

TRAGIC SCENES WHEN EMIGRANTS ARE HELD

Physicians in European Ports Cull Out the Dis- eased Aliens

BREMEN, Germany, Jan. 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Hundreds of emigrants who came to Bremen from Hamburg and Danzig to seek new homes in America are rejected before they can embark for what to them is the land of plenty and promise. Tragically numerous when the ships' physicians announce the list of those rejected because of signs of disease or contagiousness which would prevent their admission to the United States.

Over a hundred homeseekers were rejected out of 600 who attempted to embark on one steamer recently. In these unfortunate cases were not detected but the rejection of one member of the family in many cases prevented the entire group from sailing for America.

The most pitiful of the tragedies occurred in the breaking up of family groups. Some children old enough to travel alone are allowed to proceed to America, while others are detained. Among the others among the hundred rejected the other day tried to kiss the hands of the physicians in an effort to get them to alter their diagnoses while others stood by in terror lest some of the group might also keep them off the steamer train for Bremerhaven.

The Polish woman, the widow of an army surgeon and her 16-year-old son were rejected at Danzig when the steamer had touched there because the woman had had conjunctivitis. The woman pleaded with her son by train to Bremen and pleaded for another examination but the physicians adhered to their original diagnosis and the woman was compelled to remain with her son.

In several cases one child in a group of five or six showed traces of typhus or conjunctivitis. This was sufficient to halt the whole family or group on the family group, some of the children of which might go to America while others could not.

Typhus, trachoma and fava, an affection of the scalp, are the three diseases for which ships' physicians check others in examining emigrants from Poland and other war-torn countries for the United States. The United States emigration officials are slow to admit persons whose health is not normal and force the steamship line to carry them back to their port of embarkation. Besides a fine of \$200 may be imposed upon the steamship companies for carrying such persons to American ports.

Consequently, agents of the steamship lines take few chances in these days when there are hundreds of emigrants from Poland and other war-torn countries. Model sanitary quarters are available in these two ports for emigrants but the conditions are far less satisfactory in Danzig where many emigrants are made concerning the sanitary quarters and charges are made that they are not free from vermin.

The refugees who flock into Danzig generally in a wretched state when they arrive from the devastated parts of Poland and the Baltic states. Their accommodations there are old and unsanitary. Political cross-currents and divided authority keeping emigrants in Danzig in a constant state of uncertainty, with the result that emigrants can not get proper attention.

Overage passage from German ports to America this winter have been exactly three times the rate charged before the war, or the equivalent of \$100, while a second class passage has cost \$200.

In spite of the increased expense of trans-Atlantic travel every steamer leaving for America has every berth taken and reservations are booked for months in advance. It is expected here that this situation may be relieved by the gradually increasing number of ships entering the German-American service and possibly, by immigration legislation now pending in the United States congress.

HOUSEBOAT VICTORIA ON WHICH PRESIDENT-ELECT IS SPENDING VACATION

LOOHPHOLE IN THE LAW IS LETTING IN MANY ALIENS

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 29.—So many Europeans have taken advantage of an alleged loophole in the American seaman's act, local steamship agents assert, that numbers of foreign steamship operators are adopting the precaution of bonding their sailors to complete round trip voyages to America. The local agents declare that dozens of vessels flying foreign flags beyond the reach of the United States immigration authorities. If the sailor, upon being taken into custody by these authorities, states that he intends to sail on the "first available ship" the immigration officers have no alternative, under the provisions of the seaman's act, but to free him. Then, although an attempt is made to keep the sailor under surveillance, the deserter frequently manages to make good his escape to some interior city.

Several months ago, acting upon Moscow advices to the effect that the soviet government intended to send "25,000 missionaries and agitators to the United States," immigration authorities here received strict orders to be on the lookout for any of these undesirable.

BELGIANS WONT PROSECUTE TWO SUSPECTED COUNTRYMEN

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.—A parliamentary commission investigating the connection of former Premier De Broqueville with the case of the Barons Evence Coppee, father and son, mine operators who were arrested for alleged assistance rendered the Germans during the war, has decided that there shall be no prosecution of the former premier.

The Barons Coppee were recently released on bail, on the admission by De Broqueville that he had permitted them to operate their coal mines in the German occupation in order to furnish coal to the Belgian civilians. De Broqueville's political opponents have clamored in the press for his prosecution.

MASONRY RAPIDLY SPREADING IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Three times as many Masonic lodges were instituted in 1920 in England and those parts of the dominions, where the united grand lodge of England has jurisdiction, as in any of the previous seven years, according to report just made public here. Similar increases were announced by Scottish and Irish grand lodges and chapters.

