Burleson to Get But Year's Wire Control

House Committee Sets Dec. 31 for Returning Telegraph and Telephone Lines

Will Report Resolution

Government Ownership Features All Stricken From Measure Despite Moon

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Extension of the period of government wire control until December 31, 1919, was approved to-day by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads by a vote of 10 to 8, and a resolution so limiting the period of Federal control will be reported to the House to-morrow by Chairman Moon. All the government ownership features of the pending wire control resolution were stricken out.

The action of the committee followed a long wrangle behind closed doors, during which Chairman Moon vainly endeavored to preserve the government ownership features of his resolution, which were finally stricken out on motion of Representative Martin Madden, Republican, of Illinois.

The extension of government wire control for approximately one year, finally approved by the committee, was a compromise. Postmaster General Burleson had testified before the committee this morning that he would be satisfied with an extension to December 31, 1920. Republican members of the committee had endeavored to have the control cut to periods varying from three to six months.

How Members Voted.

On the vote to extend Federal control for one year those who voted in the affirmative were: Representative Moon (Dem.), Tennessee; Bell (Dem.), Georgia; Rouse (Dem.), Kentucky; Blackman (Dem.), Alabama; Beaka (Dem.), Michigan; Black (Dem.), Texas; Ayres (Dem.), Kansas; Randall (Pro.), California; Sterling (Dem.), Pennsylvania; Oliver (Dem.), New York. Those who opposed were: Representatives Steenerson (Rep.), Minnesota; Madden (Rep.), Illinois; Griest (Rep.), Pennsylvania; Paige (Rep.), Massachusetts; Woodyard (Rep.), West Virginia; Ramseyer (Rep.), Iowa; Holland (Dem.), Virginia, and Copley (Rep.), Illinois.

Final action on the resolution to-day followed a hearing at which Postmaster General Burleson personally appeared before the committee to urge extension of the period of control for a definite period to prevent a condition of demoralized wire communications which he predicted would follow any precipitous return of the properties to private ownership.

Fears Ruin for Companies

Postmaster General Burleson said the telegraph and telephone companies would face bankruptcy unless Congress speedily relieved the uncertainty which now characterizes the period of government wire control.

Congress should fix a date for the expiration of government control, Mr. Burleson urged, sufficiently distant to permit the companies to readjust themselves to peace conditions. Until the companies know just how much longer they are to remain under government control, he continued, it will be impossible for them to secure enough capital to make essential improvements. A dangerous period of "deterioration" has already developed, he declared, which must be remedied promptly if the public as well as the companies are to avoid grave consequences.

The Postmaster General denied that the purpose of the legislation proposing extension of the period of government control, pending before the committee, was government ownership of the wire companies, but rather to permit the government to operate wires until it would be safe to return them to their owners.

Government Not Responsible

In reply to a question carrying the implication that the government was responsible for the impending demoralization, Mr. Burleson declared that a "day of reckoning was coming" before the government took over the systems.

There can be nothing but demoralization if the systems are turned back at once, he added, because of the difficulties of successfully operating them under the "complex, confusing and overlapping method of fixing rates by forty-eight states and hundreds of municipalities."

Mr. Burleson admitted that the wire control legislation originated with the wire control committee of the Postoffice Department, but insisted that the committee had not made its recommendation to Congress until it had consulted with all the parties in interest.

This was the first appearance of the Postmaster General as a witness before the Postoffice Committee since he assumed office, and the first time a Postmaster General has testified before the committee in eight years.

Mr. Burleson said that while he still favored Federal ownership of wires, government ownership was not the point in issue in the pending resolution, which provides for the extension of government control "until otherwise ordered by Congress."

Says Chairman Moon Did It

He disclaimed responsibility for the provision in the resolution that the wire system be continued as an auxiliary of the postal system, and said this was written in by Chairman Moon of the House Post Office Committee. Mr. Burleson also denied that he had had anything to do with the resolution passed in June, 1918, which turned the telephones and telegraphs over to the Post Office Department. Representative Aswell, of Louisiana, author of the resolution, had not consulted him until the day after the measure had been introduced, he said.

