

HOUSE TO HURRY LAWS TO BANISH ALL ANARCHISTS

Kelly Has Bill With Teeth to Deal Drastically With Nation's Foes.

CONGRESS IS AROUSED

Ellis Island Upheaval Is Due Soon—Swift Deportations for Waiting Radicals.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Legislation to suppress radical agitation throughout the country and to rid the nation of aliens who are conspiring to overthrow the Government will have first place on the calendar of the House at the regular session, the Republican Steering Committee to-day decided.

The recent investigation of the House Immigration Committee of the deportation machinery at New York and the wholesale arrests of Red leaders throughout the country have awakened Congress to the imperative need for strong action. The demand for drastic laws and their strict enforcement by Government departments was the outstanding situation in the House to-day.

The sentiment in Congress also is reflected in the executive departments. There are indications that the Department of Labor, which members of the Immigration Committee believe has failed in its deportation work largely because of officials with radical sympathies, is at last waking up to the Red menace.

Representative Albert Johnson (Wash.), chairman of the Immigration Committee, stated that he was assured by the Department of Labor of speedy action by that department on the deportation warrants of the sixty-eight leaders of the Russian Workers Union, now held at Ellis Island.

All Self-Confessed Anarchists.

"The committee personally examined each one of the Russians at New York Saturday and Sunday and found all of them self-confessed anarchists, seeking to overthrow the Government," said Mr. Johnson. "That being the case, they should be deported immediately."

The House Immigration Committee will meet to-morrow to determine what immediate action will be taken. It is probable the committee will fix the responsibility for the failure in deportation work as shown by its investigation at Ellis Island.

Lodge Pleased by Treaty Status.

The Republican leader was highly pleased over the status of treaty matters. His information was that the Administration had not attempted either at the White House or at the Capitol to decide any course for dealing with the treaty, while reports from the country indicated that it was altogether pleased with the Senate's efforts to Americanize the pact. Beyond this, he observed, the country is disposed to consider that last session's action has ended the treaty and he is satisfied with that outcome.

Failure Show in Report.

A report of the Department of Labor to Congress to-day only emphasized the failure of this branch of the Government to enforce the deportation laws. Since these measures were passed in 1917, the report stated, 47 aliens have been deported as Congress provided, and nearly one-third of these were German seafarers who to aid the fatherland sought to destroy property or hinder the progress of the United States in the war.

The deportation of 88 others, however, has been ordered by the Department. Arrests made on deportation warrants totalled 437 up to November 1, this figure not including those recently held in the raids of the Department of Justice. Of the total arrests 162 cases have been dismissed, of which 117 were for want of sufficient evidence. Five aliens have obtained releases through writs of habeas corpus.

New Bill Aimed at Reds.

All powers heretofore conferred on the Secretary of Labor, Commissioner-General of Immigration and other officers for regulating immigration and preventing undesirable to live in this country are transferred to the Attorney-General. The Commissioner-General of Immigration, however, retains his authority to keep out applicants for admission.

Kelly's Measure Has Teeth.

The bill of Representative Kelly has its teeth in the following definition of criminal syndicalism: "The doctrine which advocates crime."

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U. S. DEMANDS THAT JENKINS BE FREED

Continued from First Page.

States Consular officer to fair treatment while residing and discharging his duties within Mexican jurisdiction with the knowledge and approval of the Mexican Government.

The Mexican Government may contend that the imprisonment of the victim is necessary for the investigation by a judge under the "constant vigilance of public opinion" of the truth regarding his abduction and that a right of release on bail is a palliative for such wrongful imprisonment, but the United States is constrained to the opinion that such arguments are mere excuses.

The Government of the United States desires the fullest possible examination and investigation of this case, but it cannot admit that it is necessary in order to ascertain the facts that Mr. Jenkins should be retained in prison even with the privilege of applying for bail.

No Excuse for Detention.

My Government will not, and is satisfied that Mr. Jenkins will not, place any obstacle in the way of a complete and full examination of himself or his witnesses or of the events leading up to and connected with his abduction.

The Mexican Government prefers to attribute the American note to an imperious knowledge of the Mexican penal laws and proceeds to explain with refinement the intricacies of Mexican penal proceedings. But the Government of the United States fails to discern in their application to this case at the hands of Mexican authorities any approximation to impartial treatment of Jenkins and the Mexican Government knows the absence of such treatment is the reason for the American request.

The Mexican Government maintains that it cannot grant the request of the United States for Jenkins' release for the reason that under international law no diplomatic intervention is appropriate unless a denial of justice has occurred and is not in a position to demand Jenkins' release in view of the separation of the executive and judicial powers under the Mexican form of government and the independence of the State courts, by one of which Jenkins is held.

The succinct answer to this contention is, as every one knows, that a denial of justice has already taken place, and also because the Mexican Constitution specifically gives the Federal tribunals jurisdiction of "all cases concerning diplomatic agents and consular officers."

The United States is not to be driven by such subtle arguments into a defense of its request for the release of Mr. Jenkins.

It is in Mexico that the cause of Jenkins stands forth: Jenkins, a United States Consular Agent accredited to the Government of Mexico, arrested and held in custody, not for the United States to plead for his liberation. Stripped of extraneous matter, with which the United States has no concern, he is reduced to a man to whom the United States is pledged to protect his liberty.

Case of Prosecuting the Victim.

My Government is pleased to learn that the imprisonment of Jenkins stands on this single and well defined ground, and that the reported statements that Mexican authorities had caused the imprisonment of Jenkins because of collusion with his abductors and rebellion against the State are not seriously regarded by your Government.

