

Non-Enforcement of Immigration Laws; Undesirables Not Being Deported Out of This Country

Ellis Island Depicted as Sprouting-Ground for Red Revolutionists, a Monte Carlo for Foreigners Only, Where Europe's Offscourings Are Entertained at American Expense; Inspection of Immigrants a Mere Pretense; Very Few Actual Deportations.

A cry is going up from many quarters represented in the daily press against the worse than mismanagement of the country's principal immigration station, known as Ellis Island, New York.

Bold charges of the most serious character are printed in many of the most reputable daily papers in the United States, and confined to no one political party, of the rottenness that is alleged to exist there.

The Grand Rapids Herald states that the so-called deportation system by which we have been told the country was getting rid of many of the worst types of anarchists, such as I. W. W. agitators and Bolsheviks, is a farce. That paper asserts that "out of that train-load of sinister reds which we saw so much printed about last spring as being sent from Seattle to New York for immediate deportation, according to official reports just received only seven of the sixty were actually rejected from America."

The Philadelphia Record (Dem.) and one of the most reliable papers in the country, states that "in twenty-one months 697 persons were arrested in deportation proceedings and only sixty were actually shipped out of the country."

Sprouting Ground for Bolshevism:

The Cleveland, Ohio, News (Rep.) prints this terrible arraignment of the mismanagement and those responsible for it: "Ellis Island is a government institution turned into a Socialist hall, a sprouting-ground for red revolutionists, a Monte Carlo, for foreigners only, where Europe's offscourings are entertained at American expense and given the impression that Government officials are subject to their impudent orders, a place where the inspection of immigrants required by law is made a mere pretense even when immigration is lightest, a place of deceit and sham to which foreign mischief-makers are sent temporarily to make the public think the Government is courageously deporting them."

Immorality and Gambling Allowed.

It was asserted at the Congressional committee hearing at Ellis Island some time ago that Ex-Commissioner Frederick C. Howe had allowed immorality and gambling to exist on the island during his administration and that he was responsible for delaying deportation and for releasing a remarkably large number of anarchists on parole. Howe's successor, indeed, declared that the regime on Ellis Island was tending to become "a forum for the preaching of Bolshevism."

Letters to Mr. Howe from Emma Goldman and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn were read, containing friendly and confident requests for aid for arrested radicals. Members of the investigating committee made emphatic and specific charges of inefficiency.

The Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.) thinks Mr. Howe "will have to do a lot of explaining before he can convince public opinion that his course as an official was not such as to commend him to anarchists and agitators who have sought to destroy orderly government in this country." "Even Dean Swift in imagining a kind of Bedlam in Laputa never dreamed of anything so grotesque as Ellis Island under Howe and his advisers," who, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.), "made a 'Red' paradise out of the Government's asylum for immigrants and emigrants." The Boston Herald (Rep.), in Massachusetts, and the Montgomery Advertiser (Dem.), in Alabama both ask sharply why Mr. Howe was ever named as Commissioner of Immigration when his affiliations with Socialists and radicals were so well known.

Better System Imperative.

Responsibility for slackness in the inspection of immigrants landing at Ellis Island is placed directly upon Congress by the New York World (Dem.); Congress, it says, "from time to time describes new tests for immigrants, but takes no adequate measures to carry out the enforcement of these tests, even when successive executive officers, charged with the duty, plead for help." Mr. Howe's successor at Ellis Island has admitted that the inspection for exclusion at Ellis Island has been "largely a farce." The Commissioner-General of Immigration has repeatedly complained about "insufficient funds" to do this work properly. And, declares the New York (Continued on page 7.)

"DOWN THE REDS," DON'T SETTLE UNREST

Chicago, Dec. 17.—George W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, declares that the cry of "down the reds" must not be used as a shield for "miserable profiteering," or to secure legislation that would throttle liberty. Writing in the official journal of the Cigarmakers' Union, this trade unionist says:

"While there may be an honest desire on the part of some to eradicate by deportation or otherwise the destructive radicals, there is apparently an element hiding behind this movement who would seize the present opportunity to fasten upon the statute books of the nation and state legislation calculated to restrict and nullify the activities of the constructive trade union movement. These trade union opponents operating behind the mask of 'down the reds' are trying to put on the statute books laws to prevent the constructive trade unions from carrying forward their legitimate, lawful trade union activities."

