

Immigration Puzzles Uncle Sam

Government Experts Must Study Out Best Answer to a Great Question—A Problem of Difficulties and Hard to Solve

From the poverty-stricken hovels of Russia and her kindred countries, from the plague-ridden districts of Southern Europe the United States is claiming annually her toll of ignorant and illiterate immigrants. Careful as the department may be to safeguard the welfare of our nation, watchful for dangerous characters of the Black Hand and similar organizations, and continually resorting to deportation as a protective measure, still the country is filling up with undesirables, and there seems no way to check the flow. The problem of immigration in relation to its effect upon the future of our country is one that must sooner or later become an issue, for the facts as revealed by the latest statistics are alarming.

A generation ago our population was increasing steadily with an annual influx of immigrants from Germany, Scandinavia and the United Kingdom, attracted by the free land offers made by Uncle Sam and the unbounded opportunities for betterment. These immigrants were of the steady, sober class, well educated as a rule and bearing a very low percentage of illiteracy. From one to four per cent represented the number of illiterates, while their thrift made them well-to-do within a few years. Now the situation is completely changed. Of the 2,000,000 foreigners who annually seek our shores the great majority come from Russia, Austria, Hungary and Italy. Poor, oppressed, with no chance for betterment, they listen to the siren voice of the unscrupulous agent who is willing to pay their fare across the ocean, for the evils of their present existence stare them in the face and they can see no chance for a worse fate. They hasten to escape the known evils for the vague hope of a brighter horizon. From 13 to 48 per cent of them are illiterate. Never having had anything in the old country, they have not learned how to make their way here. Many of them are fit only for day labor.

If these immigrants would scatter over the country and settle in the rural districts the problem would be less

troublesome. But most of them have barely enough money to bring them across the water, and they are compelled to stop where the ship stops. So the great cities of the East are overrun with a foreign population. Young women and girls become the prey of white slave scouts if they have not already been ensnared by the foreign scout, while the men wander about in search of employment in this land of promise. Failing to find it, they judge

the whole country by their own narrow horizon, and discontent, anarchy and crime become their portion. Those who are fortunate enough to secure employment save up their pennies and send them back to a brother or friend that he may take advantage of the opportunities in the new country. So the population is increasing, not from the increase in birth rate among our own people, but by a steady stream of undesirable foreigners.

Nor is illiteracy the only factor. A large majority of these immigrants come from fever and plague-ridden sections where overcrowding of population and inattention to sanitation are a constant menace to health and life. Many parts of Europe are never absolutely free from yellow fever, bubonic plague and kindred diseases. The germs of the pestilence are carried in the ragged clothing of the immigrant.

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Eastern Women Strike—Joined by Men

Labor Disturbances in New York Bring to Light Conditions in the Working Lives of Thousands

For several weeks past New York has been in upheaval because of the strike of 150,000 garment workers and the concurrent strike of waiters in hotels and restaurants. These strikes have been most obstinate and have elicited much sympathy, both from other unions and from persons outside the influence of labor. The large number of women and girls involved is probably in part responsible for this, for the condition of many of these women is very close to the starvation line. The effects of hunger and cold have been noticeable in spite of efforts to give relief by the establishing of depots for the distribution of clothing and money and the opening up of free lunch rooms. The strikers demand better pay and shorter hours, besides a general betterment of sanitary conditions in factories and restaurants where they are employed.

Much influence has been brought to bear upon legislators and city officials looking toward the betterment of conditions in the trades affected by the garment workers' strike. Ex-President Roosevelt announced that the executive committee of the Progressive party would use its influence in the legislature to secure the creation of minimum wage boards in the garment trades.

In speaking of the conditions among workers in the garment factories, the head of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union said, "They are worse paid than the workers in any other occupation I know of. Girls on leaving school will be employed in the white goods factory at \$1.50 a week. In six months they will get an advance of fifty cents a week and in another six months another fifty cents a week. It is a year or two before they can earn \$5 a week and they seldom reach \$8 a week." Another leader says, "In cases where the manufacturers charge the girls 35 cents a week each for electric power, the bosses make money out of it, for 12 cents a week would pay for it. In many cases they charge the girls 40 cents each week for thread, yet

this thread is sewn into garments which become the property of the manufacturer. In printing offices the printers might as well be compelled to pay for the ink."

The situation was rendered more critical by the strike of waiters, affecting many of the hotels of the city. Cafes and restaurants have suffered heavily because of insufficient help, and some have threatened to engage negroes unless the striking waiters return. Scenes of rioting in and about several cafes have been reported. The dining room force of the Y. M. C. A. joined the strikers and many of the letter houses are affected. Scenes of rioting were enacted on the streets, and special police protection was found necessary in many instances. One case was reported where the life of a proprietor was threatened unless the demands of his employes were granted.

