

More People Leaving U. S. Than Entering

Emigrations in First Nine Months of Fiscal Year Exceeded Immigrations by 100,000. Figures Show

No Big Exodus Expected

Officials Say the Balance of Exchange of Population Will Shift Back Again

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Official figures of the Department of Labor reveal that probably for the first time since the settlement of the United States began more people are leaving than are entering the country.

Immigration officials are giving close attention to the flow of population into and out of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is likely to be an exodus of aliens or citizens of alien birth within the next few months or year.

As far as the examination of the facts has progressed, officials say, it indicates, notwithstanding current statistics, that there will be no extraordinary rush of population toward Europe.

Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti thinks there is a good deal of hysteria over the subject and inclines to the view that after the present abnormal condition is passed the balance of population exchange will be, as heretofore, greatly in favor of the United States.

Reasons for Emigration

Officials expect that for a while there will be a larger movement toward Europe than from, for these reasons: First—it is easier to secure passports and passage en route to Europe than it is the other way.

Second—The ordinary movement from America back to Europe has been restricted or checked for four years, so that, coincident with continued restrictions of immigration, emigration naturally would be much larger for a while to make up for the restriction of recent years.

Third—Until conditions become more settled in Europe it will be difficult for returning immigrants to get away. Reports of withdrawals of large sums of money from savings banks by foreigners are not taken as meaning that all withdrawals indicate an intention on the part of the depositor to return to Europe for good, if at all.

Fourth—The desire of those who have been through the harsh experiences of the war to start for America at the earliest possible moment in quest of similar conditions.

Thoughts Tides Will Change

Taking a general view, Commissioner Caminetti holds that it will be found that the desire of the masses of Europe to come to the United States is as strong as ever, but it remains to be seen whether the number of immigrants may be reduced by actual restriction by official action and by improved economic and social conditions following the war, such, for instance, as the bettered opportunities to obtain title to land in the old countries.

When life settles down in Europe, shipping is abundant and restrictions on population movements are withdrawn, the volume of immigration into the United States, as Mr. Caminetti believes the problem will be about the same as for the fifteen years preceding the war, during which it averaged a million a year—provided, of course, the United States does not prohibit or restrict immigration more than in the past.

The total number of passports issued to aliens from September 16 until May 15 last was 182,000, and practically all applications for passports are granted. This is now considered a large number under the circumstances.

Strike Called Plot Against Canada Rule

Continued from page 1

The sympathetic strike. Indiscreet action by a minority seemed to threaten Roosevelt measures and lent color to the suggestion that the strikers were aiming at the establishment of Soviet rule.

Thoroughly aroused by an intolerable situation, a powerful citizens' committee was formed and in the Western city the struggle has developed largely into a contest between strikers and strikers, the community desisting that it has certain rights and proceeding to fight for them. Elsewhere labor seemed disposed to watch the outcome in Winnipeg, although ready to help in any way that might gain their objects.

Government Takes Hand

At this stage the Dominion government took a hand. The Minister of Labor, Senator Robertson, himself a labor man, in whom responsibility has developed conservatism, and the Minister of the Interior appeared in Winnipeg. They were outspoken in denouncing the general strike "as a cloak for an effort to overturn proper authority."

NOVELTIES in LEATHER HAND BAGS and CASES

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manded by the trades councils, is utterly unjustified. "Senator Robertson said. The Federal, provincial and municipal governments then cooperated by issuing an ultimatum that employees in public utilities return to work, or be discharged. To a large extent such public services have been restored, although the main body of strikers is maintaining a firm position.

In Toronto more consecutive councils have prevailed so far than in the Western city. A majority of the unions have voted in favor of a general strike on Friday, unless a deputation which left tonight for Ottawa to see the Prime Minister obtains pledges of a forty-four hour week and recognition of collective bargaining.

It is known that Sir Robert Borden is favorable to the principle of the eight-hour day, but there are serious difficulties. It is questionable whether the Federal government has power to enact such a law or whether, when passed, it could be enforced in the province of Quebec. Then, too, Canadian manufacturers compete in many lines with producers in the United States operating under nine or ten-hour day rules.

Dissatisfaction Rife

Meanwhile, a Federal commission on industrial relations has been holding hearings throughout Canada. Such hearings have demonstrated widespread dissatisfaction with the present industrial system. Manufacturers throughout the dominion are also groping toward better relations with labor and industrial councils and profit-sharing are being applied in many cases.

Moderate men are looking frankly to Ottawa and it is expected that some plan of joint councils or the English model will be provided under government auspices. Admittedly the Whitley scheme must be modified in adaptation to Canadian conditions, but it may offer relief from the welter of strikes and industrial unrest which threaten. Canadian labor is not Bolshevik. The proportion of extremists is no greater here than in the United States, but the explosion at Winnipeg has aroused labor to a realization of its strength and has encouraged the more reckless elements.

The situation is grave, and if the Toronto unionists should go out on Friday the strike may spread rapidly with ugly consequences. But if general strikes are called in Eastern Canada it seems certain that the interests and opinions of the community at large will be respected to a far greater extent than in Winnipeg. The same labor leaders admit that public support is alienated by illegal demonstrations, and that the whole organized labor movement may be endangered by a reaction towards the open shop. Most of the Canadian unions are affiliated with unions in the United States, but few have the approval and support of their international organizations in the present struggle.