In whose interest then is the charge of false swearing brought against Jenkins? His abductor, who is the victim of the complaint in the case of his abduction, not the defendant, as the Mexican Government now makes him out to be. The Mexican Government is prosecuting the victim instead of the perpetrators of the crime. While the outlaws who endangered his life and took away a large part of his fortune enjoy their freedom, the Mexican authorities now deprive Jenkins of his liberty. Moreover, the ground expressed for the imprisonment of Jenkins, namely, that he is supposed to be responsible for the crime of rendering false judicial testimony, must be taken—and my Government directs special attention to this point as merely an expression of opinion on the part of the Mexican Government, as it is entirely unsupported by evidence. There is not produced any of the testimony rendered by him, or any extracts from

such testimony tending to show the correctness of this opinion.

The Mexican Government cannot expect the United States to accept in the grave circumstances of this case such a bare, unsupported statement as that the State Department's firm stand is put before Congress we shall give it our strongest support.

Mr. Porter said no action was contemplated by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 1.—An unverified report was current here to-day that William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, had been liberated from jail. Andres G. Garcia, consul-general for Mexico here, said he had heard the report, but no verification of the rumor had been received.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 1.—The Associated Press is informed from an authoritative source that Brazil has no offer on behalf either of itself or the "A. B. C." Powers to mediate in the difficulty between the United States and Mexico.

JENKINS WILL FIGHT TO SHOW INNOCENCE

Is Treated Kindly in Mexican Prison.

Copyright, 1919, by the United Press. MEXICO CITY, Dec. 1.—International developments to-day intensify the importance of the complete declaration of innocence made by William O. Jenkins, American consular agent, in an exclusive statement given to the United Press in Puebla on Friday.

"My innocence will be proved," said Jenkins. "My friends know it and Washington knows it. The books of my business show that I was prosperous and did not need the ransom money."

Jenkins stated that his attorney was seeking to transfer the case to the Federal courts, where, he said, it belonged. "If necessary, I will remain in prison until I fight it out," declared the consular agent. "I have evidence to show the cause of international complications, but I am determined to establish my innocence as quickly as possible."

"I understand the charge of false declaration made against me is based upon my denial of testimony by persons that I was seen on a ranch with bandits during the period of my abduction. I have evidence to disprove my presence there, but have not been given an opportunity to present it in court. Some persons said later that they gave their testimony through fear."

Jenkins greeted the correspondent cordially in a large room formerly an office on the second floor of the old penitentiary at Puebla. He said he was glad to see me, as I was the first American correspondent he had seen since his abduction on October 19. He seemed quite comfortably located and had no complaint of the treatment he had received from Mexican officials. His wife sees him daily and is permitted to take hot meals to him from their home. Jenkins has a desk and typewriter in his room and is permitted to keep up his correspondence as a consular agent. A poor prisoner cleans his room every day.

Jenkins described his kidnapping to me as he walked about the penitentiary building, he pointing out various things of interest, including an upstairs room containing many rows of skulls, ticketed and classified during the Diaz regime, for the study of criminology.

It was about 9 o'clock in the evening of October 19 when Jenkins left his home to inspect his factory. Five bandits, evidently hidden in the factory, surprised him and compelled him to open the safe. The bandits took the contents, consisting of more than \$50,000 pesos. Jenkins said he thought then that they were through and satisfied, but was astonished to find that they insisted that he accompany them. He argued without avail, but was finally permitted to say farewell to his wife and get an overcoat from his house. Two bandits went ahead with the money, and three others accompanied Jenkins into the hills, where they remained until October 26. Jenkins was blindfolded and transferred from one place to another, but was not maltreated. As a result of sleeping outdoors three nights in the rain, however, he contracted rheumatism, from which he is still suffering.

"The charges of collusion were simply cooked up on fabricated allegations which are childish, absurd and without foundation," said Jenkins. "There is no explanation for them from a basis of law."

"I also wish to deny vigorously the local insinuation that my alleged action was to promote intervention. I do not favor intervention. For one reason, it would damage my business here."

"I will not provide bail, unless the American State Department orders me to do so, because that would mean pro-

United States is inevitable. I have heard nothing here that leads me to change my mind.

"And I wish to say that I am convinced that the State Department means business this time. I also believe that when the State Department's firm stand is put before Congress we shall give it our strongest support."

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"I will not provide bail, unless the American State Department orders me to do so, because that would mean pro-

traction of the case, with possibly no definite settlement.

"Thus far no date has been set for a trial.

"So many of my friends come in that I am unable to give any attention to my business, but I am determined to see this through to a finish."

Jenkins is a musician, out of door type of man, a former football player at Vanderbilt University, where both he and his wife went to school. He showed not the slightest perturbation over his arrest, but on the contrary was perfectly calm and in good humor. While I was with him Mrs. Jenkins and their three-year-old daughter, Jane, came on a visit. The child had no idea that her father was under arrest, but thought the penitentiary was a hotel. She leaped into her father's lap and greeted him in Spanish. She speaks English only brokenly.

Jenkins is 40 years old and has lived in Mexico for eighteen years. He has spent fourteen years in Puebla, where he has extensive business interests, including a stocking factory.

The Consular Agent said that he had enjoyed a plentiful Thanksgiving dinner of turkey and cranberries, which Mrs. Jenkins carried to the penitentiary from their home. Jenkins said that he is building a home in Los Angeles, where he formerly lived.

Contemplate

your pedal extremities and then judge whether they are well shod or slipshod. Are your shoes all leather or are they some camouflaging composition? Are they made on a last that considers fashion's freaks or foot-feelings? Is theirs a last that lasts or are they loosely made? Are they just second best or are they

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