The Postmaster General declared he fully realized that the time remaining for legislation during the present Congress was limited and that the question of wire control "was a broad and important one," and he had not attempted to fix a date for the expiration of government control for fear he would be charged with "trying to take it out of the hands of the next Republican Congress."

"Would you be willing to permit such government control to end at the end of three months?" inquired Representative Martin B. Madden, Republican, of Illinois.

"Confusion Worse Confounded"

"If I were willing to ride a hobby, if I were desirous of forcing government ownership by plunging the telegraph and telephone systems into confusion worse confounded I would say turn them back to their owners at the end of such a short period" Mr. Burleson replied.

"But we are going through a serious period of transition, from war to peace. The telephone companies, for example, have not kept pace with other industrial lines. Their employes are demanding higher wages. They are confronted with a complex, confusing and overlapping method of fixing rates by forty-eight different states and hundreds of different municipalities. Under present conditions I believe the government is in a better position to determine rates than any other agency.

"Representatives of the telephone companies tell me that there is urgent necessity for granting an extension of government control, from a business standpoint alone; that a period of deterioration and confusion will ensue if the telegraphs and telephones are suddenly thrown back into the hands of private ownership without any financial guarantees or other safeguards.

Would End Competition

"These same representatives tell me they favor the elimination of competition between telephone systems. I believe every intelligent man recognizes that the elimination of such competition would be a good thing, would do away with vexations and annoyances and bring about better conditions for the companies.

"I believe," the Postmaster General continued, "a definite date should be fixed. So far as the length of time is concerned, there is great diversity of opinion, some wishing one year, others five. Mr. Vail, whom I regard as the best wire man in the country, says it should not be less than two years."

Chairman Moon asked Mr. Burleson what he thought about fixing December 31, 1920, as the time for ending control. The Postmaster General replied that the "danger" would be that the new Congress would convene just a month previous.

"But don't you think extension to January, 1920, would give plenty of time to solve the problems?" inquired Representative Black, of Texas.

"A great many of the companies do not believe so," was the answer.

"I regard it as a question of greatest importance to the public," he continued. "Manufacturers and others are greatly concerned as to the character of the service. In order to develop their businesses they must have proper service.

Business Interests First

"If I wished to insure government ownership, I'd say turn 'em back at once. But I think the interests of the business men should be looked after."

Some members of the committee asked if it would be necessary to raise rates, and the Postmaster General replied measuredly:

"My duty is to see that the service is adequate. And if it is necessary to raise rates, however much I might regret it, I would not hesitate to do so."

Continuing, he said there were some 10,000,000 telephones in the United States, and the normal increase was from six to seven per cent, which, he continued, had been "held up for two years." Mr. Burleson said during the period of "uncertainty," the manufacturers of equipment were being delayed.

"If you want the responsibility of flying in the face of these gentlemen whose money is tied up, you can do so," he told the committee. "But I appeal this is no time for partisanship."

"Nobody has mentioned partisanship except you," said Representative Madden, and Representative Steenerson snapped out: "You're the only one who's said anything about that!"

"Oh, nothing was said, but anybody can see," put in Chairman Moon, enigmatically, while Mr. Burleson said mildly:

"If I do mention it, I hope it's in the right spirit."

Competition Called Wasteful

Replying to a suggestion that he wished to further his ideas of government control, he declared:

"I uniformly stated that it's not my purpose to conduct the experiments so as to force government ownership. If the experiments create public sentiment either way I cannot help it."

"You admit the experiment will eliminate competition and aid concentration," put in Mr. Black.

"I think competition should be eliminated. The period for competition has passed and every intelligent man admits it," replied the Postmaster General.

He said he understood that there had been only two attempts in the last few years to compete with the Bell system and that the "public has reached the conclusion" that competition is undesirable. "Hundreds of letters," he said, had asked that "wasteful service be discontinued."

Representative Steenerson took up the questioning, and when he asked about the origin of the wire control law Mr. Burleson said:

"I know what you want; you want to know whether I instigated the resolution. Well, I did not."

Not a Mind Reader

Mr. Steenerson suggested that Mr. Burleson might know the reasons actuating the resolution, as he was a Cabinet member, but the witness said he "was not a mind reader and had no power of omniscience" and that the first he knew about the resolution was when Representative Aswell, of Louisiana, introduced it.

