

# Japanese Barred by New Bill

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## Immigration Quotas Reduced

### House Committee Approves Important Provisions of Measure, Including One Writing "Gentlemen's Agreement" Into Law.

Seattle Times—Chicago Tribune—N. Y. Times Special Service.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—A provision which would operate to prohibit the immigration of Japanese is included in the bill revising immigration quotas downward approved by the House committee on immigration yesterday.

"An immigrant not eligible to citizenship shall not be admitted to the United States," the bill provides, "unless he is an immigrant 'returning from a temporary visit abroad,' a 'minister of any religious denomination, professor of a college or seminary, or member of any recognized learned profession, or a bona fide student, who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an educational institution particularly designated by him."

Under a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, Japanese are not eligible to citizenship.

Although Japan has protested hitherto against such proposed legislation, the committee did not consult the State Department.

#### Some Reductions Drastic.

As an example of the drastic reductions made in some quotas, the Italian quota is reduced from 42,057 as at present, to 3,912 plus 400, or 4,312 under the new bill.

Comparisons between quotas for immigrants of some of the other nationalities under the present 3 per cent law, based on the 1910 census, with the proposed 2 per cent quota, based on the 1890 census, the latter figures not including the 400 basic number, follow:

	Present Quota, 3 Per Cent,	2 Per Cent,
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Austria	7,451	1,103
Belgium	1,563	510
Czecho-Slovakia	14,567	2,013
France	5,729	3,914
Germany	67,597	51,227
Greece	3,294	47
Hungary	5,638	184
Netherlands	3,507	1,637
Norway	12,202	4,654
Poland	21,076	5,155
Esthonian region	1,348	124
Latvian region	1,248	142
Lithuanian region	2,310	213
Sweden	20,042	5,561
United Kingdom	77,342	62,458
Yugo-Slavia	3,435	861
Turkey	2,338	129

The new bill provides that consular offices shall issue immigration certificates to aliens in foreign

countries desiring to come to the United States.

The term "non-quota immigrant," which means those who may be permitted to come into the United States in any number without reference to quotas embraces the following classes:

(a) An immigrant who is husband, wife, father, mother, or unmarried minor child, unmarried minor brother or sister, or unmarried orphan niece or nephew of a citizen of the United States who resides therein at the time of the filing of a petition under Section 8.

(b) An immigrant who is the husband, wife, or unmarried minor child of an alien who (1) has been permanently admitted to the United States, (2) has resided in the United States continuously for at least two years prior to the filing of a petition under Section 8, and (3) has at least one year prior to the time of the filing of the petition under Section 8, declared his intention in the manner provided by law, to become a citizen of the United States.

(c) An immigrant returning from a temporary visit abroad.

(d) An immigrant who has resided continuously for at least five years immediately preceding the time of his application for admission to the United States in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Mexico, the Republic of Cuba, countries of Central or South America, or adjacent islands, and his wife and minor children if accompanying him.

(e) An immigrant who continuously for at least two years immediately preceding the time of his application for admission to the United States has been and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the carrying on of the vocation of minister of any religious denomination, professor of a college or seminary, or member of any recognized learned profession.

(f) An immigrant who is a skilled laborer, if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the secretary upon the application of any person interested; such application to be made before the issuance of the immigration certificate and such determination by the secretary to be reached

## Woman Recommends Peace Prize

Seattle Times—Chicago Tribune—N. Y. Times Special Service.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—Probably the most happily surprised woman in the United States yesterday was Miss Elsa Brandstrom, the "angel of Siberia," when she was informed, on her arrival aboard the Hamburg-American liner Thuringia at quarantine, that she has been recommended for the 1923 Nobel peace prize of \$40,000. The recommendation will have to be endorsed by the Norwegian parliament, but according to recent dispatches the confirmation is assured.

Miss Brandstrom has come to the United States to raise funds for philanthropic work she is conducting in Germany and Austria. She is

## University Residents Slot Machines

USE of punch boards and slot machines in Seattle was protested yesterday when residents of the University district, including business men, members of the University faculty, and students, signed a petition to Chief of Police W. B. Severny asking that the city and state ordinances and laws against gambling be enforced.

More than 500 names had been affixed to the petition last night, and a committee, headed by James Gould, dean of men, was to continue its crusade today.

About 400 persons signed the petition in churches of the University district Sunday, and all ministers are

after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case.

(g) The wife or minor child of an immigrant admissible under subdivision (e) or (f), if accompanying or following to join him; or

(h) An immigrant who is a bona fide student and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an educational institution particularly designated by him.

## CITIZENSHIP GRANTED JAPANESE IN CANADA

VANCOUVER, B. C., Tuesday Feb. 6.—When several Japanese appeared in county court here yesterday applying for naturalization, Judge Cayley said he had no option in the matter but to grant the applications. Last year, when Japanese sought before Judge Grant to become Canadian citizens, he refused their application. It was intimated in court today that