

TWO COAST TOWNS ARE FIGHTING FOR FAIR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A drawn battle between San Francisco and San Diego, California, is one of the biggest things in congressional shows on the boards for this winter.

The arena is at present in neutral ground somewhere between the committees on expositions and foreign affairs, but it appears now that before the issue is decided the forces of the two cities may have to meet somewhere on the Mojave desert and fight it out.

The question is whether there shall be an international exposition in 1915 at San Francisco or at San Diego. The proposition thus to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal started out on the Pacific coast last summer when the gate receipts at the Seattle exposition began to pile up in such a gratifying quantity. There is still some dispute as to which city first broached the subject, but both are represented here in numbers trying to get federal recognition. Representative Smith, who hails from the San Diego district, and Representative Kahn, of San Francisco, are going to be the star performers.

Smith is known as the "getter" of the California delegation. He has gone about securing the exposition in a typically Smith way—a process of strolling up a back alley into the doorway before one knows he is around, and then walking away with the goods. His bill is a simple little thing. It is merely a resolution authorizing the president to invite the nations of the Pacific to an international exposition at San Diego in 1915, when the executive is satisfied that the citizens of San Diego have raised a million dollars. It doesn't ask for any money from Uncle Sam. Smith doesn't intend to do that—yet. Quite a harmless looking little measure, but if Smith can get it through it will amount to federal recognition of the claims of San Diego. "And then, some fine afternoon, we will get our fingers into the treasury," Smith confides to his friends.

The proposed fair is to be held, under the Smith bill, the Panama-California exposition.

Smith got President Taft's promise that the canal would be finished by 1915 before he put in his bill.

San Francisco's claims to the right to celebrate the completion of the big ditch are being urged by Julius Kahn. With shaggy gray locks and a flowing Winchester tie, Kahn looks like an actor. As a matter of fact, he is used to be one before he broke into the statesman business, and he still talks like one.

Kahn went at it this way. His bill calls for a celebration of the "opening of the Panama canal and also the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific ocean, by Vasco Nunez Balboa, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of soil, mine, forest and sea." Good scheme that Balboa idea! The San Diego people are still gnashing their teeth because Kahn beat them to it.

Julius Kahn calls his show the Panama-Pacific exposition. He wants the paltry sum of five millions from Uncle Sam, but not before his new exposition company has raised a like amount. The bill is about five feet long and provides everything from the appointment of a commission, to regulations for the feeding of the troops that will be there and the appointment of a board of "lady managers." Kahn even has it figured out to legalize the importation of the exhibits and the establishment of a bank on the exposition grounds. His bill is so complete that you could close your eyes after reading it and see the throngs streaming in at the gate.

As a sort of sop to San Diego, Kahn provides that the combined fleets of the world shall attend and that the president shall invite them to assemble in San Diego harbor.

Other members of the California delegation are not at present lining up with either city, and most of the members of congress say they cannot for a minute consent to grant an exposition to a Pacific coast city unless the coast is agreed upon which city it wants.

adds that such a company cannot do a banking business nor any business allowed exclusively to trust companies until it complies with the trust company laws, nor is it entitled to a certificate from the state bank examiner.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher.

The Ghosts.

They tell me that the dead who roam in shadowland, where all must go, can look down from the starry dome, and talk with mortals here below. It is, in truth, a cheering thought, but one would think that when they speak, their words would be with wisdom fraught, and not be frivolous and weak. I heard a rhyme not long ago, dictated in a darkened room, and was assured that Edgar Poe was beating his own "Uranium." O, it was simply awful junk, the fiercest that you ever read! If Edgar's work is now so puny, he should have quit when he was dead. A message came from Tom: "Carry me, who used to wear a mighty brain; he talked and mooned for quite a while about the likelihood of rain. He said that next year's crops will fail, and we'll be stuck to pay our tax, and then discoursed of drouth and hail like some of last year's almanacs. King George the Third then talked a spell, and said some very tawdry things; he said that he was doing well, but didn't like his pair of winks; he has, he said, a pleasant berth, a million miles behind the sky, but he would like to visit Earth, and paralyze a mutton pie. And so it was with all the bunch; they reeled off statements by the mile, but never handed us a hunch on anything that was worth while."