Mr. Steenerson—Well, it was for war purposes?

Mr. Burleson—You must ask the President; I don't know.

Mr. Steenerson—Can't you say whether it was for the national security?

Mr. Burleson—I am quite sure it was or the President would not have taken over the wires.

Mr. Steenerson—In what way was it necessary to conserve the public security?

The Postmaster General said that General Pershing was making a great demand for arms and material, and that there was a threatened strike in this country.

"Will the same reasons as existed during the war continue now that the war is over?" asked Mr. Steenerson.

"Oh, it's not contended that this extension should be granted for war purposes," was the answer.

When Mr. Steenerson asked why the government wished to create a "monopoly" Mr. Burleson said:

"I have always believed all means of communication should be under the Post Office Department. These wire agencies are just as much communication as writing a letter. I have been in good company, for Republican Postmaster Generals have recommended this."

Wants Law for Secrecy

"Don't you recognize the difference? Letters are secret and the wire communications are not," was a suggestion by Mr. Steenerson.

The Postmaster General said he had asked that a law be enacted making it a penalty to reveal wire communications.

During his testimony, a reference was made to politics in the Post Office Department, and Mr. Burleson said:

"I have made an earnest effort, no matter how much my sincerity has been questioned, to take the postoffice out of politics."

One of the most consistent opponents of the legislation, Representative Paige, of Massachusetts, insinuated that the demand for the extension came from the telephone companies, but Mr. Burleson said the public was interested, too.

Representative Madden put into testimony two letters. One of these, from Clarence H. Mackay to Union N. Bethell, now of the Postoffice Department's wire committee, said that the Postal company would put into effect, under protest, the advanced telegraph rates, holding that in some states this would be a violation of the statutes. The communication said the company had "grave doubts" of the legality of the new rates.

Great Britain's Position

The second letter, written by George G. Ward, vice-president of the Commercial Cable Company, to Postmaster General Burleson, disclosed that the British government had forbidden the Commercial Cable Company to place its facilities under control of the Western Union, as proposed by Mr. Burleson's merger of the cables. The letter, under date of January 25, reads as follows:

"Sir: We have received from the War Department of the British government the following order:

"'1. Government messages handed to either company should be sent over the route of that company, unless the course is likely to give rise to delay, in which case the postoffice should be advised.

"'2. There is to be no interference with existing censorship arrangements at any of the companies' stations in the United Kingdom.

"'3. His Majesty's government does not agree to either company allowing control of its stations, staff or working in the United Kingdom by the other company or by any person acting directly or indirectly on behalf of the other company or on behalf of the United States government.'

"You will notice that the British government forbids our placing the Commercial Cable Company or its cables under control of its competitor, Western Union Telegraph Company.

"In view of this will you kindly inform me as to what positions you take in regard to the matter?"

Mr. Burleson's Reply

The Postmaster General later made public the following letter in reply to Mr. Ward:

"Your letter of the 25th instant quoting order issued to your company by the War Department of the British government received. In reply to your inquiry with respect thereto, it seems only necessary to state that the English government is exercising control over the property of and persons connected with the Commercial Cable Company located in the British possessions. And under the joint resolution of Congress this government, through the Postmaster General, is controlling the operation of the cable properties within its jurisdiction.

"You have been relieved by me of all duties affecting the operation of cables of your company, so far as the jurisdiction of this government is concerned over the cables of the Commercial Company. I have no instructions to issue to you in regard to any requirements that the British government may require of you, as an officer of the Commercial Company as a corporation, and relating to the property of the company or the conduct of its officials, or agents located and operating in the British possessions, and with respect to which that government has assumed control."

Food Control Given Wilson In Wheat Bill

Continued from page 1

Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, and Gore, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. He was told that the bill is very unsatisfactory and that it must be virtually rewritten if Congress is to take favorable action.

It seems certain that Congress will insist on naming the agency or department to carry out the guaranty. A commission was suggested to Mr. Glasgow, who volunteered that he thought the President would appoint a commission, even though not directed to do so. Another suggestion was that instead of appropriating $1,250,000,000 Congress authorize the war finance corporation to provide the money required. This body has power to authorize bonds up to four billion dollars.

