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W. F. MARSHALL, Editor and Proprietor.
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NO. 92.

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BLACK HAND METHODS
Rigid Inquiry Suggested to the Immigration Authorities.

TO KEEP OUT LAWLESS SICILIANS

Broughton Braudenburg Advises That Sergeant Petrosino of New York Be Commissioned to Search Entire Country East of Chicago For Suspects of Criminal Antecedents, With a View to Their Deportation.

A rigid inquiry into the operations of the Black Hand band with a view to deportation has been suggested to the commissioner of immigration, Frank I. Sargent, by Broughton Braudenburg of New York city, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post. He has written to the commissioner suggesting a canvass of the entire territory east of Chicago with a view to deporting all suspects of that stripe who are found to have criminal antecedents.

Mr. Braudenburg's own investigation of the immigration problem gives his views unusual weight in the minds of the federal officials, and his suggestion is receiving attention. He urges that Detective Sergeant Petrosino of New York be commissioned by the department of commerce and labor to undertake this search, as he credits the Italian detective with qualifications better than those possessed by any other man in the United States for apprehending the lawless Sicilians. "He is the only man who knows them by sight as well as being acquainted with their criminal records," declares Mr. Braudenburg. "He could trail them wherever they might hide and detect their eyes though they attempted to conceal their identity. If he had once known them they could not escape him."

Commissioner Sargent has not yet had time to consider the suggestion, but he regards it with favor. The main trouble in making such deportations, he realizes, will be in tracing those who have gained admittance to the United States under assumed names. Until the department assures itself on this point in each case it cannot place the responsibility as to which steamship company must bear the expense of deportation. In this exigency the personal knowledge which Detective Petrosino possesses might bridge the difficulty.

The commissioner is considering the subject in the light of a similar case which engaged his attention only a few days ago. It was that of a woman suspect living in Cleveland. The investigation disclosed her criminal record and established beyond a doubt, from anarchistic literature and inflammatory correspondence in her possession, that her activities were of a lawless sort and that she should be deported. This action has already been taken.

Representations to the department allege that there are 5,000 Black Hand members in the United States and that an extension of their deportations is imminent. The basis for this prediction is that the increase in the number of foreign lawbreakers has decreased so greatly the opportunities for preying upon their own countrymen among the immigrants that they are making their threats indiscriminately. It is pointed out that the Mafia, of which the Black Hand is a sort of Sicilian offshoot, was originally devoted to the vendetta, but spread out into lawlessness without tinge of so-called "honor" to be avenged. The newer band has gone even further in its disregard of methods.

Commissioner Sargent believes that these developments emphasize the necessity, upon which he commented in his last annual report, for a stricter surveillance over immigration. He sees increasing need for more thorough protection against foreign anarchists seeking asylum in the United States, and favors reaching an understanding with foreign governments to require a visa passport from every immigrant. Desirable newcomers would have no difficulty in procuring such official recommendation in their home country. Were a passport to be issued willfully abroad to get a criminal out of the country he would have to run such great risk of identification and deportation here that he would probably turn in another direction. At present New York is the easy refuge appealing most strongly to the least desirable immigrants.

GAME BIRD PRESERVES.
National Breeding Grounds Planned on Islands in Lake Superior.

By a proclamation of President Roosevelt, a copy of whose order has been transmitted to the Marquette land office, all the unurveyed lands in the Huron and Siskiwit groups in Lake Superior are set aside as preserves and breeding grounds for native birds, says a special dispatch from Marquette, Mich., to the New York World. The action taken is in line with the movement creating forest, game and bird preserves on government lands adopted for the purpose in all parts of the United States.

The islands affected by the president's order are remote from civilization, an important factor in carrying out the plan of creating a breeding ground. It is not the purpose of the department of agriculture, to whose jurisdiction they have been transferred, to make improvements on the islands, but to allow them to remain in their native wildness, maintaining constant surveillance in the matter of restricting trespassers and preventing hunters and trappers from visiting the places.

In the Huron group there are a number of small islands which do not appear on the official maps of the government land office. Some of them contain less than a section of land, while others include within their boundaries from 500 to 1,000 acres. It is also ordered that all bodies of land that may hereafter be discovered and designated on the maps shall be included in the whole group to be known as the Huron island reservation. There are eight full sections reserved in the Siskiwit, or Menagerie, group, located near the mouth of Siskiwit bay, on the south side of Isle Royale.

CRUSADE ON AGE LIMIT
Chicago League to Seek Protection by Legislation.

NO FAVORS, BUT FAIR PLAY ASKED

Memberships Consists of War Veterans and Others Who Claim They Are Excluded From Profitable Employment Because They Are Over Forty-Five—To Appeal to Congress.

With the object of removing the ban upon wage-workers by the "crust and snuffing out" and assisting them in securing employment, an Anti-Age Limit league has been organized in Chicago. Efforts will be made to remove age barriers by congressional enactment, says the Chicago Tribune.

The league has opened offices, and it is described as an association of veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars and other citizens who have reached the proscribed age limit of forty-five years. Temporary headquarters have been opened in the Fairview home club.

