 4,000 petitions for naturalization would be heard during the spring months and, as a result of this, approximately 8,500 new citizens would be made at that time in the persons of the candidates and their wives and children, born abroad. This resulted in the first reception extended by any municipality in the United States to its citizens of foreign birth.

This reception was but one of the activities of the bureau of naturalization to bring to the attention of the entire nation this most vital activity of citizenship. In the press of the day preceding the reception, there was published throughout the United States announcement of the nationwide movement for the education of the resident alien body through the candidates for citizenship. Heretofore the activities of the schools have been directed almost wholly to the candidate for final papers, while the foreigner possessing his first papers, or who has just declared his intention to become a citizen at some future time, has been largely neglected. The bureau has recognized, however, that there has been a constant and steady, though silent, appeal coming annually from the hearts of hundreds of thousands of foreigners holding first papers, for relief, help, and assistance to the attainment of their hopes and desires in this country.

The law permits an alien to declare his intention who is an illiterate. In from two years to five he is eligible to petition for naturalization. During that period, while the United States holds the candidate to be on probation, it has done nothing heretofore to help his claim except in a very meager way. The bureau of naturalization has been the only governmental agency which has extended to him the helping hand. It has now arranged and perfected plans for the helping-hand to be extended to the nearly half a million foreigners who each year ask for citizenship.

During the last year over 335,000 foreigners declared their intention and petitioned for naturalization. This is the high-water mark since federal supervision. The federal census records for the United States show that the foreign popula-

tion is many times greater than the number who come forward for citizenship. In many states the proportion of candidates for citizenship to the entire foreign-born white population is at the lowest possible ebb. In no state does it exceed 60 per cent, while in some states it is as low as 3 per cent. This is true of the number of foreigners who take out their first papers and those who become citizens. In some states there are more foreigners living outside of the large cities than in them, and yet the largest number of candidates for citizenship are found among those living in the cities. In many parts of the country there have

been more candidates admitted to citizenship in given localities than is represented by the entire number of registered voters. In many places they represent a majority of those of voting age. A goodly percentage of the candidates for first papers come from the early arriving immigrants. Many who are admitted to citizenship are unable to inscribe their names in the English language but do so in foreign characters unintelligible to the American born. Many who are admitted to citizenship have only the most meager ability to speak our tongue and have but slight ability to comprehend it.

Some of the school authorities have agreed to furnish descriptive matter printed in various tongues for further facilitating the foreigner in the selection of a school. Where the conditions justify it, school authorities have signified their willingness not only to open the night schools for foreigners, but special day schools for the foreigners whose vocations require them to work during the night. The bureau expects to prevail upon many of the school authorities to open schools for the education of the foreigners where none have been established.

As illustrative of the enthusiasm with which the co-operation of the school authorities is being offered, one superintendent of schools in one of the great metropolitan centers has stated: "You will find the board of education and school officials ready to do everything within their power to make this splendid movement, authorized by your bureau, a success in this community, and we assure you in advance that we will be very glad to co-operate with your field officers to the limit of our ability. We are enthusiastic over the plan which you propose and hope that the work that will be done in this city during the coming year will be such as to meet with your hearty approval."



How to Clean Stone Window Sills.

In the Woman's Home Companion a Missouri woman told as follows how to clean stone steps or stone window sills: "Get five cents worth of the coarsest sandpaper and rub stone steps or stone window sills briskly until all marks are removed, then simply dust them with a duster, or a rag. They will stay white much longer by using this method than scrubbing them with water. I always wear a pair of canvas gloves, as they protect the hands from any scratching."

A Natural Inference.
"Ah, this world is growing better! I do not believe there is any danger of our getting into war. The return of prosperity is already apparent. This weather is truly salubrious. All reports tell of the most bountiful crops, and—"

"Look here!" interrupted Gaunt N. Grimm. "You've had your salary raised."

Just So.
"I saw a professor of magic remove 30 yards of ribbon, 14 plumes and 7 buckles from a hat."

"Enough material to trim it nicely," commented the party of the feminine part.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fame is a bubble but it is just as well to allow someone else to blow yours for you.