The House Agricultural Committee will get further light on the administration's viewpoint Thursday, when Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Wheat Corporation; Frank L. Carey, manager for the corporation in the Twin Cities, and Mr. Glasgow appear for an informal conference. Mr. Barnes has just returned from Europe and he is expected to inform the committee on the situation with regard to the Allies.

Flour Prices Considered

Members of the committee are eager to have the guaranty carried out under a plan that will permit the American consumer to get his flour on a world price basis as quickly as possible. Mr. Barnes, it is believed, will be able to advise the committee fully on the world supply of wheat and give some idea how soon a break in the market can be expected.

Formal hearings on the wheat bill will be started Monday by the House committee. Chairman Lever desires to expedite the passage of this measure, but said ample time will be allowed for all sides to be heard.

Chairman Gore said he was glad to get the bill from Mr. Glasgow.

"Congress is ready to carry out the guarantee to the farmers," he said. "There never has been any doubt about that. But this bill will have to be rewritten before it is acceptable to Congress."

Following is the text of the Food Administration's bill:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"1. That by reason of the act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defence by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel,' approved August 10, 1917, and the two proclamations of the President of the United States, dated respectively the 21st day of February 1918, and the 2d day of September, 1918, the government of the United States has guaranteed to every producer of wheat produced in the United States upon compliance by him with the regulations prescribed the sums per bushel in said proclamations fixed and determined for the crop years 1918 and 1919, respectively.

"2. That for the purpose of carrying out said guarantees made by the proclamations aforesaid, and the payment of rent, printing and other expenses and the employment of labor and the agents and agencies hereinafter referred to, the sum of $1,250,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available upon the passage of this act.

Authority Given President

3. That the President of the United States is authorized to maintain and carry out the guarantees aforesaid and to that end to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States and use said funds above appropriated, or so much thereof as may in his discretion be deemed necessary for the purposes aforesaid: To enter into any voluntary arrangements or agreements to create and use any agency or agencies; to accept the services of any person without compensation; to cooperate with any agency or person; to utilize any department or agency of the government; to authorize such agency or agencies created by him as aforesaid to use the funds hereby appropriated so far as necessary and with authority in said agency or agencies to borrow additional sums and to pledge the credit and property of the agency or the assets held by it for the payment thereof; to authorize said agency or agencies to buy wheat of the crops of 1918 and 1919 and wheat products from the same crops and other foodstuffs and feeds from producers or others at the guaranteed prices aforesaid, or such prices as may be necessary for cash or on credit and to sell or export and sell such wheat, wheat products, foodstuffs and feeds at a profit or a loss, as in the judgment of such agency or agencies may be necessary; to authorize such agency or agencies to lease or buy storage facilities or to contract for the construction of storage facilities, or both; to authorize said agency or agencies to requisition storage space and to prescribe the terms to be paid therefor, with proper provision for appeal; to authorize said agency or agencies to make payment for storage and other usual expenses in the carrying of wheat and wheat products in elevators or elsewhere whether the wheat is owned or held by the agency or agencies or not; to authorize such agency or agencies to increase the price the agency or agencies will pay for wheat or wheat products in order to cover storage on farms or elsewhere; to require preferential railroad service to any agency or agencies appointed by him on American railroads and steamships so long as the same are under the control of the government of the United States; to authorize said agency or agencies to control the trading on any exchanges or to prohibit the trading at any exchanges at such time or times as may be deemed desirable and proper; to authorize said agency or agencies to use the fund hereby appropriated so far as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid and to meet the marketing conditions and competitive prices of foreign growths of wheat; to authorize said agency or agencies to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary or proper to protect the government of the United States from paying the guaranteed prices aforesaid for any wheat other than that covered by the proclamations aforesaid; to authorize said agency or agencies to sell wheat or foodstuffs and feeds for cash or on credit in the United States and its possessions and in other countries of the world, and to engage in foreign shipment; to authorize said agency or agencies to control dealers, millers and elevators, or the operators thereof, by license or other like power, and also to prescribe trade margins; to authorize the agency or agencies aforesaid to control the export and import of wheat products and other foodstuffs and feeds; and, further, to exercise any of the powers delegated to the President of the United States by the terms of the "An act to provide further for the national security and defence by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved August 10, 1917.