WALT MASON.

MEYER TELLS NAVAL COMMITTEE OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Secretary Explains Why There is No More Need of Bureau of Equipment Nowadays. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Meyer was before the house naval committee for extended interrogation today. The line of inquiry was entirely on the subject of the secretary's recommendations for the reorganization of the navy department. The two things which the secretary asked in the way of legislation was the abolition of the bureau of equipment and the shifting of various amounts in appropriations from one bureau to another.

The secretary explained in detail why the bureau of equipment might well be disposed of and its duties distributed among other bureaus. The equipment bureau has been necessary, he said, in the days of wooden ships with their great miscellaneous equipment, but not in the days of the modern steel ships.

Questions of members of the committee indicated no manifest hostility to the secretary's recommendations, but great interest was shown in ascertaining his opinion as to the probable outcome of departures which he is urging.

The recommended building of two battleships and one repair ship was not touched upon today, but will be taken up when Secretary Meyer again appears for interrogation.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE MAY BE DISQUALIFIED

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Dec. 17.—A rumor is current that John A. Lee, who was elected mayor by a majority of 51 on Monday, will be disqualified from sitting, on the ground that he is a naturalized American citizen. Mr. Lee admits having campaigned in the United States, but denies ever taking out papers. Mayor Keary, the defeated candidate, is not making any attempt to prevent Lee from taking his seat.

ENVIRONMENT ALTERS TYPE

IMMIGRATION BOARD FINDS CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS DIFFER FROM PARENTS.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TRAITS CHANGED BY LIFE IN AMERICA IS ASSERTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—That the physical form as well as the habits of living and ways of thinking of the descendants of foreigners who immigrate to America is different from that of their ancestors is the conclusion of the immigration commission as embodied in the preliminary report of that body which was presented to congress today.

The investigation was undertaken soon after the appointment of the commission and it was conducted in a scientific manner. Professor Frank Boas of Columbia University was engaged as expert. The inquiry was confined to New York City and so far as the present report shows was restricted to Sicilians and Eastern European Hebrews. A later report will give the details of the investigation among Bohemians, Hungarians and Scotch.

Type Changes Entirely. The report indicates that the descendant of the European immigrant changes his type, even in the first generation, almost entirely. Children born even a few years after the arrival of the immigrant parents in America develop in such a way that they differ in type, essentially from their foreign born parents. These differences seem to develop during the earliest childhood and persist throughout life. Every part of the body is influenced in this way and even the form of the head, which has always been considered as one of the most permanent hereditary features undergoes considerable change.

In an official synopsis of the commission's report attention is called to the fact that even more stable racial characteristics seem to have changed under the new environment and this fact is commented upon as follows: "This would indicate the conclusion that racial, physical characteristics do not survive under the new social and climatic environment of America. The adaptability of the various races coming together on our shores seems, if these indications shall be fully borne out in later study, to be much greater than had been anticipated. If the American environment can bring about an assimilation of the head forms in the first generation may it not be as easily modified, and that there may be rapid assimilation of widely varying nationalities and races to something that may well be called an American type?"

Judgment Is Suspended. The commission feels that it is too early to pronounce absolutely upon this question and adds: "The investigation is by no means complete and moreover, considering the importance of the subject, it should clearly be conducted on a large scale and in different surroundings in various parts of the country, and perhaps also be checked up by ceration, almost entirely. Children born even a few years after the arrival of the immigrant parents in America develop in such a way that they differ in type, essentially from their foreign born parents. These differences seem to develop during the earliest childhood and persist throughout life. Every part of the body is influenced in this way and even the form of the head, which has always been considered as one of the most permanent hereditary features undergoes considerable change.

