WILSON TAKES ORDERS FROM BARON CHINDA

Japanese Ambassador Dictates Framing of the New Immigration Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—Japan has won a signal victory in its campaign to eliminate from the pending immigration bill the provision for exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States.

The Senate committee on immigration voted unanimously to report an amendment striking out the exclusion clauses held objectionable by Japan and substituting therefor a provision barring from this country practically all Asiatics except Japanese.

That the Japanese demands upon the United States to which the administration and the Senate committee have acceded are not unrelated to Tokio's dreams of oriental empire is graphically disclosed by the amended scheme of Asiatic exclusion which tactily recognizes Japan's "sphere of influence" in eastern China, Manchuria and eastern Siberia.

Japs to Be Admitted.

Japanese, but not Chinese, born in that territory will be entitled to admission to the United States, like natives of the Japanese islands, and native Japanese laborers may come in from China and Manchuria unless the "gentlemen's agreement" become operative therein by virtue of the extension of Japanese dominion over China.

The provision, as approved by the committee, was virtually drafted by Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, who recently lodged with President Wilson a pointed and insistent request for the abandonment of the proposed exclusion legislation.

Chinda Vetoes Changes.

Backed by the administration, the ambassador vetoed several changes in the phraseology designed to placate Japan and at the same time "save the face" of the United States. The ambassador was obdurate, however, and the committee finally swallowed the humiliation involved and accepted the terms dictated by Viscount Chinda.

If the Senate and the House agree to the committee amendment the victory of Japan will be complete. Under the terms of the provision Japanese, alone of all Asiatics, will be entitled to admission to the United States, limited only by the "gentleman's agreement," under which Japan undertakes to prevent the emigration of Japanese laborers to this country.

There will be a fight on the proposition when it comes up in Congress, but all the influence of the administration will be exerted to obtain the adoption of the substitute provision acceptable to Japan.

Change in Bill Agreed on.

The action of the committee and the phraseology of the amendment were made public in the following statement by Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman:

"The immigration committee of the Senate has unanimously agreed to change the language of the bill to conform to the spirit and letter of the agreement with Japan as follows:

" 'Unless otherwise provided by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands, not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia situate south of the twentieth parallel of latitude north, west of one hundred and sixtieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and east of the fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, except that portion of said territory situate between the fiftieth and sixty-fourth meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the twenty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude north."

All Departments Approve.

"The committee, of coure, will recommend the adoption of this when the bill comes up for consideration on the floor of the Senate. The present form of the agreement meets the approval of the departments directly charged with the administration and execution of the law, the state department and the department of labor. It is also satisfactory to Japan."

The exclusion provision will not apply to natives of Persia and of Turkey in Asia.

What Chinda Objected to.

The provision adopted by the House to which Ambassador Chinda objected, and for which it is proposed to substitute the committee amendment, designated among the excluded classes:

"Hindus and persons who cannot become eligible, under existing law, to become citizens of the United States is obligated by treaty to enact no Japanese exclusion legislation.

Agreement Causes Surprise.

The adoption of a geographical delimitation as the basis for exclusion of immigrants aroused considerable surprise here. The exclusion of eastern China, Manchuria and eastern Siberia from the prescribed area bears eloquent testimony to the care with which Ambassador Chinda has conserved the future interests of Japan on the Asiatic mainland.

The ambassador was unwilling to allow the exclusion from the United States of natives of the eastern Asiatic mainland, except Chinese, who are excluded by other legislation. Such extension of exclusion would apply to Corea, now a part of the Japanese empire.

He was unwilling to confine the exempted territory on the eastern mainland to Corea. That would have made subject to exclusion Japanese born in Manchuria, which is rapidly filling with enterprising subjects of the mikado, and in eastern China, which within the last year, has become a scene of Japanese activity. He was unwilling to draw the line as far east as the 120th meridian of longitude. He compromised on the 110th meridian, thereby excluding from the prescribed area the great territory of northeastern China, which is to be the special field of Japanese expansion and "benevolent assimilation."

Handicap for United States.

Therefore, if the provision approved by the ambassador and the Senate committee, becomes a law, the United States cannot exclude Japanese laborers who happen to have been born in China, Manchuria or Siberia, east of the 110th meridian of longitude.