In all the activities of the restaurant strikers, Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the young organizer, has been a most persistent champion of her cause. In one of her addresses she urged a new attack in order to bring the employers to terms. She declared that much of the food served in the restaurants was unfit and urged her companions to make public their knowledge of conditions in the kitchen.

"I want every waiter and every cook who knows anything about the adulteration of food," said Miss Flynn, "about sending back food refused by one guest to another, about highly flavored sauces to disguise unfit food, to come to headquarters to make affidavits as to the rotten conditions in the kitchen to be sent to the board of health and to the newspapers. If guests knew one-half the things you know they would not dare to go to one-half the hotels and restaurants in this city. We want to tell Mr. Capitalist what kind of a place his nice dinner comes out of. A nice cup of coffee coming out of most kitchens is like a nice lily coming up out of a mudhole. You may have to work here but they have to eat out there."

Working for Himself and Us and Not Others



Divorce Mill May Slow Up?

East Worried Over Proposed Action by Nevada Legislature

A wail of woe has gone up from the effete East over the sudden announcement that the state legislature of Nevada may pass a law during its present session extending the residence requirement for divorcees from six months to a year. For without Reno and its divorce colony the wealthy misfits of the country will be up against it. If the legislature does pass the odious law there will be a rush in the heart-healing business up to the time the new measure goes into effect. After that what? Probably the cry, "On to Mexico!"

It is easy to imagine the effect of such a measure on the wounded hearts of the rich. Suppose, for instance, the time for the new measure to go into effect is January 1, 1914. Bands now worn threadbare will suddenly snap and the parties will hasten to the confines of the friendly state. Others not ready to snap will yield at once to the scissors, while many ruptures undreamed of will be suddenly effected and their principals carried away with the popular stream of emigrants to Reno. And after that, "On to Mexico!"

Nevada has long been the mecca of wounded hearts. In fact, since South Dakota increased the residence requirement for divorce Nevada has done about all the heart-mending business for the country. It has become in reality an art, and many have adopted it as a specialty and made it their profession. A pretty society belle decides to try matrimony just for fun. After a couple of months she decides that she doesn't like it and the doctor is called in to make an examination into the condition of her heart. He finds a small sliver in it and extracts it. But the wound thus left widens every day, and after a twelve month has passed it gapes wide open and the red blood oozes and spurts until there is no love left in the poor heart. The doctor ad-

vises a change of climate and suggests a high, dry altitude for about six months. Nevada offers the required rarefaction of ozone, and furthermore there is a sanitarium at Reno known as the divorce colony, which has the most remarkable record of cures ever heard of. Hundreds enter the sanitarium every year and go away cured. The longest treatment ever recorded was just a little over six months, while the great majority go away completely cured at six months and one week. The bells submit to her physician's advice and the treatment begins.

Surrounded by others of similar ailment, with the sympathy of kind friends and the gentle care of colony specialists, her recovery is rapid. Every day she can tell by her breathing that the gap in her heart is closing up. At the end of six months the colony physician gives her a little plaster with instructions to wear it upon her heart. It is the court's decree of divorce. She suddenly finds that not a trace of the terrible wound remains and she goes back to New York for another trial.

If the Nevada legislature passes the bill the divorce business is going to suffer. It is sad to think of the effect such a measure will have upon the wounded hearts of the aristocracy of the country. Experimental matrimony, one of the noblest institutions of our nation, is sure to receive a setback that we may never recover from. Furthermore, Mexico may get some of our wealthy citizens six months out of every year. For with our sanitarium shut down we have no other high, dry climate that will do the business. The climate of Reno acts upon the ruptured blood vessels of the heart very much the same as a green persimmon does on your lips. It puckers them all up so you hardly know you have any. The United States government ought to take a hand in it and stop the threatened action on the part of Nevada.

The Marriage of Helen Gould

The marriage of Miss Helen Gould, whose wealth is estimated at \$40,000,000, to F. J. Shepard, whose fortune is comparatively insignificant, is another illustration of the attitude of Miss Gould's entire life toward money and all that goes with it. Known throughout the country for her numerous philanthropies and her interest in the affairs of those less favorably situated in life, her selection of a life partner without means is not surprising. With wealth sufficient to demand a place in society, she has preferred to step into the places of the lowly, there to lend a hand personally wherever her assistance could bring cheer or comfort to the needy. The list of her philanthropies includes many enterprises for the betterment and uplift of her fellowmen. The Y. M. C. A., the rescue home, the tenement districts all have felt the influence of her character as well as her money. She has been prominent in national affairs for the betterment of her sex, and in everything undertaken has been an inspiration for the better.

