

THE ANTI-CHINESE ACT.

Full Text of the Bill Introduced by Representative Kahn of California.

A Bill Prohibiting and Regulating the Coming of Chinese Persons Into the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a period of twenty years from and after the fifth day of May, nineteen hundred and two.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall commit the administration of Chinese exclusion laws to the Bureau of Immigration or the Treasury Department and shall make all necessary regulations to enforce the administration of said law.

Sec. 3. That an appeal to the District Court of the United States for the district wherein the cause is heard from any judgment or order of a United States Commissioner ordering the deportation or discharge of any Chinese person who may be brought before said Commissioner upon complaint that such Chinese person is in the United States contrary to law, shall be allowed to such Chinese person upon his written application, or to the United States upon the written application of the United States Attorney within and for the district where the cause is pending; provided, that the same is filed with such Commissioner within three days from the time of the announcement of such judgment or order.

Sec. 4. That in case of appeal by the United States as aforesaid, such Chinese person shall upon motion of the United States Attorney, be remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal within and for the district where the cause is pending, pending such appeal, unless substantial bail is furnished to the satisfaction of such Commissioner in a sum not less than two thousand five hundred dollars for the appearance of such Chinese person to abide the final order and decree in the premises. In case of an appeal by such Chinese person from a judgment or order of deportation, he shall stand committed pending said appeal, unless he shall furnish bail as aforesaid in a sum not less than four thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. That upon appeal from the decision of the Commissioner to the district court, as herein provided, a transcript of the record and copies of all the testimony taken on the hearing before such commissioner shall be transmitted to the said district court, together with any original document or exhibit or other evidence.

Sec. 6. That in all cases appealed to the said district court, as aforesaid, the said district court may review all the facts, as well as all questions of law, and shall have power to make all necessary orders, either for the discharge of said Chinese person or for his deportation to China or such other foreign country of which he may be a citizen.

Sec. 7. That in every case in which any Chinese person might be excluded from admission into the United States, under any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officer, if adverse to the admission of such Chinese person, shall be final unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury; and if such Chinese person so excluded takes no appeal, or, having taken an appeal, is denied the right to enter the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury, such Chinese person, if thereafter found within the United States, shall upon proper complaint made, be ordered to be deported to China, or such other foreign country of which he may be a citizen, by any judge or commissioner having jurisdiction of the mat-

ter before whom such Chinese person may be brought. A duly certified copy of the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officer shall be produced to the said judge or commissioner, as the case may be, and the same shall be accepted as final and controlling by such judge or commissioner; provided, that if any Chinese person bases his right to enter the United States upon the claim of citizenship by reason of birth within the United States, the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officer, whether adverse to or in favor of the admission of such Chinese person, shall not be controlling upon the judge or commissioner before whom such Chinese person may be re-examined upon appropriate proceedings before such judge or commissioner, and full opportunity shall be allowed such Chinese person to substantiate the claim to citizenship, and to the United States to controvert the same. In any application by a Chinese person for admission to this country, or in any proceeding before a judge or commissioner against a Chinese person for being unlawfully within this country in which rights based on citizenship are asserted, such Chinese person shall establish clearly, to the satisfaction of the appropriate immigration or customs officer, or to the satisfaction of such judge or commissioner, as the case may be, the fact of birth within the United States by at least one credible white witness, and by the production of a duly authenticated copy of the record of the birth of the applicant in the United States; provided, that said record was actually made and recorded within one year of the birth of such applicant.

