

IMMIGRANT BILL TO BE RUSHED OWING TO TYPHUS DANGER

Representative Johnson Wires to Copeland for Data on Quarantine.

THE ALIENS STOPPED Potential Fever Carriers Among Persons Passed by U. S. Inspectors.

RAIL SUSPECTS HALTED

Ellis Island to Get 300 Baths and Ships Will Install Cleansing Outfits.

Danger of an epidemic of typhus fever because of the arrival here of vermin-infested immigrants resulted yesterday in an agreement to give the immigration restriction bill the right of way in the Senate in Washington to-day ahead of all pending legislation. A final vote next week is predicted, with the generally expressed belief that the measure will be passed from the jam in Congress.

The bill, it is believed, would provide for the admission of between 600,000 and 700,000 aliens a year, only 5 per cent. of the number of aliens from any one country living in the United States, as shown by the census of 1910, would be admitted annually. It is provided that the law shall go into effect April 1 and continue in force until June 30, 1922.

Senator Harris, Democrat (Ga.), asked for a speedy passage of the bill, declaring that "tons of thousands of undesirable, some of them typhus ricken, are to be let into the country" unless immigration barriers are raised.

Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, when Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, yesterday sent him information regarding the present situation on Ellis Island, and whether he considered the Federal quarantine effective, Dr. Copeland answered:

"This morning we stopped 125 vermin-infested persons as they went to a hotel in Boston. The Philadelphia port lacks equipment. Ten per cent. of the persons who are admitted to this port through Ellis Island are vermin covered. The Federal quarantine at all Eastern ports is disgracefully ineffective."

After receiving this message, Representative Johnson in the House charged Dr. Copeland with "passing the buck" to the public health service for failure to prevent the introduction of typhus into the country.

Changes Sharp Practice in N. Y.

New York wants immigration to flow through its port and not to a hotel where immigrants come through other ports in considerable numbers. Mr. Johnson said, "Now the New York authorities are trying to make out that the Public Health Service is not observing quarantine regulations at such ports as Boston and Philadelphia."

Lexits of medical inspection at the Federal immigration station in Boston and on Ellis Island netted the city Health Department officials 141 vermin-infested aliens yesterday. As potential carriers of typhus fever bacilli, all were sent to the Willard Parker Hospital for delousing.

Dr. Copeland said last night he "wanted the community to realize that it had a lot to worry about" concerning the danger of a typhus epidemic, should the disease once obtain a real foothold here. He was hopeful, he said, that the situation would improve through Congress action to under the Federal quarantine more effectively, not only in Boston and Philadelphia, but at Ellis Island as well. He expressed the belief that Dr. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration, in charge at Ellis Island, was doing everything possible with his present limited facilities.

Commissioner Wallis said yesterday that he expected to discuss the situation with Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor in Washington today.

Mr. Wallis said he would ask that 200 baths be immediately installed on the island so that arriving immigrants could be cleaned up before they were permitted to land at the Battery. If he received authority, Commissioner Wallis said, he believed he could give assurances that all danger would be over in two weeks. Of the 26 immigrants arriving at the Battery office from Ellis Island yesterday, vermin were found on fifteen, who were sent to the Willard Parker Hospital.

Merchants here, Commissioner Wallis announced, have pledged themselves to furnish clothing, hats, shoes and everything that immigrants may need if

BARRING OF NEGRO ACTOR DENIED BY DRAMA LEAGUE

Protests Over Alleged Exclusion of Charles Gilpin From Dinner in Honor of Season's Most Illustrious Stage Products Are Declared Premature.

While most of those in line for an invitation to the annual dinner of the Drama League at the Hotel McAlpin on March 3 were expressing a protest at the report that Charles Gilpin, negro actor, had been eliminated from the banquet, members of the league were looking upon the row as a "tempest in a teapot." One of the officials denied on behalf of the executive committee that a letter had been sent to the star of "The Emperor Jones" politely praising him but "letting him out," as reported in a morning newspaper.

As a matter of fact this official said, the last vote had not yet been cast by the 3,000 members for the eligible list of those who were considered to have distinguished themselves in the theatre during the last year, and from whom the executive committee has the power to choose ten as guests of honor. Gilpin, according to this official, still stood a good chance of being invited.