Guards Against Invalidation

4. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

5. Any person who makes any false statement of representation to any officer, agent or employe of the United States connected with the administration of said guarantee for the purpose of securing the benefits thereof, or who knowingly violates any order, rule or regulation made or issued by the President or under his authority, and in pursuance of the powers granted by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Michigan Judge Holds Burleson Cannot Raise State Telephone Rates

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 28.—An injunction restraining telephone companies of Michigan, including the Bell System, from putting into effect the long distance rates recently announced by Postmaster General Burleson was issued by Judge Howard Wiest in the Circuit Court here this forenoon.

The Bell company also was ordered to discontinue increased local rates established in Detroit.

Judge Wiest in announcing his decision held the action of Congress in authorizing the Postmaster General to take over telephone lines did not give the government a right to interfere with lawful rate regulations of the state.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—Hearing of the petition of the Indiana Public Service Commission for a permanent injunction against long distance telephone rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson was begun before United States District Judge Anderson here to-day.

The Indiana commission has the support of representatives of the utilities commissions or legal departments of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota.

L. Ert Stack, United States District Attorney for Indiana, representing Postmaster General Burleson, filed a motion asking the dissolution of the temporary order and dismissal of the suit, alleging the court was without jurisdiction.

N. Y. Commission Asks Albany Court to Bar Burleson's 'Phone Rates

Staff Correspondence

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Second District Public Service Commission announced to-day that its counsel, at its direction, had served the complaint on the New York Telephone Company in the action for a mandamus or injunction restraining the company from carrying out the order of Postmaster Burleson, which went into effect January 21.

The commission asks that during the pendency of the action the company be not permitted to collect any toll rates in excess of those filed with the commission. It holds that the rates contained in the Burleson order are an increase over those previously in effect, and, therefore, in violation of the state law, as they had never been filed with the commission.

The action has been brought before Supreme Court Justice William P. Rudd, of this city, who to-day set February 8, at 10 a. m., as the time when he will hear the argument "to determine whether the defendant company shall be forbidden, pending determination of the suit, from charging toll rates in excess of those charged prior to January 21, or whether judgment shall be rendered dismissing action, or directing the issue of an injunction or writ of mandamus."

4-Year Ban on Immigration Agreed Upon

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is to date from the actual passage of the act.

The bill was framed by the committee after extended hearings, at which evidence was submitted to show that unless some such restrictive measures were adopted a heavy influx of immigration would start immediately upon the signing of the peace treaty. Testimony was given to the effect that citizens of Germany and Austria are waiting by the thousands an opportunity to flock to America, confident of a welcome.

Although the bill was adopted by the committee with a comfortable majority, a hot fight is predicted on the floor, and it is doubtful whether the measure can be put through at this session, although Chairman Burnett will ask for a special rule to allow its immediate consideration.

"Uncle" Joe Cannon, former Speaker of the House, let it be known to-night that he would oppose the bill, and it is expected that a line-up will quickly develop on both sides of the issue.

"If the bill is not passed by the present Congress its purpose will be partially defeated," Mr. Burnett said today. "It is intended to prevent a great flood of immigrants coming here as soon as peace is signed and driving our own people out of work, and also to keep out the Bolshevik.

"Delay in passing the bill will be harmful to the best interests of the country."

The text of the bill follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That from and after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of four years next after its passage, the immigration of aliens to the United States be, and the same is hereby, prohibited, and during such time it shall not be lawful for any alien to come from any foreign port or place, or, having so come, to remain within the United States: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to aliens lawfully resident in the United States nor to persons of the following status or occupations: Government officials, their families, attendants, servants lawyers and employes, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, teachers, students, authors, chemists and engineers, professional artists, physicians and travellers for pleasure, business or curiosity, or to their legal wives or their children under sixteen years of age who shall accompany them or subsequently apply for admission with the purpose of joining them: *Provided, further*, That any alien admissible under this section, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over sixty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, his unmarried or widowed daughter, or his son not over eighteen years of age, or any nephews or nieces not over fourteen years of age who are full orphans, if otherwise admissable, and such relatives shall be permitted to enter: *And provided, further*, That nothing in this section shall operate to exclude aliens otherwise admissible who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States solely to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or government regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith: *And provided, further*, That nothing in this section shall be held to prevent the importation of skilled labor under the conditions prescribed in the fourth proviso to the third section of the act of February 5, 1917, entitled, "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States": *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be held to repeal the provisions of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved October 19, 1918, authorizing the readmission to the United States of certain aliens who have been conscripted or who have volunteered for service with the military forces of the United States or co-belligerent forces.