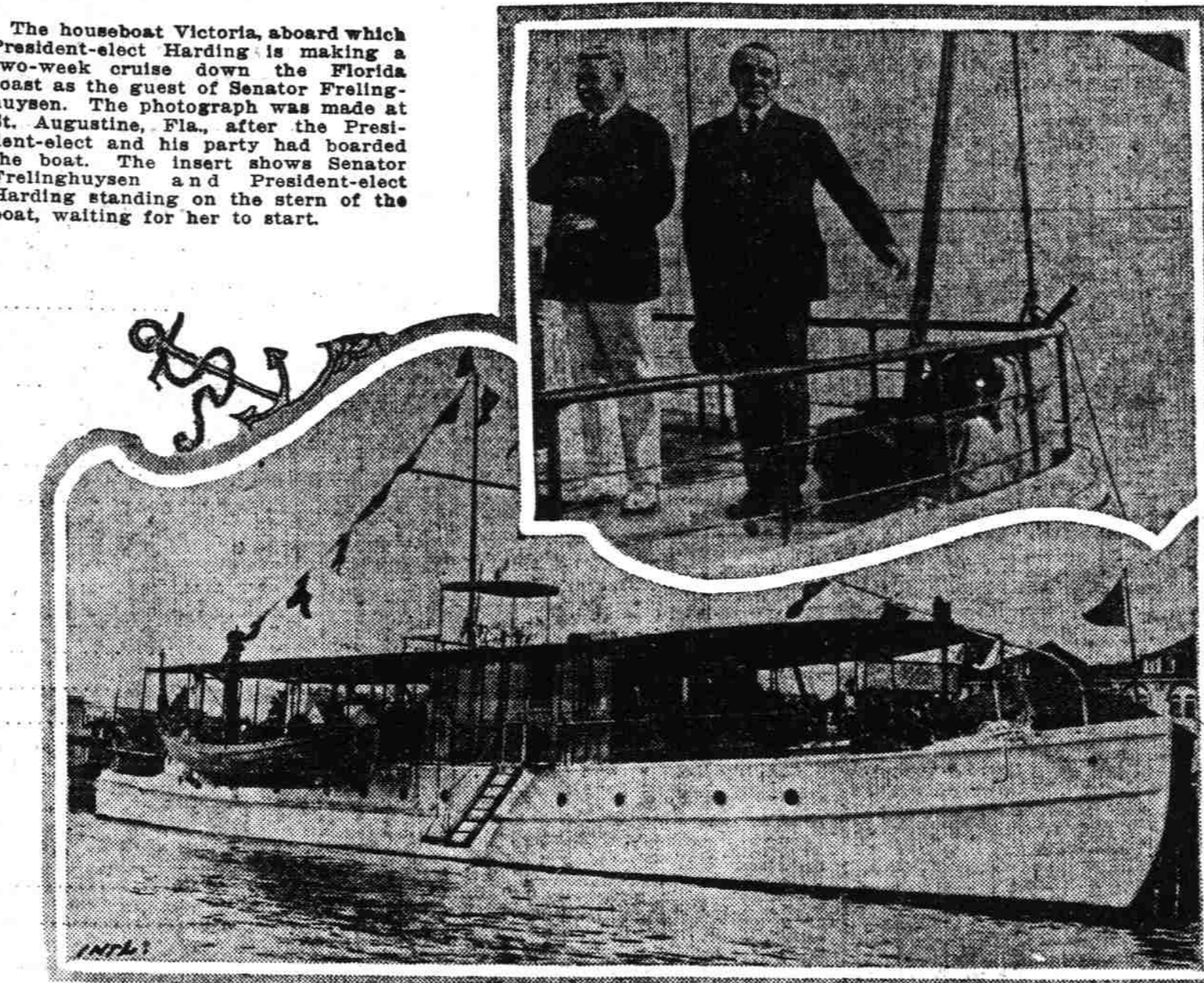
Freemason's hall, the craft's London headquarters, has become too small for the demands made upon it, and the return from India of the duke of Connaught, the grand master, is awaited for the completion of a big extension scheme, including a new Masonic temple and offices to be erected as a memorial to members who fell in the war.

NEW JAPANESE WARSHIP HAS 33,800 DEADWEIGHT TONNAGE

TOKYO, Jan. 25.—Japan's latest battleship Nagato, has a deadweight tonnage of 33,800 and can develop a speed of 23 knots per hour. Her length is 557 feet. The armament of the new addition to the Japanese fleet includes eight 15-inch guns and twenty 6-inch guns. She is fitted with four turbine engines. The Nagato takes a place among the largest battleships afloat today, her 33,800 tons comparing with the British "Hood," 41,000 tons and the American "Tennessee," 32,000 tons.