"Against these people we protest, and denounce them as sailing under false colors. All liberty loving people, those outside of the trade union movement, stand in danger of having their rights and liberties curtailed or abrogated under the guise of 'throttle the reds.' We are not of the destructive radical type and hold no brief for such, but we don't propose to see the trade unions strangled or crushed by the same gentry and tactics they employ in their efforts to strangle and crush somebody else.

"Just so long as there is miserable profiteering there will be discontent and unrest which repressive laws will prevent. Deport the 'reds' and continue profiteering, and two discontented protestants against the profiteering gang of robbers will spring up in the place of every one deported."

TEXTILE UNION FOR WORKERS AT ROSEMARY COTTON MILLS.

A telegram coming from Rosemary, N. C., asking that an organizer be sent there to form a local union of textile workers, Organizer Hamilton went from Raleigh last Saturday, December 13, and found them very anxious to form an organization. He stated that he found the people there very much dissatisfied with their working conditions.

They are receiving wages about like the other textile workers are receiving, but they have to work like a flying machine engine to get them. They had a little walk-out in one of the mills the first part of the week. This, the operatives described to be on account of the "bonus" that the mill owners agreed to pay, telling the operatives they were going to increase from 40 per cent to 60 per cent; they then turned around and took out four picks to one inch of cloth, increased the size of fillings, so the operatives found out that they had gotten a two-cent increase in the week, with the work about twice as hard.

This experience accentuated the desire for a local textile labor union, and prompted the visit of the organizer for that purpose.

They will be pretty well organized in a very short while, judging from the number of people out Saturday night at the meeting. Referring to his visit, Mr. Hamilton continued: "Some of the mill owners have said that the textile unions wouldn't stand because the people didn't have sense enough to run them, but if they could just get in a meeting sometime and hear some of the intelligent talks they would be surprised. Will the mill owners ever wake up to the fact that the South has changed in the last five years?"

BURLESON'S REPORT SOUNDS LIKE GARY'S

Sections of Postmaster-General's Report Similar to Testimony Given by Steel Head at Investigation

Washington, Dec. 17.—The labor sections of Postmaster General Burleson's annual report sounds like Judge Gary's testimony before the senate committee that probed the steel strike.

The post head declares that trade unions in his department "are fast becoming a menace to public welfare and should no longer be tolerated or condoned." He would make it unlawful for these employees to join a labor organization, but he would permit them to unite "for their social and general welfare, to appear before committees of congress and to furnish information concerning the postal service of which they may have knowledge." He favors repealing the anti-gag law of 1912, which now permits employees to petition senators and representatives.

Under Mr. Burleson's plan the postal workers would organize a beneficial or social organization, and submit grievances to him. If he decided that "they may have a knowledge" of these grievances, they could present them to congress.

With regulation anti-union logic the postmaster general condemns unions of postal employees and has this to say of the men and women who constitute the membership of these organizations:

"Postmasters and postal employees generally have responded cheerfully to these numerous demands upon and extraneous duties required of them, evidencing at all times a worthy spirit of loyalty and patriotism."

Mr. Burleson does not acknowledge that the postal service is weakened because of his general labor policy, but national lawmakers are supposed to read between the lines of that portion of his report which recommends most "careful attention to appointment and training of employees with a view to again building up a force of unquestioned efficiency."

MINE OPERATORS REFUSE TO ALLOW MINERS TO WORK.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 17.—Philip Murray, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, notified United State authorities here that he had received a report from Moween, in the Kisminitas region, to the effect that when miners there notified the superintendent of a mine that they were ready to go to work, they were informed the mine would not be operated, and that they would be evicted from company houses.

FEW OHIO STRIKES.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 17.—Ohio is comparatively free from strikes because of the relations that exist between employers and organized labor, trade unionists told Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the Ohio State University.

The educator is a member of the president's industrial conference now in session at Washington, and he has been consulting with employers and wage workers on questions that are being considered by the conference.

Trade unionists showed that this State has between 250,000 and 300,000 members of organized labor, nearly all of whom are in contractual relations with their employers.

While many of these employers have not publicly declared in favor of collective bargaining, the fact remains that they conduct wage and working conditions negotiations through the trade unions.

SCHOOLS LOSING VALUE.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 17.—Expressing fear that 600,000 New Jersey school children may be "victims of a demoralized and broken-down educational system," due to underpaid teachers, Governor Runyon has called attention of local boards of estimates to "the gravity of the situation."

New Jersey, he said, faces the immediate prospect of closing schools or drawing into the teaching profession a still larger number of those inadequately trained and those without special preparation for the work.