And provided, further, That during said period of prohibition of immigration aliens, other than members of the classes herein before exempted, who are known to have been residents of those countries, if otherwise admissible, may be temporarily admitted from Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico, for a period not exceeding six months, under such rules governing entry, inspection, temporary stay and departure as may be prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration.

Sec. 2. That any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of this act shall be deemed to be unlawfully within the United States and shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided in Section 19 and 20, of the act of February 5, 1917, entitled, "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and residence of aliens in the United States."

The deportation of aliens under this act, or any law, convention or treaty relating to immigration shall, at the option of the Secretary of Labor, be to the country whence they came, or to the country of their nationality or nativity, or to the foreign port at which they embarked for the United States.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company, or the owner, master, agent or consignee of any vessel, to bring to the United States either from a foreign country or any insular possession of the United States any alien not admissible under the provisions of this act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that such inadmissibility might have been detected by the exercise of reasonable precaution prior to departure of the alien from a foreign port, such person or corporation shall pay to the Collector of Customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $200, and in addition a sum equal to that paid by such alien for his transportation from the initial point of departure, indicated in his ticket, to the port of arrival, for each and every violation of the provisions of this section, such latter sum to be delivered by the Collector of Customs to the alien on whose account assessed; and no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending determination of the question of the liability to the payments of such fine or while the fine remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

Section 4 provides that any person, including the owner, agent, consignee or master of any vessel arriving in the United States, who shall knowingly bring in an alien seaman with intent to permit such alien to land in violation of the law, or shall falsely represent the alien as a seaman shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000, for which sum the vessel itself may be proceeded against.

Section 5 states that no alien seaman who is excluded by the law shall be permitted to land except for purposes of reshipment in foreign trade, or for hospital treatment. Failure to detain an alien seaman on board when notified to, or failure to deport him when directed renders the owner, agent, consignee or master subject to penalty of $300 for every such failure.

Section 6 provides for the necessary examination of incoming vessels from foreign ports by immigration officials for the purpose of inspecting all alien seamen on board, and the owner, agent, consignee or master of such vessel will be required to notify the port officials where such vessels will be anchored or moored.

Section 7 provides that any alien seaman who succeeds in landing unlawfully shall, at any time within five years upon warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be arrested and examined before the proper immigration official as to his qualifications for admission, and, if not admitted shall be deported at the expense of the government. Where the alien, however, promptly presents himself before an immigration official, with or without intention of abandoning his calling, he may be examined.

Section 8 stipulates a penalty of $200 for every instance of where a vessel coming to an American port from a foreign country has on board any alien seaman afflicted with mental disease, epilepsy, tuberculosis in any form, or loathsome or dangerous disease, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that reasonable care was not exercised to prevent the signing up of such seaman.

Section 9 requires every incoming ship to supply the immigration officers with lists containing the names of all seamen on board, their nationalities and particular post on board, when and where they shipped, and specifying those to be paid off and discharged at the port of arrival and such other information as may be required by regulation; and after arrival it shall be the duty of the owner, agent, consignee or master of the ship to report as soon as discovered all cases where any alien seaman has illegally landed, with all information likely to lead to his apprehension. Also when the ship leaves a list must be furnished of all new members of the crew taken on at that port, and also the names and nationality of any who have been paid off and discharged or have deserted or landed.

Section 10 provides that any alien seaman found on arrival at an American port to be suffering from diseases of the kind mentioned above shall be treated at a hospital, all expenses being borne by the owner, agent, consignee or master of the vessel. Where the disease cannot be cured in a reasonable time the alien shall be deported at the expense of the vessel bringing him in, and under regulations prescribed for his care and for the prevention of a spread of his disease to others.