Admiral Tachibana, the commander of the first squadron, said that the Nagato is unique not only in size, but also as regards her equipment. Her main mast is built in the form of a tower and the range finder has been so devised that it can fire at an enemy war far off.

HOUSEBOAT VICTORIA ON WHICH PRESIDENT-ELECT IS SPENDING VACATION



The houseboat Victoria, aboard which President-elect Harding is making a two-week cruise down the Florida coast as the guest of Senator Frelinghuysen. The photograph was made at St. Augustine, Fla., after the President-elect and his party had boarded the boat. The insert shows Senator Frelinghuysen and President-elect Harding standing on the stern of the boat, waiting for her to start.

YOUTHS SPREAD TERROR; WAVE SWEEPING FRANCE

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Far from subsiding, despite the energetic measures taken, the crime wave which has been sweeping over France since the armistice is, if anything, spreading.

But mere youths now hold up whole districts as was the case at Puteux, a thickly populated workingman's suburb of Paris. A gang of ten criminals arrested were led by a boy of 11 years. There were two ruffians of 18 and 15 in the gang, but they, like their accomplices, implicitly obeyed their young chief. The gang made a specialty of grocer's shops in the town.

WOOD ALCOHOL IN "HOOGH" DISTILLED FROM RAISIN MASH

MARTIN'S-FERRY, O., Jan. 29.—Something new to worry about has been discovered for persons who make their own intoxicants.

Two men are taking treatment for wood alcohol poisoning, due to the manufacture of raisin jack from raisins which had not been stemmed. One of the men may die.

Their malady baffled physicians for a time. Although the doctors diagnosed the cases of wood alcohol poisoning, both men claimed they had tasted no wood alcohol.

It was learned finally that the men had been drinking raisin jack made from wash in which the raisin stems had remained. The presence of the raisin stems, it is claimed, produced wood alcohol.

An interesting 15th century tombstone has been discovered at Workop, Eng., which is being restored as a memorial to local men who fell in the war.

The first public library was founded at Athens, Greece, by Pisisstratus, about 540 B. C.

An obelisk of granite 70 feet high is to be erected in Denmark as a memorial to the allied soldiers who died in the World war.

AMERICAN SEAMAN IS GOOD AS ANY SEAMAN

Matches Well With Long-Trained British, Dutch and Scandinavian Tars

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 29.—Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the American merchant mariner, the American jack tar has come back to his own. This is the verdict of constant observers in the shipping department of the United States consulate general at Rotterdam, one of the biggest ports for American ships in Europe, to which come monthly thousands of American merchant seamen.

These Yankee ships' officers and sailors, for the past part products of only two or three years of training, have learned to handle their big freighters with all the skill of the windjammer crews of the old Yankee clipper days.

They do not, for the most part, know how to reef a topsail or do any of the hundreds of nautical things for which there were rich sounding terms in the days of the sailing ships. But when it comes to piloting a big steamer through a heavy gale, stoking the fires of the coal burners, or turning to with a vim at any of the emergency tasks that may develop at sea, the American born, American trained ship's officer or "A.B." (able-bodied seaman) in the language of the seamen's resorts on the Schiedamsche dyke here, "won't take nuthin' from nobody."

The big books of the consulate general, in which are recorded the histories of the voyages of these American ships and the complaints of the crews, bear out Jack's contention that he is as able a seaman as any who sails the seven seas.

"These records show," said one of the consular officials, "that American ships' officers are as efficient as British, Dutch or Scandinavian, trained long to the sea. They show that the young American sailor can learn his work quickly, that a boy whose nautical experience three years ago was confined to pumping water for the cows on the farm, or bathing in the old swimmin'

hole, can adapt himself to his ship as well as a Norwegian lad who has been trawling for fish since he first wore trousers.

"For a short time, because of lack of proper charts and much inexperience, accidents to American ships seemed much more frequent than to those of other nationalities. Now, this is changing.

"American born, newly trained captains have no more trouble with their crews than the masters of ships flying other flags, or masters who have become naturalized Americans in order to get an American ship. In fact, in many cases they have less.

"Not long ago, an American captain who was only 27 years old brought his tramp freighter all around the world, making money on the voyage, and his crew had not a single complaint to record against him."

GIRLS BAR CIGARETTE SMOKING SWEETHEARTS

And the Boys Come Back With Several Hot Ones

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 29.—Dan Cupid is finding his bows and arrows are thus far quite useless against the hearts of the girls of the West Side Christian church of this city who have formed a club not to keep company with boys who smoke cigarettes or use tobacco in any form.