"If our children are to be taught by incompetent teachers, or are not to be taught at all, the end of American democracy, as we know it, is in sight," the Governor declared.

PRESSMEN RAISE WAGES.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 17.—A wage increase of \$7 a week has been negotiated by the Printing Pressmen's Union.

WHY PROFITEES SHOW INTEREST IN UNIONS

Charges Preferred by Secretary Buck of the Washington State Federation of Labor

Seattle, Dec. 17.—The demand that trade unions purge themselves of "radicals" comes from those who insist on dealing with the workers as individuals, says Secretary Buck of the Washington state federation of labor, who charges that employers, in their pretended discovery of "radicals in the unions" are really attempting to gain control of these organizations and make them ineffective, that profits may not be disturbed.

"Our enemies have condemned every man in the ranks who has exhibited activity," said Secretary Buck. "They have placed the 'brand' on practically every officer in the labor movement from Sam Gompers down, and stretched their definition of 'radicals' to include the whole of that group of members who show enough interest in their affairs to attend the meetings of their respective unions. All of these must be 'purged' if we would satisfy the employers."

"Even then our movement would not be their idea of perfection. To reach this pinnacle in their esteem we must permit them to determine who should fill the various offices and act on various committees. And the rank and file must also agree to transform the union into a mutual admiration society."

"If, after this, we give up a part of the wages they allow us, toward a fund to be used to care for those whose health the inhuman industrial conditions they will create has broken, and bury those who are killed while working for the boss who is operating under the misnamed 'American plan,' we will then have put the finishing touch to the employer's idea of industrial heaven."

"Our duty is clear. We must keep our feet on the earth and our heads and shoulders together. We must think with a cool head and act with good judgment. While our opponents rave we must work all the harder to solidify our ranks. It is our mission to organize, not disorganize."

EXPECT TO UNIONIZE ALL N. Y. CITY TEACHERS.

New York, Dec. 17.—Though the officials of the Associated Teachers' Union refuse as yet to give the total membership of that body, Herman Deflem, instructor in neurology at Columbia University, said yesterday that the College of the City of New York was already 15 per cent "organized." The union, which has just begun a drive for membership, expects to have the teaching staffs of colleges and private schools in this city at least 60 per cent "unionized" in less than a year.

The new organization, affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of Labor, is designed to include practically all teachers except those employed in public elementary or high schools, who come under the jurisdiction of the Teachers' Union, which has been in existence for some time. The Associated Teachers will take in, therefore, public schools, principals, teachers and private schools and the members of college faculties ranging in grade from assistants to professors. Monday it sent out 3,600 letters appealing to such prospective members to join the new organization.

Sympathetic Strike Barred.

The letters declared that there was no possibility of the union being ordered out on a sympathetic strike and that the constitution of the body expressly forbids walkouts of any kind. Article X, of that document reads:

"Section 1. No strike shall be called by this union.

"Section 2. The above section is not to be construed as a disapproval of the principle of the above strike."

To attain its objects, Mr. Deflem said, the union will depend upon the "power of organized members." If trustees and college presidents failed to be convinced by this, an effort will be made to obtain such legislation as the union desires by appealing directly to the people, and in this the fact that the organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is expected to prove a big help.

The chief aims of the Associated Teachers, Mr. Deflem said, are to obtain a "democratic administration" of educational institutions and "security of tenure" of positions held by teachers.

RAISE WAGES \$3 A WEEK.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 2 has raised wages \$3 a week.

Involuntary Servitude Law as Sought by Senator Cummins Says it is "Vital Part" of Bill

What Iowa Senator Still Hopes to Put Upon the Statute Books Through His Bill to Penalize Workman Who Refuse Certain Working Conditions; R. R. Employees Advocate Substitute Plan, What It Provides.

BIG INTERESTS BROUGHT BOLSHIEVISTS INTO U. S.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—"Big interests, the cheap John manufacturers, through our liberal immigration laws, secured the four corners of the earth to secure cheap labor and they got it," says George W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, writing in the official journal of that organization.

"The thought uppermost in their minds was to get cheap labor regardless of whether they were illiterate, morally degenerate, radicals, bolshevik, mental incompetents, or otherwise. No thought of Americanism or radicalism of the destructive type, the perpetuity of our institutions, our democracy, and our country ever entered their minds. The dollar mark was above country. 'Get the money, honestly if you can; but get it anyway,' seemed to be their slogan."

