

BARRED FROM U. S. CHIEF EXPLAINS WHY

Immigration Head Tells of Department Policy and Rules Now In Force

PROBLEM PRESENTS DIFFICULT ASPECTS

Grave Danger in Immigration Unless Careful Watch Is Kept on Gates

By W. W. HUSBAND, Commissioner General of Immigration.

Editor's Note: Time and again warnings have been given this nation by experts in economic and other fields to the unrestricted immigration to America and the evils that would arise. It has only been very recently that the laws became drastic. The Commissioner of Immigration, W. W. Husband, herewith tells us the why of the matter—and the results obtained and those expected.

It is doubtful whether any other American problem presents so many difficult and even bewildering aspects of does the problem of immigration. Economics, politics, the public health and other fundamental factors of our civilization enter into the question, and with such a conglomeration of interests in the crucible so obviously a difficult, if not impossible task, to evolve a policy which will be even measurably satisfactory to that many sided entity commonly called the public.

This immigration controversy began with the first settlement in Virginia and Massachusetts, and while there have been periods of storm and calm during the more than three centuries which have intervened, nevertheless the same controversy, involving practically the same factors, has continued down to the present time and there is every promise that it will go on indefinitely. When the second contingent of settlers came to the Massachusetts coast it was said by one of their predecessors that they were "in all appearances not fit for an honest man's company." Only last week at Ellis Island a thoughtful American, looking at a typical group of present day immigrants undergoing inspection, said to me "Is there no possible way of keeping this class of people out of the country?" It has been the same from the beginning and probably will so continue as long as America continues to attract the people of other lands.

The Open Door. Practically all of the Colonies enacted restrictive immigration laws, some of which clearly reflect the fears and also the intolerance of the founders, but the new republic took an opposite course and for a century following the Revolutionary war maintained an open door policy with respect to all classes and conditions of mankind from every land and clime. There was, of course, continued and, at times, violent opposition to this policy, but throughout the century the ideal of America as a refuge for the world's oppressed prevailed, although it must be admitted that on occasions the refugees were treated with no little harshness.

Foreign nations banished their criminals to America and communities sent us their paupers. We complained and complained bitterly but continued to receive them until the year 1882 when a law was passed which denied admission to idiots, insane persons, criminals (other than political criminals) and persons likely to become a public charge. Having closed the door against four classes of aliens, congress was not reluctant to add others to the category of those deemed to be physically, mentally, morally or economically undesirable until now there are some thirty legal reasons of one sort or another why an immigrant may not be admitted. The first Chinese exclusion law was also enacted in 1882 and subsequently there has developed a policy of restricting, or in a large measure prohibiting, all Oriental immigration.

Restriction Needed. The peoples of Europe and Asiatic Turkey, however, continued to enjoy unlimited access to the open door (7) provided they met the various tests prescribed by law, and Europe always furnished more than 90 per cent of our immigrants. Following the advent of southern and eastern Europe as the chief source of supply, our immigration grew to unprecedented proportions, and with this development came a widespread and insistent demand for restriction. Statistics showed that about one-third of the immigrants who come from these sources were unable to read in any language and, accordingly, the so-called "literacy test" became the favorite weapon of the restrictionists. The exclusion of illiterate aliens was agitated in and out of congress for twenty-five years and three presidents, Cleveland, Taft and Wilson, vetoed bills which on provided, but in 1917, it was added to the law over President Wilson's veto.

Following the World war the demand for further restriction became so intense and unmistakable that the House of Representatives responded by passing a bill suspending practically all immigration for a period of fourteen months. The Senate was more conservative, however, and substituted the Dillingham per centum limit plan, which finally prevailed and the so-called "quota law" which has provoked such widespread interest during the past year, went into effect on May 19, 1921, and recent legislation has continued its operation until June 30, 1924.

Briefly stated, the Dillingham act provides that the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted to the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to three per centum of the number of persons of such nationality who were resident in the United States according to the census of 1910. "Nationality" is determined by country of birth, and in effect the law applies only to Europe, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Asiatic Russia, Africa and Australasia.

To Limit Influx. The admitted purpose of the law is to limit immigration from southern and eastern Europe, without interfering with the normal movement from the northern and western European countries, which in immigration parlance include the British Isles, Scandinavia, Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. Prior to the war 750,000 or more immigrants were admitted from the first named sources in a normal year, but under the Dillingham act only 168,200 may be admitted annually from such sources. On the other hand, the normal annual im-

migration from the older sources was only about 180,000 prior to the war, but the per centum limit law will permit 194,000 to come. During the fiscal year only about 300,000 immigrant aliens were admitted, but ending June 30, 1922, southern and eastern European countries used more than 95 per cent of their allotted quota, while the older sources named sent us less than 50 per cent of the number allotted to them.

Of course, it was inevitable that the operation of a law which arbitrarily held back hundreds of thousands of intending immigrants should result in hardship to many individuals, and a severe strain on the machinery of the immigration service. However, the characteristically humane action of Secretary of Labor Davis in temporarily admitting a total of 2,500 excess quota immigrants as a measure of humanity to the patient and unremittent work of our immigration officials at ports of arrival, and the splendid cooperation of American consular officers in Europe, made a humane and effective administration of the law possible, and, while the quota law has its faults, it is doubtful whether by any other method the purpose of congress could be so effectively carried out with so little hardship on the immigrants concerned.