Sec. 8. That if any Chinese person shall enter the United States clandestinely or otherwise without having first obtained from the proper customs or immigration officer permission to enter the United States, the judge or commissioner having jurisdiction shall make a pre-emptory order for the deportation of such Chinese person to China, or such other foreign country of which he may be a citizen, without inquiring into the right of such Chinese person to enter the United States if he had applied to enter in the manner provided by law, and such Chinese person shall be so deported even though he might have been entitled to enter and remain in the United States if he had applied for such privilege in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 9. That whenever certificates issued by United States commissioners, purporting to show that certain Chinese persons therein named have, upon hearing, been adjudged to be lawfully within the United States, are false or fraudulent, or, whether false or fraudulent or originally genuine, have been or may be the subject of barter and sale for false or fraudulent use, the same shall, upon proper proof of the facts, be declared and held to be invalid; and any United States commissioner issuing such false or fraudulent certificate, and any United States commissioner or other person who may become a party to the false or fraudulent use of such certificate, or who may become a party to the false or fraudulent alteration or use of a certificate which was originally genuine, shall be subject to the pains and penalties provided by sections fifty-four hundred and eighteen, fifty-four hundred and forty, and fifty-four hundred and seventy-nine, Revised Statutes.

Sec. 10. That it shall be unlawful for any United States commissioner to issue any certificate stating that any Chinese person has been found by him to be a native of the United States or to be entitled to be and remain in the United States, or to issue any certificate or instrument of any kind as to the status or the rights of any Chinese person; and any such certificates shall be null and void and shall be seized wherever found by any officer of the United States and be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 11. That the master of any vessel which shall bring Chinese persons not entitled to admission into the United States in the crew of such vessel, or otherwise, to the United States shall be required to execute a bond satisfactory to the Treasury Department in the sum of two thousand dollars for each of such Chinese persons on board such vessel, the condition of said bond to be that none of such Chinese persons shall be permitted to land therefrom for any purpose, either with or without the permission of such master, and the same shall be canceled upon the certificate of a customs inspector that all such Chinese persons have departed from the United States on such vessel.

Sec. 12. That this Act shall take effect immediately.

SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN.

By nature men are nearly all alike; by practice they get to be wide apart.—Confucius.

That one man should die ignorant who has a capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy.—Carlyle.

I believe that there need be, and should be, no paupers who are not infante, idiotic or disabled; and that civilized society pays more for the support of able-bodied pauperism than the necessary cost of its extirpation.—Greeley.

As long as our civilization is essentially one of property, of fences, of exclusiveness, it will be mocked by delusions. Our riches will leave us sick; there will be bitterness in our laughter; and our wine will burn our mouth. Only that good profits, which we can taste with all doors open, and which serves all men.—Emerson.

Four centuries ago the English laborer could earn by his labor a good and sufficient subsistence for his family. Since that time labor and talent have made England rich "beyond the dreams of avarice"; and at this day, the laborer, as a rule, cannot, by unremitting toil, fully supply the necessities of his family.—Greeley.

In every country the "dangerous classes" are those who do not work. For instance, the nobility in Europe and the slaveholders here. It is evident the world needs a new nobility—not of the blood that is blue, because it stagnates—but of the new arterial blood that circulates and has a heart in it and life and labor.—Longfellow.

Private benevolence is good and necessary. But benevolence relieves only the effects of poverty, while association proposes to reach and finally eradicate its causes. The charitable are doing nobly this winter for the relief of the destitute; but will there be in this city next winter fewer objects of charity than there are now?—Greeley.

The naked truth that, as a general rule, no one lives by bona fide physical labor who can obtain a living without, and very few live by farming or the like who can live by what are esteemed the lighter and more genteel avocations mainly pursued in cities and villages, explains much of the misery so prevalent around us.—Greeley.

A nation whose wealth and social leadership are in the hands of people who fancy that day after day, like those of old, they can "sit down to eat and drink and rise up to play," careless of those who earn the dividends that they spend and pay the rents of the tenement houses that they own, but too often never visit nor inspect, has but one doom before it, and that the worst.—Bishop Potter.

President Henry Fisher, of the International Tobacco Workers' Union, announced at a meeting in St. Louis recently that within the next two weeks all the stemmers in the employment of the Continental Tobacco Company, known as the trust, will be called out. This, he says, will affect the factories of the company in all parts of the country, including St. Louis.

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