Japan now prevents the emigration of Japanese, not only from the Japanese islands, but from Korea to the United States under the "gentlemen's agreement." But the United States has no "gentlemen's agreement" with the Chinese republic. China will not prevent the emigration to the United States of Japanese born in its territory. Japan cannot make the "gentlemen's agreement" operative in China and Manchuria unless it acquires control of the Chinese government.

It is conceivable, therefore, that at some future time under such a scheme as the Senate committee proposes the United States would be confronted with the problem of excluding thousands of Japanese coolies born in China and Manchuria east of the 110th meridian.

China a Stumbling Block.

China probably would refuse to restrain such emigration unless the the United States should repeal the Chinese exclusion law and even the pending proposition applying exclusion to western China and should agree to the limitation of immigration of Asiatics by a comprehensive "gentlemen's agreement."

Japan would point out that it could not prevent the emigration of Japanese exclusion legislation, the immigration of Japanese from China could be stopped only by Japan acquiring sufficient control over China to put the "gentlemen's agreement" into operation throughout all the eastern continental area.

Warn of United States's Danger.

There are many members of Congress who regarded the exclusion provision by Ambassador Chinda an oriental snare of which the United States should beware.

They charge the administration with playing into the hands of Japan, which is maneuvering in every way possible to deter the United States from interfering with its designs upon China.

They assert that if the United States becomes entangled in this web of concessions to Japan and of tacit recognition of Japan's sphere of influence on the Asiatic mainland, it soon will be too late either to defend the "open door" or to regulate Asiatic immigration effectively save by going to war.

BURNS HOME IN ORDER TO GET RID OF FRIEND

Visitor Wouldn't Leave, So Illinoisan "Smokes Him Out" with a Vengeance.

ALTON, Ill., May 27.—Chris Sass, who is engaged in shoveling coal at the Beall plant in East Alton, spent three years in building a house. After the house was completed and ready for occupancy he became dissatisfied with it and resolved to put an end to the result of the labors that had taken him so long.

Accordingly he set fire to the house a few nights ago and burned it up. This is the story told by his friends, to whom he related his experiences as a house builder.

When Chris came to East Alton a few years ago he naturally thought about a place to live in.

He wanted a place out in the open, where there was plenty of good, fresh air. A farmhouse could not be secured close enough to his place of work, so he resolved to build a house for himself.

Built by Fits and Starts.

He chose a cozy spot in the Wickenhauser woods and after getting permission from the owner of the land set about erecting the house. He did not have a very fat pocketbook, and accordingly had to let the problem of cost be uppermost in regulating the process of construction.

Day after day in returning from work he would bring large pieces of lumber or tin or pieces of masonry and would make them fit in some gap to help complete the house.

It was finally completed a few days ago and was fairly well fitted inside with furniture as ample as his purse could afford. While probably not fit for a king or lord, it was attractive enough to entertain in, and in a short while Chris had no end of friends.

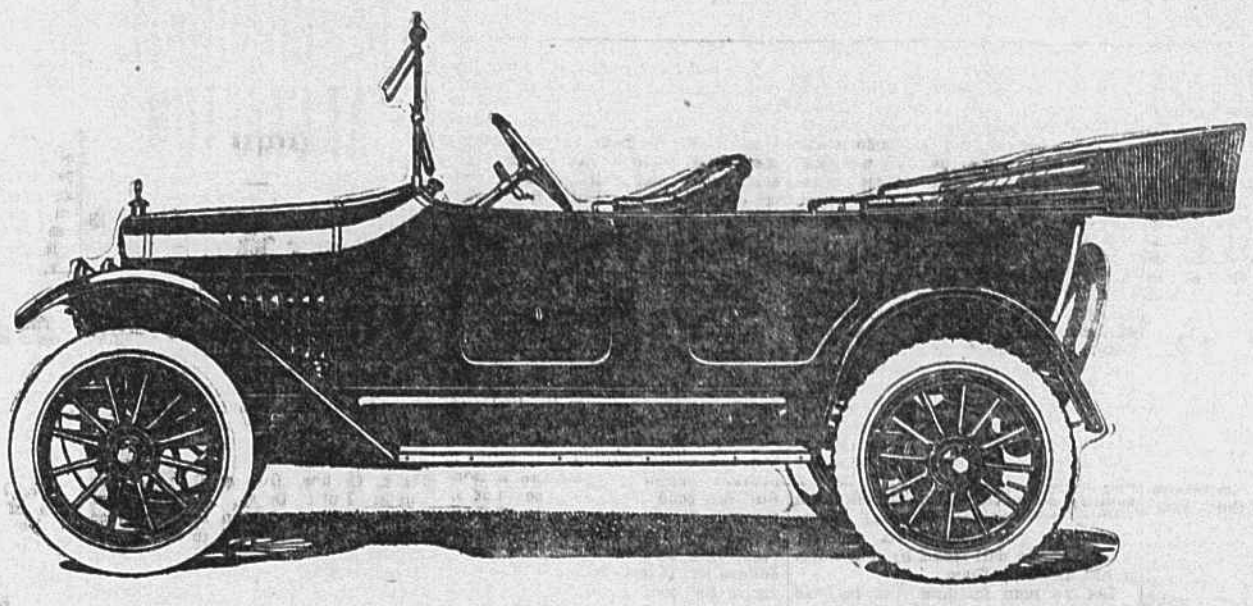
But there was the rub. A certain friend whom Chris did not fancy came to live with him. Say what he might, he could not coax the friend away, and, little by little, a dissatisfaction grew up in Chris' mind regarding the house because of the unwelcome friends.