RESULTS OF SMUT TREATMENT LISTED

(Continued from Page 1.)

against one-half of one per cent where treated with formaldehyde. The wheat was much thicker, emerged earlier, and gave a better yield with fewer weeds.

Washington County. All the methods of treatment gave complete control by the Copper Carbonate treated wheat was earlier and much farther advanced.

Oregon Experiment Station at Corvallis. There was less smut in the wheat treated with copper carbonate and over twice as many plants.

Union County. Six different tests were conducted with 2 per cent smut where copper carbonate was used as against 3.3 per cent for blue vitriol.

Whitman County, Washington. Eleven tests were made. A careful count at the end of the season showed that they had 15.7 per cent smut where formaldehyde or bluestone was used as against 2.8 per cent where copper carbonate was used. The heavy infestation of smut in either instance was probably due to heavy soil infestation.

Walla Walla County, Washington. Twelve careful tests were made. The blue vitriol and formaldehyde tests gave 13.6 per cent smut on their Hybrid wheat as against 8.8 per cent smut where copper carbonate was used. They state that the farmers are very enthusiastic and over ten thousand acres had been planned up three weeks ago to be seeded with copper carbonate.

Douglas county, Washington, has ordered two and a half tons of copper carbonate for their use in fall seeding.

The county agent at Ritzville, Washington, stated that they nearly got per-

fect control in every instance. On one of these farms copper carbonate gave one hundred per cent control while wheat treated with bluestone showed 75 per cent smut. All of the copper carbonate treated wheat came up showing a perfect stand and in one instance the wheat treated with formaldehyde had to be reseeded.

Franklin County, Washington. The county agent of Franklin county states that he got 3 of one per cent smut where they used copper carbonate on Early Baart as against 12 per cent where it was dipped. In every case they had from 20 to 100 per cent better stand. The smutting occurred about four days in advance of the dipped seed and they used 60 pounds where it was treated dry as against 75 pounds where treated with the copper carbonate and yet they had a hundred per cent better stand.

The dry treatment grain yielded 15 bushels while the formaldehyde treated wheat yielded 11 bushels. There was a gain of 3000 bushels in yield on this one 600 acre field. Note that 15 pounds less were seeded per acre too.

We have promised a summary of these results over the northwest to Morrow county farmers and they are free to draw their own conclusions. The copper carbonate tests have shown up much better than anticipated.

There are several decided advantages in favor of the dry treatment a few of which might be mentioned.

1. No seed is killed in treating, therefore
2. You not only get a better stand, which is mighty where it is, but
3. You know what to depend on from your seed when you plant it. With the old method it is always a question as to what per cent has been killed or injured.
4. Dry treated seed is better when seeding in dry ground.
5. It is easier to treat with the powder a machine being made, which in one make it possible to fan and treat in one operation.
6. Wheat can be treated ahead of time.
7. It has proven to be fairly effective for smut control and when the wheat is

machine treated no doubt it will give much better results.

The old methods of treatment are too familiar in all to need any comment.

Several farmers have indicated that they wanted to treat their wheat with the powder this fall and indications are that the acreage so seeded will be rather large. We would suggest that extreme care be taken to see that the wheat is well treated. According to recommendations from the pathology department at Corvallis it is necessary to so treat the wheat that it will get into the crease and brush end of the wheat thoroughly. This, they state, can best be accomplished by the use of a machine. In order to make the treating with the dry powder possible and practical the county agent has been working on a machine which will receive the wheat from the fanning mill, treat and deliver into the sacker ready for seeding. This machine is being tested out and when perfected will be made locally in sufficient numbers to accommodate those needing them this fall.

Copper carbonate will cost 32 cents per pound ordered from Morrow County Farm Bureau and will be delivered to your postoffice upon receipt of your order accompanied by the money. It requires two ounces per bushel, one pound treating eight bushels.

Mal Humphreys was in from his Eight Mile farm for a short time yesterday. He states that he does little farming these days, owing to the existing conditions, but he still raises good horses and has some very fine animals on the place now. Mr. Humphreys is one of the pioneer settlers of Morrow county, coming here just fifty years ago this last March. He located on his present farm in the Eight Mile country thirty-two years ago and has engaged in stockraising and farming and has prospered to the point where he is fully satisfied and is now content to spend the remainder of his days here. He is a native of the Waldo hills country in Marion county and his parents were very early settlers in Oregon. His mother but recently died at the old farm home near Salem, being past ninety years of age.

County Clerk Waters has been going about with the cawed head several days this week, the swelling being a slight infection which now seems to be yielding to proper treatment. The swelling caused one eye to close entirely for a day or two, and Joe presented the appearance of a man that had been "butting in" where he had no business.

Leo Hill, formerly engaged in the garage business here, is up from Portland for a few days this week.

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