Don't Poison Baby.
FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIO or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregorio, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which is poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordial," "Coughing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician know what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, it is bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Boss Tweed's Old Home to Go.
Boss Tweed's old home at Fifth and Forty-third street, New York, soon will give place to the 16-story office structure of the Guaranty Trust company. The house, one of the city's landmarks, covers a space of 62x133 feet and was sold by the notorious Tammany chieftain to Richard T. Wilson some years ago for \$1,200,000. The exterior of the place has not been altered since Tweed escaped from the police. He requested that his guards permit him to pack some clothes. They waited a long time at the front door and then realized that the prisoner had fled. Tweed had escaped to Forty-third street and then to the river, where his yacht was ready to sail. He reached Spain, was caught and returned to the United States.

On an Island.
"Where can I buy a souvenir post-card?"
"You can't buy one on this island. This island belongs to a man who positively won't allow 'em to be sold."

"Hum," said the summer visitor. "I see I am going to like this place even more than I expected."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Club Prognostications.
"I think it will rain before I get home."
"I know it will rain when I get there."

Labor Wasted.
"Do you think the average man needs to be trained to fight?"
"Not if he's married."

Kate Douglas Wiggin, the authoress, earns more than \$50,000 a year from her books and royalties on plays taken from her most popular novels.

Sweden has smelted iron for more than 200 centuries, and some of the ancient furnaces still are in existence.

IT SLUGS HARD.
Coffee a Sure and Powerful Bruiser.
"Let your coffee slave be denied his cup at its appointed time! Headache—sick stomach—fatigue. I know it all in myself, and have seen it in others. Strange that thinking, reasoning beings will persist in its use," says a Topeka man.

NEW VERSION OF OLD JOKE
Mr. Bones Gives His Opinion as to Why a Certain Celebrated Act Was Done.
"Misto" interlocutor, began the end man. "I want to ax yo' a question."
"Very well, Mr. Bones. What is your question?"
"Why does a chicken cross de road?"
"That is a very old one, Mr. Bones. She crosses the road because she wants to get on the other side, of course."
"Yessuh, dat's right, Misto" interlocutor. An' now, since yo' is so smart, mebbe yo' kin tell me why she wants to git on de other side."
"No, Mr. Bones, I'm afraid I can't tell you that. Why does the chicken want to get on the other side of the road?"
"Cause dey's a young gemman over dere what's got de price of a lee cream soda in his pocket."—Exchange.

Peter's Version.
On the last day of school prizes were distributed at Peter's school. When the little boy returned home the mother was entertaining callers.
"Well, Peter," asked one of the callers, "did you get a prize?"
"No," replied Peter, "but I got a horrible mention." — Philadelphia Ledger.

His Mild Request.
"My dear," he began mildly.
"Well!" she snapped.
"I don't mind your borrowing my Panama hat. But when you return it please remove the veil and the hatpins. I don't care to wear such equipment downtown again."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nothing Doing.
"Then your husband won't make a garden?"
"No; when it comes to spades he declares a chicane."

Secretly, every man believes his funeral procession will be the longest ever seen in his town.

Some men are never neutral. They are either kicking or being kicked.

When all others fail to please
Try Denison's Coffee.
Good resolutions are inexpensive, but they are hard to keep.

OH! MY BACK
A stubborn backache is cause to suspect kidney trouble. When the kidneys are inflamed and swollen, stooping brings a sharp twinge in the small of the back, that almost takes the breath away. Soon there may be other symptoms: scanty, painful or too frequent urination, headaches, dizziness, or rheumatic pains. Don't wait for these troubles to become serious—use Doan's Kidney Pills at once. You'll find no better-recommended remedy.

A South Dakota Case
Mrs. F. L. Mann, 100 W. Main St., Vermillion, S. D., says: "I had severe pain in my back and kidneys and could hardly straighten after stooping. I felt tired and worn-out and lost much weight. A druggist urged me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I did. They restored me to good health and corrected all the kidney ailments."

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THE IOWA SERUM COMPANY is producing a serum that will immunize from 95 to 99% of hogs when properly administered. This is limited by the State Authorities of North Dakota, who used over a million cubic centimeters of our serum last year and by many others. THERE IS A BARGAIN FOR THEM. We are not trying to make the cheapest serum, but the best. Send card for booklet.

YOUR LIVER IS CLOGGED UP
That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliaryness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

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