Resolves to Burn It.

The house didn't please him and he began hating the sight of it. So he resolved to burn it up.

Be it said in favor of Chris that the house was not insured, and as the loss involves no one but himself there is not the least bit of danger that he might be visited by the state fire marshal any more than if a man were to go out in his own yard and burn up his own kindling pile.

Chris had liked his home up to the point that he began to dislike it because of his failure to induce his unwelcome guest to leave.



Why You Should Own a Maxwell

Comfort — First, because it is a comfortable riding car. Plenty of room for five people; deep, soft cushions; springs made of the best spring steel, scientifically heat-treated, accurately suspended and balanced. You will always be comfortable in a Maxwell.

Appearance — Second, because the Maxwell is a trim, smart, good-looking car.

Many makers of heavy, high priced cars, as you know, have copied the general lines, the shape of the body and hood of the Maxwell. This is more of a compliment than an infringement.

Service — Third, because the Maxwell, being a product of thirteen years evolution, is so designed and manufactured that it gives unfailing, consistent and and satisfying service to thousands of owners.

Maxwell cars are made of the best materials that money and brains can buy—*and they are made right.* You can get out of any car only what is put into it.

Low First-Cost — Fourth, because you get everything in a Maxwell that you can get in *any* car and you get it for less money.

The answer to this is that the Maxwell is a light car and it is built in enormous quantities. The Maxwell Co. is one of the three largest producers of high grade motor cars in the world.

Low After-Cost — Fifth, because the Maxwell will give you *more miles per dollar than any car built.*

We say this without hesitation or doubt. It is our honest belief and we are willing to prove it by Maxwell owners, by comparison with any other car or by any other way you suggest or prefer.

The Maxwell will please you. *We know it will.* Let us arrange for a demonstration and we'll take the responsibility of satisfying you completely.

Touring Car $655 Roadster $635

F. O. B. DETROIT

CUPPET BROTHERS
819 West Pike Street

Bell Phone 1470-J Home Phone 160-L

Time Payments if Desired

BIG JOB TO BUILD SUBMARINE SUBWAY

One of the Most Recent Examples of Marvels of Modern Engineering.

NEW YORK, May 27.—One of the most recent examples of the marvels of modern engineering is the "submarine" subway or Harlem river tubes built beneath the Harlem river to form the connecting link between the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx subway systems now nearing completion, says the Popular Science Monthly.

The Harlem river at the point of this crossing is 600 feet wide and varies in depth from twenty to twenty-six feet. In accordance with the requirements of the secretary of war, the top of the structure was fixed at a depth which placed it an average of seven feet below the river bottom and made the lowest point in the structure about fifty-seven feet below water.

The method consisted in assembling the steel shell or form of the four tubes, in sections about two hundred and twenty feet in length upon timber supports above the water. With the ends sealed or partially closed, a section was launched and floated as a boat. Towing it to and anchoring it above its designed location, its tubes were filled with water under positive and accessible controls and gradually lowered into a previously dredged and prepared trench. As each section was lowered in turn, it was attached to the end of the previously placed section and encased in concrete. When all of the sections had been lowered and properly encased, with their ends closed by watertight walls or bulkheads, the water by which they had been sunk was pumped out, and a reinforced concrete lining was placed inside the shell to complete the structure.