The club is continuing to grow, according to its sponsor, Edward McKee, superintendent of the Sunday school of that church, and though a marked decrease in the number of "matches" is noted, according to Mr. McKee, quite a few local boys have given up the bad habit.

Dan Cupid's second and hardest blow—the blow that sent him reeling dizzily—came when a number of boys students at the Mattoon high school retaliated by forming an opposing organization to try to make out of the girls of today "the kind of girls our mothers were."

It was at a meeting of the Christian Endeavor society a week ago that Mr. McKee urged the girls to sign pledges not to keep company with boys who "used the weed." Twenty-five pledges were signed immediately and during the past week the club grew in leaps

and bounds. The Christian Endeavor Society girls now hope to induce every girl in town to join their ranks.

"Do you want to stand around while some boy is smoking a cigarette or walk up the street with him as he dangles the silly thing in his teeth or do you want to smell the nasty smoke?" they argued. The answer, they say, is usually "no" and a new signer to the pledge is obtained.

It was then that the boys decided something must be done. They missed seeing their sweethearts and a number of the girls out of their school. The high school formed a club, the members signing pledges as follows:

"I do solemnly affirm that I will not court a girl who persists in: "Wearing knee-length skirts. "Wearing low cut waists below the point where mother wore them when she was a girl. "Wearing silk stockings. "Using paint or rouge. "Attending dances minus her corset. "Pulling out her eyebrows or wearing her hair in such a style so as to hide her ears."

Mr. McKee looks upon the boys' organization as "merely a bluff club to frighten the girls out of their stand against tobacco."

"It would be a good thing, though," he added, "if something like that could be done. We need more girls today like our mothers."

In the meantime, both sides are holding firm, according to members, and "much good is being done," according to Mr. McKee.

"This is not a temporary movement on the part of the girls," said Mr. McKee. "They are in earnest." "So are we," retorted the boys.

COTTON SITUATION HAS STIRRED GREAT BRITAIN

Curtailment of Acreage Here Viewed With Alarm

MANCHESTER, Eng., Jan. 11.—(Correspondence of Associated Press).—A leading cotton grower has sent a message to Sir Charles Marcara urging that a world cotton conference be called without delay, to deal with the situation arising from the decline in the price of fibre and the threatened curtailment in the acreage devoted to cotton, says the Manchester Guardian.

In the course of an interview, Sir Charles, who is one of the largest cotton manufacturers of Great Britain, said:

"Cotton has fallen a long way below the cost of production, and the inevitable result will be that a great curtailment in the acreage devoted to cotton will follow. I have contended for years that cotton is a commodity which, if properly packed and stored, can be kept for years without deterioration."

"A recommendation such as I made at the outbreak of war, that the surplus cotton should be taken over by the governments interested, should be adopted now. This would save the situation. If action is not taken we shall have a repetition of what occurred in the early days of the war, when American cotton fell from 75 pence to 4 pence a pound, involving all concerned in heavy losses, and subsequently rose to 45 pence, increasing the price of the world's cotton crop by 1,000,000,000 pounds, and raising the price of clothing enormously."

"We are undoubtedly suffering from the press campaign of 'slump,' the restriction of credit to bring about forced profits, and the government excess profits duty, which, instead of encouraging industry, has had the effect of strangling it."

"There are the factors mainly responsible for the present dearth of business, from which, however, there is bound to be a great reaction. Both 'boom' and 'slump' are equally pernicious. What is wanted is a readjustment of values."

PERISCOPE TO EXAMINE TIRES

A novel periscope has been invented that enables an automobile driver from his seat to examine all the tires on his car.

CONTINUOUS SPRING LUBRICATION

Continuous lubrication is afforded a new automobile spring by cup shaped oil reservoirs in the end of each leaf.

During the year 1919 South Africa exported 1,124 pounds of diamonds, representing about 125 carats.

EARTHQUAKE EPIDEMIC NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

In Spite of Numerous Disasters, Mother Earth Still Sound At Heart

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 29.—The epidemic of earthquakes that shook the world in several widely separated sections in recent weeks contains no cause for general alarm; they are only the growing pangs of the new geologic formations and old Mother Earth herself at heart is still sound and solid. This, in effect, is the reassuring statement of Prof. J. B. Woodworth, who is in charge of the Harvard seismographic station, as prepared for the Associated Press.

Earthquakes have a way of occurring in the world in several widely separated sections in recent weeks contains no cause for general alarm; they are only the growing pangs of the new geologic formations and old Mother Earth herself at heart is still sound and solid. This, in effect, is the reassuring statement of Prof. J. B. Woodworth, who is in charge of the Harvard seismographic station, as prepared for the Associated Press.

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