"This same gentry, with the American flag in one hand and their bank roll in the other, have set up a howl heard from coast to coast demanding that some of the immigrants that they broke their backs to get here be deported, and a certain percentage of those who formerly demanded absolutely unrestricted immigration, except of the insane and dependent, are now with a lookwise expression, demanding that our immigration laws be amended."

AN OLD LAW WHICH GUARDS THE INTERESTS OF THE MEN WHO LABOR IS RECALLED

In a conversation between several gentlemen about laws on the North Carolina statute books favorable to the interests of the laboring man, it was recalled that one of the most important laws relating to this subject is Chapter 101, Laws of 1879, which was introduced into the Senate by Maj. W. A. Graham at that session. It was enacted by the legislature and still remains on the books.

Before this if an incorporate company owed for labor, for material furnished or for torts, judgment might be obtained for the debt, but the owner of the debt was required to pay over or satisfy any mortgage or mortgage bonds which might be outstanding against the property at that time.

These mortgage bonds usually amounted to a million dollars or more, and the person who had a claim was not able to satisfy this mortgage and consequently could get no execution for his debt. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to the laborers and others who deal with incorporated companies by the passage of this act, as an examination of the records of the Supreme Court for the last forty years will show.

Secures Pay for Labor Performed.

The act is as follows:

"Section 1. That mortgages of incorporate companies upon their property or earnings, whether in bonds or otherwise, hereafter issued, shall not have power to exempt the property or earnings of such incorporations from execution for the satisfaction of any judgment obtained in courts of this State against such incorporation, nor for torts committed by such incorporation, its agents or employees, whereby any person is killed or any person or property injured, any clause or clauses in such mortgage to the contrary notwithstanding."

This law is also included in Secs. 1130, 1131, 1206, and 1236, Revision of 1905.

A GOOD CO-OP. ARGUMENT.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association started a boycott of clothing, food, fuel and other necessities of life against striking coal miners in this State, according to John M. Glenn, secretary of the association. Co-operators point to this incident as another argument for their theory.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Cummins has not given up hopes of establishing involuntary servitude in the United States. In a speech in the Senate he defended the labor clauses in his bill returning the railroads back to their owners, saying:

"I look upon it as a vital part, not only of this bill, but a vital part of our policy in the future, so far as the basic industries of America are concerned."

The Cummins bill provides that, after certain investigations by a wage scale committee, a board of five men shall have the power of fixing hours of labor for railroad men, and their working conditions. The decision must be accepted. If the railroad employees strike, they are fined or imprisoned, or both.

The employee must remain at work or be penalized. As the employee must work, he is a victim of involuntary servitude.

But Senator Cummins has heard from Iowa. The labor men there are protesting against the bill, and his friends are trying to turn the storm away by saying the Senator was not in favor of the involuntary servitude features of the bill, but that he had to report them because the committee had voted in their favor.

Senator Cummins, however, is taking credit to himself that he and no one else is the author of the labor clauses. And he states that while they might not be the only solution, and a solution there must be, any suggestions from Senators to make them more binding would be thankfully received.

Many railroad employees are advocating a substitute for the bill. They favor a plan by which the wages of railroad employees shall increase or decrease with the cost of living. It is contended that if this plan is adopted, there can be no strikes and no law will be necessary to compel a man to work.

Much opposition to this proposition, however, has appeared. It is contended that the finding of a suitable wage rate commensurate with the cost of living would be difficult. It is the starting point that is proving the problem. Just how much a railroad employee should receive, when it costs him \$1,800 a year or any other amount to live, would have to be decided. Who would decide it? A board appointed by the government, with arbitrary powers? These are the questions asked, and they are said to be so fundamental that no one has been found who can answer them.

OMIT UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to postpone consideration, "at this time," of compulsory military training in connection with army legislation. The War Department recommended this legislation. Discussing this question, a local newspaper says:

"There are indications, since convening of Congress in regular session, that the scheme for universal military training stands little chance of adoption at this session. Senators and Representatives who have returned to their homes after the recess are impressed and correspondingly influenced by the public opposition to universal training, which they admit is generally confused with universal military service."

The above statement is significant, and indicates that public opinion is opposed to this system, regardless of how it is camouflaged. Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill for military training in public schools and colleges, but this plan has not impressed compulsory training advocates, who show that only about 10 per cent of the boys of the country attend high schools and less than 2 per cent attend colleges.

Under the Frelinghuysen system, boys employed in industry and in agriculture could not be forced to undergo military training.

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CARPENTERS GAIN.

Hanford, Cal., Dec. 17.—A wage increase of \$1 a day has been secured by organized carpenters.