The actor himself would say nothing about the matter last night, but it was learned that he had not as yet received any letter. Neither had David Belasco. In fact, it was denied at the league that any notification had been sent to any of the names on the list. The only names mentioned, it was said, were those of Gloria Varad, Lionel Atwill, Margaret Severn and Ruth Draper, who had been

chosen for a part in the programme, and had not yet been selected as guests of honor.

According to an official of the league a misunderstanding arose from the fact that some one asked an executive committee member over the telephone recently what Gilpin's standing was in the voting. The committee man said "third," and the inquirer then asked if he was likely to be invited. The committee man answered that it was doubtful, meaning that Gilpin's place was third among the actors, but not in the full list, which includes producers, stage directors, playwrights and designers.

Similarly, it was explained that the idea of the sending of a letter came from the suggestion that complimentary letters be sent to those among the first twenty leading candidates who were chosen but stood high on the list. No such letters have been sent, it was said. The question whether Gilpin will be invited will not be settled until Saturday, when all the votes are in.

Far from drawing the color line, the Drama League members emphasized that they were the most ardent supporters of the series of negro plays at the Madison Square Theatre several years ago. As for Gilpin, it was pointed out that he was given a laudatory notice in the Drama League bulletin.

their own garments are found to be infested with vermin and burned at Ellis Island. In an effort to cooperate with the Quarantine authorities, the International Mercantile Marine announced yesterday that it would at once install upon all its ships a system of disinfecting devices for cleansing the baggage and clothing of passengers coming from typhus infected regions. Drums, which can be filled with steam, will be placed on the company's ships now in port on both sides of the ocean to supply the method of cleansing their effects, passengers will receive disinfecting baths.

The 500-odd immigrants who arrived at the Grand Central Station from Boston yesterday were met by a force of inspectors of both sexes under the direction of Dr. Frank J. Monahan, Deputy Health Commissioner, doctors and a squad of police. Until the present emergency is over the crews will work in shifts and remain on duty continuously. A room on the upper level of the station is being used for the examinations.

Indignation was voiced by six International Mercantile Marine inspectors yesterday when they were forced to submit to medical examination because they had travelled on the same train from Boston with immigrants. One of them said that the police lines but was dragged back protesting. After that all submitted to the inspection gratefully.

McCue and Humphries Held Up.

State Senator Marty McCue, Joe Humphries and a number of boxing fans, who came in on an early train from New Haven after a benefit there for Austin Rice on Tuesday night, were held up by the health authorities because they had travelled on a train which was bringing immigrants. One policeman recognized the party and after they had convinced the doctors they had not been near the aliens, they were released.

Dr. Leland E. Cofer, Health Officer of the Port, received no orders to transfer the quarantine station on Staten Island from State to Federal authority. He said that conditions on the steamship San Luisito had improved so much that he thought the passengers could be landed tomorrow.

City Health Department physicians examined 75 second cabin and 1,477 steerage passengers on the Re di Italia at the foot of West Fifty-fifth street, North River, and found them free of vermin and disease. The American steamship Manchuria, from Danzig with 115 cabin and 121 steerage passengers, was diverted from this port to Boston by wireless orders. She is due here Monday. It is understood that her passengers were not deloused before embarkation, and that it will be necessary to detain her for twelve days under the new anti-typhus regulations, although orders putting them into effect had not been received here up to last night.

Dr. Copeland said that inspectors had canvassed every house within five blocks of the home of Bernard Harb, Boston road. The doctor, who was taken to Fordham Hospital on Wednesday after it was found he had typhus. No other cases were discovered. Army officers at Camp Dix, New Jersey, objected to the proposal to use the camp as a delousing station for immigrants. They said it would endanger the health of the 10,000 officers and men of the First Division stationed there. The Camp Dix delousing plant is said to be the largest in the world, and the War Department may be asked to authorize the removal of some of the apparatus to New York city and other Atlantic ports for use in the present emergency.

LINER'S HOURS AT QUARANTINE

The French liner Chicago was held at Quarantine eight hours on her arrival yesterday, so thorough was the medical inspection of the passengers. The delay was "merely" irksome to Samuel E. Lyon of 251 West Eighty-eighth street, who had been informed his little son was undergoing a serious operation in St. Luke's Hospital. Kindly customs officials handled his baggage first when the pier was reached. The Chicago brought 1,304 passengers, 944 of whom were in the steerage.