Fighting With Wooden Bullets

Baffled and Humiliated, Beaten at His Game, the Turk Is Victim of His Own Dishonesty

It is related that a war correspondent in the Balkans, while picking his way among slain Turkish soldiers after a hard battle, came upon some cartridge cases and was moved to give them a close examination. He found that the case was of steel and the powder apparently of good quality, but the bullets were small pieces of painted wood. Upon inquiry he found that these cartridges were furnished for practice shooting and had evidently been mixed, through mistake or design, with the regular army bullets.

In the light of late developments in the Balkans the incident may be taken as symbolical of the entire struggle of Turkey for the maintenance of her national integrity. Forced into a war by her own acts of cruelty, with dissensions within her own ranks, without the organization that should keep her army the fearless fighting machine it once was, she has been fighting with wooden bullets while the enemy met her with the best weapons of modern warfare and a united purpose. Today, beaten and humiliated, Turkey is still

clinging to the forlorn hope that something will yet intervene to save her from the ignominy that will result if she is forced to give up Adrianople.

Six hundred years ago Ottoman appeared out of the East and set up his power. For three centuries thereafter the Turks maintained their power through their daring and fearless soldiery. Then came three centuries of decay, and for the past hundred years the Turkish government has maintained its existence through the sufferance of the powers and not because of any merit nationally. The countries that Turkey has conquered she has regarded only as plunder, giving no thought to their development and less to their rights. They have been regarded only as a source of tribute and have been called upon many times to furnish the means wherewith to fill the depleted coffers of the Sultan. Denied freedom of religion, freedom of education, freedom of anything, these dependencies have crouched in fear before the threats of their master. With such a policy the

Ottoman has engendered the utmost bitterness and hatred. For a generation he has been molding the wooden bullets that would some day be used in defense of his national integrity.

Within her own army the result is the same. Military service under the Sultan brought the worst of abuses. Every Mussulman is required to serve seven years. But as no record of births is kept, many escape service, while others are forced to enlist a second and third time. No one serves who can pay. A picture of modern military life is given in "La Revolution Turque" as follows:

"Quartered in an isolated garrison of Europe, Arabia or Africa, the private is left without pay, without clothes, without shoes, without bread. The ministers, the prefects and the officers steal the appropriations, rob the commissary stores and even the arsenals. Half naked, hungry, smitten with fevers and syphilis, the unfortunate soldier is forced to brigandage or revolt. In a Mohammedan district he goes hungry a long time before robbing the inhabitants. In a Christian district each garrison is a pest for miles about."

The Turkish soldier is not less brave today than in the past. Time after time he has remained at the front when weakened from lack of food because the organization at headquarters did not send forward supplies. More than one defeat chalked up against the Turk was brought about by this means. And here lies another cause for the decline of the Ottoman empire. Dissension within the ranks of the government has served to thwart many plans. The young Turk against the old, education and freedom fighting to supplant the ancient traditions of the race, patriotism against anarchy have disrupted the nation for decades. The policy of the Sultan and his advisers has been molding the wooden bullets that are now so ineffective against their enemies.

During all the years of treachery on the part of Turkish rulers there occasionally rose up men of sterling worth who looked to the future with eyes that saw the conditions existing today. Of these Midhat Pasha stands as the one pre-eminent example of wisdom and statesmanship. It was he who gave to the nation the constitution which time and again came to the aid of Turkey's rulers when intervention by the powers threatened to set things right. But Turkey was not ready for the consti-

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Jump-Off-Joe, a Famous Landmark on the Oregon Coast Which Has Recently Disappeared



This famous rock occupies a unique place in Indian legend. It is related that from its top Indian Joe hurled himself to death as a sacrifice for the life of his white sweetheart, Nita, upon whose head had descended the wrath of the tribe for visitations of earthquakes and storms. The story goes that Nita, upon learning of the sacrifice, hurled herself from the rock with Joe, thus fulfilling the prophecy that the two would meet in Paradise. The rock has been a landmark until a few months ago, when it is reported to have been destroyed in a severe storm that swept the coast near Newport.

AFTER THE STAGE — THE CLOISTER

The beautiful story of the lowly Nazarene as brought out in Lew Wallace's great masterpiece, "Ben Hur," must have a splendid influence upon the players who participate in its production upon the stage. The plot of the Louise Huff, who has been playing the part of Tirzah has refused to sign a contract for another season. She says she will retire to a cloister and spend the rest of her days in religious seclusion. Born of Roman Catholic parentage and religious by nature, her

part in the great play has served to impress more strongly the beauties of the unselfish life of the Master. Now she has decided that the lifelong desire for quiet religious life shall be gratified at the close of the present season. The incident disproves the theory that the stage and all connected with it are bad. It proves that one can mingle with the associations of the stage and still retain self-respect. It proves that a good play is not without its influence for good.