James F. Downey is president of the league and Benjamin Giroux, who was a captain of sharpshooters during the civil war and a member of the Old Chicago Light guard, is the secretary and treasurer.

A circular describing the objects of the league says:

"Of all the obstructions to a man's right to earn a living the ban put upon labor by the forty-five year age limit is the cruellest, most odious and most unjust. The main purpose of this league will be the removal and permanent abolishment of that ban by such means as will be found most effective and permanent."

"The doors of the league are open to all honest and industrious and reputable men, especially those who have passed the proscribed age limit of forty-five years. It will lead the fight against age restriction by congressional enactment, and seek the creation of a wholesome sentiment among such employers who have not altogether forgotten that true happiness is found most surely in honest labor."

"The forty-five year age limit," said Secretary Giroux recently, "is a result of the army and navy placing a limit on the age of enlistment. This has been extended to civil departments of the national and state governments and more recently adopted by private corporations. This movement is necessary to overcome a condition that is spreading with alarming rapidity."

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BIG FIELD FOR COTTON
England Will Investigate South-west, Says Edward Atkinson.

MAY COLONIZE VAST DISTRICT

Boston Economist Suggests That Italian Peasants on Virgin Lands Could Add 4,000,000 Bales of Cotton and 300,000,000 Bushels of Wheat to the Present Annual Production of the United States.

The possibility that English cotton manufacturers may look to certain portions of the south and southwest for insurance of a steady supply of cotton is suggested in a recent issue of the Manufacturers' Record by Edward Atkinson of Boston, who has recently returned from England. He says that in conversation with his British friends he made the following statement:

"The present crop of maize of the United States is grown on 105,000 to 110,000 square miles. The present crop of wheat is grown on 43,000 to 70,000 square miles; the present crop of cotton upon less than 30,000 square miles. We may add 20,000 to 25,000 square miles for rice, tobacco, hops and such other minor products of the soil as enter into our exports, making a total area, say, of 280,000 square miles out of 3,000,000, omitting Alaska. On this small fraction even of our arable land the people of the United States are fully supplied with meat, dairy products, grain and cotton, with a large excess for export, mainly to Great Britain."

"Our kin beyond the sea are mainly dependent upon us for food and cotton. We may mainly depend upon them for a market for our surplus. Such being the fact, I hold that they must be recognized and that the attention of consumers in Great Britain should be turned to the development of those resources in co-operation with us."

"Two most important groups of investigators are now being organized to find out whether my statements, almost incredible to them, can possibly be sustained."

"Having thus measured the area of these special groups, I then affirmed that a section could be defined in northern Texas, Oklahoma, the Indian Territory, northern Louisiana and perhaps a patch of Arkansas, coupled with an area of the prairie rice land of Louisiana and Texas, of 280,000 square miles (corresponding to area now in maize, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice and hops), of which not one in ten was yet under the plow or not yet developed."

"I stated that the land is there, the capital abundant, the power of direction simple, all that is needed being intelligent labor, preferably Italian and southern European. Italian peasants, being accustomed to live on fruit and macaroni, would find in this section every variety of the subtropical fruits increasing in abundance and an ample produce of the hard macaroni wheat."

"I also called attention to the fact that the Red river navigation to New Orleans and its affiliates offered cheap and quick transportation on the way to Liverpool, that several great systems of railroads were grandfathered along this whole section, with ample railway service, and that the school system, from the public kindergarten to the state university, the normal schools, the technical schools and the agricultural schools, was in complete working order."

"I then made this further—to them incredible—statement (can it be sustained)—to wit, one quarter part of this area of 280,000 square miles never yet touched by the plow, save 35,000 square miles, may be devoted to cotton and wheat, and by intelligent cultivation 4,000,000 bales of cotton may be added to the present crop of the United States at the present rate of product per acre and 300,000,000 bushels of wheat may be added to the present crop of the United States at the average product of this section at the present time, or an increase of about 50 per cent on the present product of the whole country. Whether or not these statements can be justified will presently be proved by the two lines of investigation from England to which I have referred."

FOR SAFETY AT SEA.
Desirable Changes in the International Rules.

Shipowners in the United States have been asked by the department of commerce and labor to submit views as to the need of modifying the international rules for preventing collisions at sea, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. The letter of inquiry has gone out from the department on account of a proposal from the British government, as a result of Rejostrovsky's fleet attacking the North sea trawlers, that maritime interests consult together, with a view to perfecting the signal service used by vessels to avoid ocean disasters.

A list of changes deemed desirable by the British government was submitted along with the request for co-operation in the matter. These suggestions are amendments to the rules which were adopted by the international maritime conference which met in Washington in 1890. The changes apply particularly to the protection of fishing vessels and trawlers in the open sea. England is especially interested in providing greater safety for these vessels in view of the number that have been run down in the North sea, where vessels of all nations ply. America has not such a large interest, as the fishing on the Newfoundland banks is off the track of the great liners and the other great fisheries region of Alaska is comparatively free of travel and much of the fishing, moreover, is done in the rivers and bays.

