

ALIEN BILL AWAITS COOLIDGE'S ACTION

Japanese Exclusion Voted by
Both Houses With Major-
ities Sufficient to Override
Veto Easily.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.—

The immigration bill was en route to the White House today, having been completed yesterday by both chambers of Congress and started through the routine process preliminary to its submission to the President.

Carrying the provision excluding Japanese and other Asiatics after July 1, and abrogating the "gentlemen's agreement" despite the desire of President Coolidge to make this the subject of negotiation with the Tokyo government, the conference report on the measure was adopted by

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the House, 308 to 58, and by the Senate, 69 to 9, a majority of considerably more than two-thirds in each chamber.

The President has reached no decision with reference to his action on the bill and is expected to send it to the State and Labor Departments for study and recommendations before determining his course. He is understood, however, to have under consideration three possible conclusions—signature without comment, signature with a statement impressing disapproval of the exclusion clause, and return of the measure without signature but with an expression of approval for all provisions except the exclusion section.

Report of "Loophole" Denied.

Reports that a "loophole" was left in the immigration bill, as finally passed, were denied today by Senator Reed, Republican, Pennsylvania, who had charge of the measure on the floor of the Senate and in conference.

Senator Dill, Democrat, Washington, called Senator Reed's attention to published assertions that Japanese could continue to enter in virtually unlimited numbers as traders. The Pennsylvania senator replied that the same privilege had been held between friendly nations for hundreds of years.

"It obtains today between the United States and China," he said, "and has been written into every immigration bill. In the new law, however, we have gone so far as to authorize the requirement of bond from every person entering under that condition, to insure departure within a reasonable period."

"I can assure the Senate there is nothing to this theory of a loophole."

Opposition Small but Firm.

Despite the big majorities finally rolled up in its favor, the conference report did not meet with smooth sailing in either house yesterday, though no objection was raised to the final action of the conference on the Japanese exclusion provision.

House members who voted and spoke against the report virtually without exception were those who opposed the bill on original passage. There was a different story, however, in the Senate. Objection there first came on the departure from the original Senate bill against making any exception to the 2 per cent quotas for European nations based on the census of 1890, and then on the alien seamen's provisions which were construed by some senators as tending to weaken the LaFollette Seamen's Act.

Administration leaders in both the House and Senate voted for adoption of the report. They had contended from the first that the immigration problem was a purely domestic one and thus within the control of Congress, and not the executive department of the government, under the Constitution.

Shipstead Motion Lost.

There were efforts in both houses to recommit the report with instructions. That in the House, which was sponsored by Representative Sabath, Illinois, ranking Democrat on the immigration committee, was voted down, 246 to 35. Senator Shipstead moved to recommit in the Senate, but his motion was ruled out on a point of order raised by Senator Reed, Republican, Pennsylvania, chairman of the

conference managers on the part of the Senate.

Both houses moved with unusual celerity in disposing of a conference report. House action consumed only a little more than one hour, and within twenty minutes after the final roll call the report had been transmitted to the Senate, where it was called up immediately by Senator Reed. A vote was had there within less than three hours.

Chief opposition in the House to the conference report centered on the Senate provision that after 1926 immigration would be based on race origin. In opposing this section, Representative Sabath also said he would attempt to have the nonquota provisions altered so as to include parents of American citizens 55 years of age, the wives and children of immigrants who have declared their intention of becoming American citizens and the wives and children of former service men.

Lodge Praises Conferees.

The Senate bill provided for no nonquota admissions and the Senate conferees came in for a sharp attack from Senators Harrison, Mississippi, and Shields, Tennessee, Democrats, for agreeing to the admission outside of the quota of the wives of American citizens resident in the United States; the unmarried children under 18 years of age of such citizens, and ministers and professors accredited to American colleges.

Praising the conferees for this work, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, declared that the great end that would be accomplished by the legislation will be far more important than any detail.

Senator Lodge predicted the legislation, if maintained, would be of far-reaching importance through the centuries and would change the current of the infusion of blood into the American people.

When a stirring frame is removed from a new corn popper the latter, which is not perforated, can be used as an ordinary cooking utensil.

The Spanish government match monopoly has been extended to include automatic lighters.

Ow/HeeHeeHa

Ha
Ha
Ho
Ho
He
He
He
Tee

Now Playing

KIDDIES'
MATINEE
Saturday

—Free horns
for every
youngster.