The amalgamation is most rapid during the period immediately following the arrivals of the immigrants. The difference in type between parents and children manifests itself almost immediately after their arrival here. Among individuals, born a long time after the arrival of the parents in America, the difference is increased but only slightly as compared to the great difference that develops at once. Believe Influences Continue. Up to this time the investigations have not been carried so far as to determine what happens in the second generation of immigrants, but it seems likely that the influences at work among the first generation born in America will be still further accentuated. The commission has also made the discovery that as a rule there is a falling off in the size of the families after their arrival in the United States and coincident with this discovery has come the more important revelation that as the number of children decreases the size of the individual increases. This fact is discoverable among the children of the well to do as well as those of the poorer.

TROUSERS WERE THE CAUSE OF DOWNFALL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—When is the putting on and taking off of trousers a violation of the twenty-first article of war?

Answer: When your superior officer tells you to put them on or take them off and you don't do it.

If you don't believe this is true, ask Private Fred Bremund of the 160th cavalry, Coast Artillery corps, who is now languishing in the military prison at Alcatraz Islands, California, where he will continue to languish for the next six months. After serving this sentence Private Bremund will cease to be one of Uncle Sam's regulars and will get a dishonorable discharge.

The pair of trousers that caused Bremund so much we were encasing his manly limbs out at Fort Worden, Washington, on the evening of November 2. There is no contention on the part of First Lieutenant H. F. Colley, Bremund's superior officer, that the trousers did not fit or that they were not of approved style and color. So far as the department knows they were as fine a pair of pants as ever were worn by a gallant artilleryman.

But on the fateful day in question Bremund was ordered to come down from his bunk and to "put on your trousers after you come down." Pos-

sibly it was mainly modesty that actuated Soldier Bremund—anyhow, whatever the cause, when Bremund came down from his bunk he had his trousers on.

Later in the day, Lieutenant Colley ordered Bremund back to his bunk and told him to take his trousers off before doing so. By that time, apparently, Bremund had become so much attached to his trousers that he decided to wear them to bed with him. Not only that, but to make his case worse, he turned upon Lieutenant Colley and told him, right to his face, "I will take them off when I get ready."

A court martial was convened at Fort Flagler, Washington, to try the Medici at Florence a conspiracy regarding the wearing of his nether outer garments, and, although he pleaded "Not Guilty" very strenuously, he was convicted and sentenced.

Now the finding of the court martial has been approved by all of the big guns in the department of the Columbia and unless President Taft or Secretary of War Dickinson interferes the sentence will stand and six months hence poor Bremund will be able to put on and take off his trousers when he pleases without any officious officer giving him orders regarding them.

Another result of the investigation is the development of the fact that while removal from Europe to New York has had a beneficial effect upon the physique of Eastern European Hebrews the result has been just the opposite on the Sicilians, the conclusion being that, bad as they are, the surroundings in New York are better for the Jews than in their city homes in the old world while the cramped quarters which the Sicilians occupy in New York City are not so desirable as their rural surroundings in Southern Italian.

Train Service Handicapped. CHEHALIS, Dec. 17.—Service on the Chehalis & South Bend railroad has been seriously handicapped again this week owing to the latest freshet taking out a temporary bridge that had been built just over the summit. The trains have been late every day in arriving. It being necessary to make partial runs and transfer. It is hoped to have the line repaired and trains running regularly within a day or two more.

Enormous Crop of Prunes. VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 17.—An enormous crop of prunes has been produced in Clarke county this season, more than the growers could care for, but at that about 8,000,000 pounds have been cured. One packing plant, the J. K. Armsby company, has already packed three and one-half million pounds, and the office's expect to pass the 4,000,000 mark. The A. C. Burdick company has finished its pack of 2,000,000 pounds.

