

hordes from southern Europe, forget our great debt of gratitude to these aliens of an earlier day.

As the son of an immigrant I call on you whatever your race—Scandinavian, German, English, Scotch, Irish, Italian, Russians, Bulgarian, whatever you may be—to subscribe to these sentiments that no alien shall be admitted through the gates of Ellis Island unless he is fitted for citizenship and parenthood.

The character of our immigration has changed vastly during the last twenty-five years. It has followed a course from the north of Europe to the south.

If you want your New England civilization perpetuated, you must cease to pour upon these shores the millions of strange races that have already made us, in spots at least, a foreign country! Most of the crime in this country today can be traced to the kind of immigration we have had in the last twenty-five years. Chicago today has twelve times as much crime as London. If Chicago were as large as London it would have thirty-six times as many violations of law. London is made up of a homogeneous people whose roots extend far into the past; Chicago is a polyglot place where every language under the sun can be heard. New York has eight times as much crime as London—metropolitan New York is two-thirds the size of London. If New York were the size of London, New York would have twelve times as much crime and for exactly the same reason as with Chicago.

Out in this great Northwestern part of America the preponderance of our stock is of English Teutonic and Scandinavian blood. In these parts of America the fusion is still normally healthy. Here the moron does not breed with his kind. The life plasma changes and the melting pot is actually melting and fusing the strains.

This cannot be said any longer of our larger eastern cities in particular, where a new biological condition has arisen. That condition has its political reflex and in that reflex we see the moron majority piling up.

And in these cities we detect the spawning ground for the thug, the assassin, and the exploiting elements who buy or trade immunity or privileges from the chief magistrates to the petty police officer.

Our Constitution and our laws have been written, and our government established for one kind of people. The steamship companies are transporting another kind of people from across the sea, who care little for our Constitution, our laws, and our government.

The history of Greece contains a forceful lesson to us in America at this time.

America is an attempt to institutionalize the Puritan ideal. It contains the aspiration of the greatest good for the greatest number and that all men are created equal. This can only be true as far as they are equal before the law.

Senator Walsh's resolution must be defeated. It can be defeated by a popular expression of public opinion speaking its unmistakable sentiment: "They shall not pass!"

Individuals and organizations can serve their country effectively by wiring or writing the immigration committee in either house of Congress a protest against proceedings looking toward the adoption of the million or more war refugees of Smyrna and Thrace.

While there is one single American laborer unemployed in America let public opinion hold it a misde-

meanor to import alien labor to take the places of the American workingmen, though the alien may be able and willing to work for less.

Let us have a public clamor for American protection that will be heard and heeded in the American legislative halls until there shall not be one representative who shall have the courage to ask for the slightest compromise involving American protection against an inevitable invasion of foreign peoples and the menace of an open door immigration policy.

AMERICANIZATION AND EDUCATION PROGRESSING IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF THE SOUTH

THE Textile Industrial Institute at Spartanburg, South Carolina, has recently been forced to turn young men and women away who were eagerly seeking an education. With equipment for only 200 pupils and more than twice this number applying for admission each year, it is easily understood how this mill school has become inadequate. In this industrial institution they are trying to provide simultaneously an education and a livelihood to the mountain folk of the South and make them better Americans and better and more intelligent workers at the same time.

With a capital of \$100 and one pupil—a married man, thirty-three years old—this institute began its work ten years ago and in this short space of time has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the mountaineers, who now send their sons and daughters to work in the mill without fear of their being led entirely away from home influences. Many of the present workers have been sent to the school by parents who were also pupils there. In this way Americanization has gradually invaded this isolated southern mountain region.

In order that the operatives may be entirely self-supporting they are given one week of schooling and one week of work. In this way even those who are grown-up near-illiterates get ready for college in from three to five years. At the same time, the men and women are being taught a trade which will give them a living wherever they may go. Experts have pronounced the Textile Industrial Institute "the best textile laboratory in any school in America."

Many of the pupils are married. A man and wife often enter school at the same time. The students live in the dormitories provided by the institute, which are easily accessible to both their work and their classes. The average age of the student body is twenty-two years and the majority have not reached the sixth grade when they come to the Institute from their mountain homes.

The founders of the mill school have had their fond hopes realized, seeing the men and women who are trained in the mill school eventually become the leaders of the three-quarters of a million textile population of the South. The school is a great factor in settling labor difficulties. It keeps the workers quiet and interested. The knowledge which they are acquiring each day means more to them than anything else in the world. And the education which these young people are gaining will throughout their lives