Section 11 requires registration of any alien seaman admitted temporarily under the proposed act, with his name, description and photograph. All seamen who are citizens of the United States who arrive from a foreign port shall be furnished with a similar certificate of registry. No alien seaman may be permanently admitted unless in one of the excepted classes. No alien can ship on vessels engaged in the coastwise or Great Lakes trade.

Section 12 provides for records of all alien seamen shipping on vessels leaving the United States for foreign ports.

Section 13 requires special permission to be obtained by the master of a vessel engaged in coastwise trade, lake trade or trade between the United States and British North American possessions, the West Indies or Mexico to ship any alien seaman.

Section 14 applies the provisions of existing law respecting the deportation of expelled or excluded aliens and the giving also of evidence in connection with the enforcement of the act is held to constitute perjury.

Section 15 provides penalties for any substitution of false names in certificates.

Section 16 authorizes the Secretary of Labor to draw up necessary regulations for the enforcement of the act, including special rules for the temporary admission of aliens entering from Canada, New Foundland, Cuba or Mexico.

Sec. 17. That this act shall not be construed to repeal, alter or amend existing laws relating to the immigration or exclusion of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, including so much of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, hereinbefore mentioned, as also relates to that subject.

Sec. 18. That the word "alien" wherever used in this act shall include any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States; but this definition shall not be held to include Indians of the United States not taxed or citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States. That the term "United States" as used in the various sections of this act shall be construed to mean the United States, and any waters, territory, or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Labor Abroad Will Oppose U. S. Embargo, British Leader Says

PARIS, Jan. 27.—European workers believe that labor has the right to go and come freely wherever employment is to be found, regardless of frontiers, declared George Nicoll Barnes, Labor representative on the British peace delegation, in discussing the proposal to prohibit immigration to the United States for some years after the signing of the peace treaty. European labor, he said, was strongly opposed to such a law, although it was unable to prevent its passage.

The European labor market, Mr. Barnes pointed out, was full, while the field for employment in the United States hardly had been scratched over. Mr. Barnes said he thought a provision should be made, however, for employment of immigrants before they embark for a foreign land.

Mr. Barnes was in conference today with delegates from the British trades unions regarding the draft of a measure for the proposed international labor bureau, which when completed will be submitted to the representatives of British employers. After this has been done the measure will be taken before the peace conference. Other drafts, it is expected, will be submitted by other nations. All are to be compared and consolidated into a final project for submission to the conference.

Fix Minimum Price for Hogs

Base Rate in Effect Since November Continued

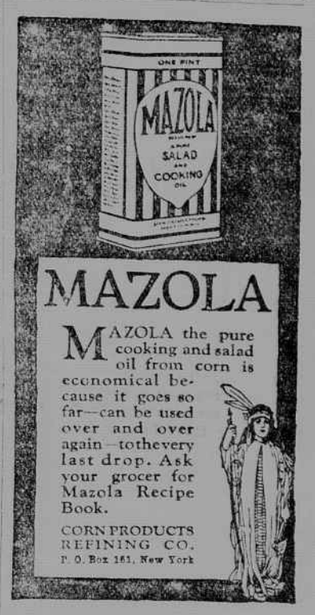
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A minimum base price of $17.50 a hundred pounds for hogs for the month of February was unanimously agreed upon to-day by the hog committee meeting at the food administration.

Frank S. Snyder, head of the meat division of the food administration, recommended the maintenance of this price, which has been in effect since November, and told the packers, producers and commission men present that increased orders from the Allies, neutrals and eventually enemy countries soon would turn the present surplus of pork into a deficit.

The inter-Allied food council in Paris, he said, had recommended that Germany and other enemy countries be allowed 70,000 tons of pork monthly.

Business with the Allies will amount to 225,000,000 pounds of pork for the month of February it was said, while one hundred and fifty million pounds is ordered for neutrals and relief. The balance will go to France and Italy. England is not now in the market for pork and has sixteen weeks' supply on hand.

Orders from Switzerland are uncertain, Mr. Snyder said, as the situation there is tangled.



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