VOTE ON IMMIGRATION BILL LIKELY NEXT WEEK

Unanimous Consent Blocked by Maryland Senator.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 17. The Senate bill to restrict immigration on a percentage basis is expected to be brought to a vote in the Senate some time next week. Joint efforts were made to-day by Senators Colt (R.-I.), chairman of the committee, and Dillingham (Vt.) to obtain unanimous consent for a vote next Wednesday, but this was blocked by an objection from Senator France (Md.).

Senator Lodge (Mass.) during the discussion announced that he hoped for a vote on the immigration bill and said it could be had if it would facilitate action on the appropriation bills. "We are very anxious to get the appropriation bills through," said Mr. Lodge, "and I hope that senators will permit it to be done." Senator France insisted on his objection, but said he might consent to it later in the week. Senator Dillingham, author of the bill, hoped late to-night that the bill would be made the unfinished business of the Senate, as there are said to be enough votes to bring this about.

BOY BURNED RECORDS OF SCHOOL, IS CHARGE

Done to Hide His Own Bad Mark, Says Marshal.

Frank Johnson, 11 years old, of Lincoln road and Rockaway Boulevard, South Ozone Park, was arrested last night on a charge of having set fire to the record room of Public School No. 24, which is directly opposite the boy's home. Frank, according to Mr. Ferris, was not promoted February 1 and the reason why he was not was contained in the records.

The boy first destroyed records he found in the principal's office, the fire marshal said, and finding that his were not among them he procured a key to the record room. The boy broke into the school building Tuesday night, it is charged, and started three fires in the record room. Japanese matches found on the floor are said to have been traced to him. He will be arraigned to-day in the Children's Court in Jamaica.

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ALL IMMIGRANTS EXAMINED ABROAD

Dr. Blue Says Drastic Measures Are Being Taken at Principal Ports.

BAGGAGE FUMIGATED TOO

Trieste Suspends Emigration and Places Typhus Cases Under Quarantine.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Drastic measures are being taken in the examination of passengers bound to America from the principal European ports, so that all steamers may have clean bills of health on their arrival. It was announced to-day at a conference here of heads of transatlantic steamship companies with Dr. Rupert Blue, passed surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service. All second and third class passengers on their way to the United States, it was explained, are being subjected to a thorough medical examination by interested staffs of doctors under newly adopted regulations. The new requirements are especially stringent as regards disinfection of baggage, which is put under heavy steam pressure, and in the personal cleansing processes adopted for insuring against infection from parasites.

The new regulations mean that the second and third class passengers must reach the port of embarkation at least four days before the departure of their steamer, said Dr. Blue. Passengers are at once inspected and their baggage disinfected, and they board disinfected ships, eliminating the possibility of a recurrence of vermin during the voyage. Most of the steamship companies have installed disinfecting machinery at the docks in Antwerp, Cherbourg, Southampton and Danzig, and wherever these facilities are not obtainable the examination of immigrants will be conducted in municipal hospitals.

By the Associated Press.

Trieste, Feb. 16 (delayed).—Emigration from central Europe to the United States has been suspended and the eastern frontiers of Italy have been closed pending the cleaning up of the sanitary situation here.

The most rigid regulations have been put into effect. The cases of typhus here are under the strictest quarantine. No new cases were reported to-day.

There has been a wholesale disinfection of ships, emigrant hotels, baggage and warehouses. The Cunard steamship Pennonia, scheduled to sail February 22, with 800 steerage passengers, will leave port with little more than 100 passengers.

Suspension of emigration from central Europe to the United States was "undoubtedly upon orders from officials of the United States Public Health Service," Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said yesterday.

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DAWES CONDEMNS DEMAGOGUE IN U. S.

Those Who Stir Up Strife Between Ireland and Britain Bitterly Denounced.

TAXATION THE BIG ISSUE

Lack of Coordination in Federal Work Assailed in Speech to Bankers.

There was only one "damn" in the speech of Charles G. Dawes before the Trust Division of the American Banking Association at the Waldorf last night, and that, he said, was not profanity but a prayer.