BUY RED CROSS STAMPS EAGERLY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—With Christmas only eight days away, the officials of the American Red Cross are redoubling their efforts to achieve a phenomenal sale of their little holiday stamps or stickers, with every prospect of success. It is now hoped to increase the number issued and sold much beyond the original estimate of fifty millions.

The sale of the stamps now extends over the entire country and they are being distributed, not only by Red Cross branches, but by anti-tuberculosis and charitable societies in thousands of towns and cities. The postal department has given the Red Cross the privilege of selling its stamps in the corridors of all postoffices.

As far back as 1862 stamps were sold as a means of raising funds for charitable purposes. In that year great numbers of these stamps known as "Sanitary Fair Stamps," were sold at a fair or festival held in Boston. The proceeds from the sale of which were to be used in the care of the wounded from the civil war. Two such fairs were held in Brooklyn, one of which, in 1864, netted \$400,000. In the same year, from April to June, the Great Central Fair was held in New York city, at which the "United States Sanitary Commission" stamps were sold. The fair netted \$1,200,000. Various organizations and agencies in several foreign countries fell into line, and issued many such stamps of different styles.

Thus, in looking around for a legitimate means of raising funds with which to assist the various organizations throughout the United States in their hard uphill fight against tuberculosis, the Red Cross rediscovered this little stamp or sticker. The price

is so small that every one, no matter what station in life he may occupy, may aid if he will. And, while using these little messengers to carry Christmas greetings on letters, packages, and gifts, one may feel that he is also doing an act of benevolence.

The 1908 Red Cross Christmas stamp, (after a design contributed by Howard Pyle) netted, in round numbers, \$140,000, which was used entirely in anti-tuberculosis work throughout the country. With this money some of the organizations carried on educational campaigns, some employed visiting nurses to go among the tuberculous poor; others constructed and maintained "day camps" where sufferers could go and enjoy the fresh air, rest and receive the proper nourishment; and others expended their proportion of the money in furnishing proper diet, such as fresh milk, eggs, etc., to patients.

HEAVY FOG INTERFERES WITH FRASER SHIPPING.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Dec. 17.—Navigation on the Fraser river is seriously interfered with at the present time on account of a heavy fog which has enveloped this part of the province for the past few days. A large number of the smaller river steamers are tied up, while those running are traveling only at half or quarter speed.

The Beaver reached port today from Chilliwack sixteen hours late, having tied up at Decil's run because of the thick fog.

MAN CAN BE IN MORE THAN ONE PLACE AT ONCE

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 17.—The old saying that a person cannot be in more than one place at a time has been proved untrue by the county assessor of Clarke county. He is at present working on a map of the city of Vancouver, and in several cases has found a lot in four different additions. A resident's home built at the point of division of the four corners could, by standing with his feet apart, be in four different parts of the city at once.

TRUST COMPANY MAY CONTINUE IN BUSINESS

OLYMPIA, Dec. 17.—A company with the name trust in its title, organized prior to 1903, when the trust company law was passed, may continue to do business under that name, decides the attorney general in an opinion to Bank Examiner Mohundro, but the opinion

CHRISTY CASE HAS ATTENTION TODAY

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 17.—Habeas corpus proceedings brought by Mrs. Mabelle Thompson Christy against her husband, Howard Chandler Christy, the famous artist, for possession of their ten-year-old daughter, are set for hearing today and tomorrow. Sensational developments are expected, especially in relation to the part played by Mrs. Stetson, the deposed Christian Science leader of New York, in the domestic difficulties of the illustrator and his wife.

Little Nathalie Chandler Christy, the petite and lovely child who is the object of contention, has been in the hands of her father's parents in this city pending the litigation over her possession, and will remain with them until the battle is over.

The illustrator declared that he will frankly and fully of the life in New York which he and his wife led, and that just as soon as the court heard this he was confident he would get possession of his child.