The steel portion of the structure consists of four parallel tubes bolted together, with flat sides on their interior walls. Between the tubes are vertical diaphragm plates which are placed at intervals perpendicularly to the direction of the tracks and which extend to the rectangular limits of the structure.

The safe submerging of this light steel form and the temporary control and final location of it, comprise the most spectacular part of this great scheme. The trench into which the subway was to be located was formed by a "clam-shell" dredge. While the trench was being prepared, the structural steel tubes were in process of building over a slip about a mile away.

The flotation of the structure was made possible by the watertight wooden bulkheads which completely closed the ends of the outside tubes and the lower half of the ends of the center tubes. These bulkheads and tubes presented something of the appearance of four large submarines tied together, their ends cut off and boarded up. As the same essential principles are involved in their submersion, they might be termed the "Subway Submarines." Their weight or displacement when entirely equipped was about 750 tons.

GREATEST SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN UNDERTAKEN

In the History of the Central Part of the State of West Virginia.

FINE BUSINESS OFFER

Men and Women Afforded Great-Paying Spare-Moments Opportunity.

The Telegram announces today the largest subscription campaign ever attempted in West Virginia. Although many big campaigns have been conducted by this newspaper as well as other progressive newspapers of the state, this effort will exceed in value of inducements offered and results expected any other circulation campaign in this state of which we have record.

This campaign is not a scheme of any kind, neither is it a something for nothing proposition, but it is a straightforward business proposition in which intelligent and active men and women will be well paid according to the amount of work they perform in increasing the Telegram's circulation.

The Telegram now has a total circulation of more than 7,000 and desires to increase this total to 10,000 in ten weeks. Therefore, the campaign will be called the "10,000 Club." Bright men and women throughout central West Virginia are invited to join the "10,000 Club" and by doing a little pleasant work in spare time and aiding the Telegram in getting about 3,000 new subscribers and for this service sharing in the distribution of $4,350 in prizes and cash commissions.

In becoming a member of the "10,000 Club," you are undertaking a pleasant work as you will have no begging to do, but will have a good product to sell which is worth every cent asked for it, and you will be surprised how many of your friends will readily respond to help you earn the reward for which you are working. This is only a spare time proposition and if you have a little extra time each day or week, you can easily earn one of the valuable prizes that are offered you. If you fail to secure enough business to earn a prize a liberal cash commission will be paid you on the subscriptions secured, which will represent a good salary for you.

Turn to the big double page announcement in this issue of the Telegram and look over the long list of valuable awards and pick out the one you want. Then cut out the nomination blank, send it to the Telegram office and you will become a regular member of the "10,000 Club."

If possible come in and see the "10,000 Club" manager and let him tell you all about it, and remember that your coming to see him now may be the means of your winning one of the big six cylinder Overland touring cars. "The early bird" adage holds true in this case more than any other.

CEMENT BLOCKS.

Lime, plaster, cement, sand, sewer pipe, etc. Prices right, quality and service our specialty. Both phones. G. M. WEST, Feed Supply Store.

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

State of West Virginia:

At a special Session of the County Court of Harrison County, West Virginia, held at the Court House of said County, on Tuesday, May 23rd, 1916, the following order was made and entered:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 2, Chapter 26, Acts of the Legislature of 1915, regular session, and a ruling by Attorney General A. A. Lilly, under date of May 2nd, 1916, the Court this day ordered the publication of a notice for the General Primary Election to be held Tuesday, June 6, 1916, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the Democrat and Republican parties for the office of United States Senator, Member House of Representatives of the United States, Delegates-at-large to National Political Conventions, Alternate Delegate-at-large to National Political Conventions, Delegate 3rd District to National Political Conventions, Alternate Delegate 3rd District to National Political Conventions, Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Schools, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, State Senator, Members of State Executive Committee, Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, Members House of Delegates, Assessor, County Commissioner, County Surveyor, Member of Judicial Committee, Member of Senatorial Committee, Member of Congressional Committee, Justice of the Peace, Constable, Members of County Committee, District; Members of County Committee, City; Member Board of Education.

A copy, attest:

J. JAMES CREWS, Clerk.