For the most of his address he smashed in sledge hammer fashion at the lack of coordination between Government departments and the resultant burden of taxation, turning for example and precept to the work of consolidation for which Gen. Pershing enlisted his services in welding the A. E. F. into an efficient organism.

There were no wessel words, but there were no case words either. Mr. Dawes stamped with his right foot and his left; his arms windmilled dangerously close to the face of Gen. Pershing, who sat on his right; he overturned glasses and rattled the coffee cups, but he came no nearer brimstone than "Heaven's alms."

Until he came, at the close of his speech, to the Irish question, and shouted: "But dangerous as is the demagogue in our domestic affairs, he is no less dangerous in our international relations. It was not the fault of the great English people that the Creator placed Ireland as a military buckler before their very heart, and it was not the fault of the great Irish people that they were born on that island. Their problem was imposed by the Creator Himself and must be settled by them alone."

"May God make the great English people just and temperate; may God make the great Irish people just and reasonable, but may God damn the American demagogue, who for political purposes, seeks to stir up strife between the two great English speaking nations, in whose joint hands rests the ark of the covenant of human freedom, and the cause of civilization for ages to come. That is not profanity; it is a prayer."

Mr. Dawes brought his audience to its feet when he told the story of how Gen. Pershing, in the effort to secure the fullest cooperation between the allied forces, offered to place his then independent command not only over the front but over the rear at the disposal of the Allies, and how when a staff officer told him he would make himself a mere liaison officer of the British and French armies, Pershing replied: "They

can make me a private, if it is for the common good."

The war, Mr. Dawes pointed out, brought the question of taxation into the life of every citizen. "The reason public attention hasn't been directed more to the disgraceful business system of our Government," he said, "is because our wealth and taxable resources were enormous compared with expenditures, and the question of taxation didn't enter into daily life."

"Now it is the great domestic question of the day, the question the next President must give his best thought to. I don't blame Cabinet heads for the waste which our unrelated system has caused; I don't blame Congress. The coordination it calls for must come from the President, as it came from Gen. Pershing, and not one President in a hundred years has made the attempt, except Taft, and he made it in the last year of his Administration."

"I feel confident our next President will attempt it. And I want to say here that a man who endeavours to make it difficult for the next President to call the very best business men he can get into the service—men like Edwin S. Stettinius—is a traitor to his country."

Mr. Dawes said he considered one of the most important features in the consolidation of Government departments to be the union of the army and navy under one Secretary, with separate staffs, so that one man might have a bird's-eye view of the two branches of service, so placed that he can make them function as a unit.

He recommended "the ax" as a proper weapon for the use of the President who attempts the work of consolidation. "You must have a superimposed central control," he said, "if you are going to spend money economically in eight separate departments."

"Sure Things" vs. A Sure Thing.

The novices have not made very much in the stock and bond market during the past ten years. Perhaps the experts can show a profit, but there are few real experts. The average man has experienced a continuous depreciation and a corresponding shrinkage of his capital.

If we may judge by the number of people who are turning to mortgage investments, we may conclude that the average investor has decided to have nothing more to do with a market that has treated him so badly. He wants something which will be due and payable within a few years. He wants to be sure that he will receive his principal in full and that he will have received his interest meanwhile.

The Mortgages or the Mortgage Certificates guaranteed by this Company fit this requirement in every respect.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

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MUST WE FIGHT JAPAN?

We have either got to think or fight, says Professor Walter B. Pitkin of Columbia University in this amazing new book. It is not sensationalism and not propaganda. The bare facts are menacing enough. War with the United States is a frequent subject of heated debate in Japan, of passionate editorials, of inspired news stories. Professor Pitkin would rather have us think a way out than fight a way out. "Must We Fight Japan?" sets forth the danger and offers help toward thinking our way out. For his own information Professor Pitkin began investigating the Japanese-American question two years ago. He found that everything he got hold of in print was propaganda either for or against Japan, or ancient history. He saw he must investigate personally. He went to California, to Mexico, gathering facts at first-hand. This startling book is the result.

"Must We Fight Japan?" is published by The Century Co., 353 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and is for sale at all book-stores for \$2.50. You pass it at your peril.



Everything for smoke-enjoyment - nothing for show 20 for 25¢

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