How his wife not only disobeyed him but defied him. Mr. Christy says he will inform the court. Further, he declares, he will summon many of his friends here from New York—artists, writers, publishers and business men—to tell of incidents in Mrs. Christy's life there that will prove damaging to her claim that she and not her husband should have charge of the little girl.

Judge C. C. Lemmert, formerly the prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county is the lawyer for Mrs. Christy. On the father's side are Judge Frank A. Durbin, of counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; Frank W. Southard, formerly in the Ohio legislature, and Robert J. King. These lawyers will be aided from New York by attorneys representing both sides of the quarrel.

Mr. Christy was asked if there might be a reconciliation, but he would not commit himself. He said there might and there might not. However, his friends say there will be no patching up of the case and that Mrs. Christy closed any chance for this when she filed habeas corpus proceedings for her child.

Mr. Christy said that he had not touched liquor for 21 months. He declared he liked his little cottage on the Muskingum so well that he wanted to live there always.

Mrs. Christy says her daughter is not properly clothed, and that Christian Science, as taught by Mrs. Stetson, has made her husband unfit to care for the child. Her friends here say that she is gathering evidence against her husband and that she will have enough to prove her claims. Mrs. Christy alleges that Christian Science, as taught by Mrs. Stetson, is largely responsible for their troubles. However, she does not blame the cult or its leaders, but only what she calls the "perverted ideas" of Mrs. Stetson. "From what little I have learned of the real teachings of Christian Science

I believe they are beautiful and true," she says, "and could only be a help morally and mentally. A great deal of the treatment and advice which we received from the practitioners of the First Church was very harmful. I do not believe that Christian Science leads young girls astray or rouses the baser passions of men, nor do I believe that if taught correctly it could break up homes or destroy the mother's love."

Toward Mrs. Stetson, however, the artist's wife is very bitter.

"I love my husband," she said, "and if it had not been for that woman, we would now be living together happily. Mrs. Stetson and her followers have taught him that marriage is wrong and that there is nothing sacred in it. He has come to lose all sympathy and feeling. He is no longer the same man."

"It is my own fault, in a way," she added, sadly. "I took him to the First Church of Christ Scientist, and interested him in the religion taught there. At first he scoffed. A practitioner whom I consulted urged me to give up Howard as a husband. I told Howard that she said Mrs. Stetson, who was one with God in her mind, taught there was no sanctity in matrimony. He became very angry and denounced her teachings."

"Then he became very ill and toward the end of his illness, after he had been benefited somewhat by the best specialists in the country, I persuaded him to go to one of Mrs. Stetson's practitioners. He did and before long he was healed."

"Owing to his cure he went on in blind faith that whatever was done was right. Then they began to run my house. Then suddenly the practitioners began to say that we should get rid of our two Catholic servants. I said they were good, faithful girls with beautiful characters. But the practitioners said that there was 'error' in our household just as long as they remained."

"Little Natalie came down with the measles and the practitioners said that I was to blame for her illness. Howard finally decided that the two servants should go. To keep the harmony of our home I gave in. Affairs began to get worse. Some of Mrs. Stetson's practitioners explained to Howard the 'wickedness' of marriage and finally persuaded him that what they said was the word of God."

New Ice Plant Planned.

WENATCHEE, Dec. 17.—Another ice plant will be installed in this city by the Wenatchee Warehouse company as soon as the weather permits the work to be commenced. An extension to the present warehouse 50x80 feet will be made for storage purposes and the handling of fruit. The new machinery to be installed will have a capacity of 15 tons per day and will be modern in every way.

Dry Fir, Slab, and Pine Wood DIAMOND AND ROCK SPRINGS LUMP AND CUT COAL D. W. MILLER Phone 167 Yards—East Summach St.

MAYOR ROSE OF MILWAUKEE Will Address The Voters Of Walla Walla At The Keylor Grand Theater TONIGHT! Everybody Invited "WETS" and "DRYS" ADMISSION FREE On account of lack of Seating Capacity, no Children will be Admitted