Under the present international rules fishing vessels of less than twenty tons are not required to have under way and when not having their water, trawls, dredges or lines in the water are not obliged to carry side lights, but to prevent collisions must have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side. It is proposed to strengthen this rule.

The proposed British amendments specify particularly the lantern signals of trawlers, to make them distinct from vessels fishing with lines or nets. When engaged in trawling, by which is meant the dragging of an apparatus along the bottom of the sea, the vessels, if steam, it is proposed, shall carry a tricolored lantern so constructed as to show a white light from right ahead to two points on each bow and a green light and a red light over an arc of the horizon from two points on each bow to points about the beam on the starboard and port sides respectively, and not less than nor more than twelve feet below the tricolored lantern a white light in a lantern so constructed as to show a clear light all around the horizon. Sailing vessels engaged in trawling must show a white flare up light in addition to the usual lantern. Modifications are proposed with special reference to the fisheries in the seas bordering the coast of Japan and Korea.

"BE A MIXER."

Advice From University of Chicago Manner to His Students.

Be a "good fellow." Learn to "mix." Acquire the social graces. Do not overlook the pleasant things of life, which mean fortune and happiness. And do not make books your only friends, for they are small comfort out in the cold, hard world.

This advice was recently given to University of Chicago students at the formula for success by Professor Frank J. Miller, the Midway denon of affections, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The recent utterances of John D. Rockefeller, who has expressed himself as opposed to being a "good fellow," were completely ignored by the professor. His address was entitled "Some Students' Musts."

"It is not good for man to be alone," said Professor Miller. "Therefore cultivate the social graces. By this I do not mean going to balls seven times a week or even six. Dances are all right, but there are other places than ball-rooms to learn the social graces. Learn to gain access to your fellow men. It is worth a fortune to be a 'good mixer.' It means a life full of happiness. The really successful man gets around among men and does not hold himself apart."

odd Effect of Russo-Japanese War.

A curious effect of the war in the far east is the migration of sharks to European waters. The submarine explosions are supposed to have frightened the creatures, which have passed through the Bosphorus and have been making havoc among the fishes of the Adriatic. Invasion of the Black sea even has been feared.

BRACE FOR GOLFERS.
Walter Camp's Device to Prevent Sliding in Golf.

Walter Camp, the Yale athletic adviser, has invented and patented a brace which, it is thought, will correct the common fault of sliding in golf, says a New Haven dispatch to the New York Tribune. In speaking of it Mr. Camp said that plans are being made to put it on the market early in the spring when the golfing season for 1906 opens. It is a brace to keep the left arm straightened in driving the ball.

The brace is fastened above and below the elbow, and the elbow is protected by a pad. The brace works the leverage of the drive comes from the shoulder instead of being partially transmitted by any motion at the elbow. It makes the point of application in the leverage a foot longer than if the transmission was from the elbow.

The National Game in Hawaii.

When the two other companies of the Tenth Infantry got here, says the Hawaiian Star, maybe a baseball team could be organized that can beat the Chinese Athletic club.

A DE SOTO RECORD FOUND.

Hidden For Three Centuries on the Shore of Lake Itasca.

After more than three centuries a record of the De Soto expedition has been found on the shore of Lake Itasca, says a St. Paul dispatch to the Kansas City Star. It was under a huge boulder, where it has lain undisturbed. The record is written on the skin of an antelope. It was found by Chester Gray, a farmer, who lives on the shore of Lake Itasca, which is a source of the Mississippi river. He will send the record to the Smithsonian institution in Washington.

The record, which is barely legible, is dated Aug. 9, 1537. It is signed by Ferdinand Villano and Bencho Cuervo, members of the De Soto exploring party, who in the letter say they have named the lake, whence rises the great river in which De Soto had been buried 40 years before, Lake Do Soto.

Paper Whitecaps to Prevent Chills.

An Englishman in Paris named Cranbo has invented a paper whitecap, which is designed as a protection against chills, says a Paris correspondent of the London Express. The garment weighs only an ounce and a half and can be folded so as to go into an ordinary envelope. It is made in one piece, with holes for the head and arms. The inventor, who is an adept in the manipulation of paper, has made pajamas, socks, bed coats, hearth rags and various articles of general utility. He looks forward to the time when he will be dressed entirely in paper garments.

SNOW MEASURING DEVICE.
Some Important Knowledge Gained Through a New Apparatus.

A new process for measuring the fall of snow has been devised recently by the weather bureau and will be used this winter, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post. Under the old basis of measurement it has been assumed that ten inches of snow were equivalent to one inch of water. Recent observations have shown, however, that this ratio is not correct. Experiments were made on accumulated water snow before it had begun to melt. A simple apparatus was planned and placed at a number of points on the headquarters of rivers and at selected localities. The actual depth of the snow was measured at regular intervals and sections were cut out to determine the water equivalent. It was found that instead of the supposed ratio of one to ten the melted snow in some instances showed a ratio to water of five to ten and frequently of three to ten.

The importance of this may be appreciated better when it is realized that the difference of a single inch of water from the drainage basins of a river may mean a flood. It is hoped that the new information will enable the bureau to make more accurate forecasts of sudden inundations.

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JAS. F. YEAGER

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