Rule of England By Labor Predicted

Leader Thomas Urges Greater Activities in Political Life

Prediction that the British Labor party would assume the reins of government in England with the next change in administration, which he declared might come "sooner than is expected," was made here last night by James H. Thomas, British Labor leader and member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Thomas, who made the prediction in an informal talk with leaders of the newly organized American Labor party, patterned on lines similar to those of the British party, is one of the most powerful labor leaders in the British Isles. He was general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen and successfully engineered its campaign to obtain the eight-hour day and other peace time demands. He led the British delegation at the international Socialist and Labor conference at Bern, to which the American Federation of Labor refused to send representatives.

Although disclaiming any wish to "dictate or interfere with" the labor situation in the United States, Mr. Thomas declared results achieved by the labor party in England had convinced the workers that employment of political as well as trades union weapons were essential for realization of the welfare of workers, adding that he hoped to see labor stronger if he ever returned to the United States again.

"I don't believe in bloody revolution," he said. "But I do believe in a revolution of ideals. I want to see men and women use their political intelligence to achieve their ideals."

Mr. Thomas said his visit to the United States was merely for the purpose of obtaining a rest and recuperating his health, but he felt it his duty to give American labor the benefit of any aid that a recital of the progress made by the labor party in England might afford.

One of the strongest planks in any labor party platform, he declared, should be a demand that conditions be established throughout the world that would make a repetition of this horrible war impossible.

T. D. Mutch, an Australian labor leader, who also met the Central Federated Union leaders, was outspoken in his advice to American labor to support a strong labor party.

'Big 6' Again Names Rouse as President By Large Majority

Incomplete Vote of Printers Gives Him 2,573 to 824: Proposal for Joint Council with Employers Beaten

"Big 6," the New York local of the International Typographical Union, yesterday re-elected Leon H. Rouse president. It also went on record as favoring a forty-four-hour week in the book and job printing offices after October 1 and as opposing a proposal that the forty-four-hour week begin in May, 1921, and for the establishment of a joint conference of employing printers and the several printing trades unions. The proposal that the forty-four-hour week become effective this fall is a local matter. The propositions voted against were submitted by the International and will be voted upon throughout the country.

Just how large is Mr. Rouse's majority over L. D. Hosman or the exact vote on the several proposals will not be known until some time to-day. Last night, with the vote of 210 out of 330 chapels in, Mr. Rouse had 2,573 to 823 for his opponent. James S. O'Connell, secretary-treasurer, had 2,648 to 388 for E. E. Porter. The vote for the forty-four-hour day on October 1 was 2,955 for to 77 opposed.

On the proposition submitted by the international officers, fixing May 1, 1921, as the date for the forty-four-hour week for book and job printers, the vote was 2,838 against and 153 for. The vote on the establishment of a joint conference was 2,776 against and 168 for.

This proposition, officers of the union said last night, would probably be maintained in the chapels whose vote is yet to be counted. These include the morning newspaper chapels, where a big vote is cast.

The opposition of local printers to the delay in putting the forty-four-hour week into effect is based on the fact that they had served notice on the employing printers that they would demand the shorter week in the book offices this fall, the international having given the local unions the power to do this. Subsequent to this demand the proposal that it be not effective before May, 1921, and the proposal of a joint conference were submitted. The opposition to this latter is based on the ground that the executive council should proceed with the negotiations and submit their conclusions to a vote.

The project for a joint council, which has been hailed in some quarters as a great stride toward industrial peace in the printing trades and promoting trade interests generally on the lines of the so-called Whitley industrial councils in England, provides for a council of ten, made up of five representatives of the printing trades employers' associations, other than newspaper publishers, and one each from the typographical union, the pressmen's union, the stereotypers' and electrotypers' union, the photocomposers' union and the bookbinders' union.

This conference is to be a sort of court of appeals on all disputes, and, in addition, shall have charge of all matters of policy within the trade, including general trade policies, legislation, securing uniform hours and shop practices, "cooperation with those departments of the government having jurisdiction to maintain selling prices," consideration and review of disputes, regulation of apprenticeship, new processes, and "consideration of any matters of general interest to the trade, whether industrial, educative, economic, legislative or hygienic."

Ty Cobb Sued for \$10,000; Colored Woman Plaintiff

DETROIT, May 28.—Ty Cobb is the defendant in a \$10,000 damage suit filed April 25 by Ada Morris, a colored woman, it became known today, when Judge C. J. Webster signed an order of default, attorneys for plaintiff claiming they have served notice of the suit during the baseball game here on that date and that Cobb ignored it. The plaintiff alleges Cobb kicked her following an altercation in a Detroit hotel on April 25.

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mystic brotherhood, the Order of Orlando, says that Nature holds the secret of the real charm of this cigar. But don't let this satisfy you—join the Order of Orlando and draw your own conclusion.

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City Frowns on School Building Relief Project

Suggestion That Employment Could Be Given and Students Benefited Fails to Rouse Board

Funds Are Running Short

Situation Not Nearly So Serious as Predicted, Education Officials Assert

Suggestions made to Mayor Hylan by Miss Alice Carpenter, chairman of the Employment Department of the Mayor's Committee of Women on Reconstruction and Relief, that immediate construction of schools would relieve the unemployment situation as well as solve the problem of housing pupils now doing part-time work, met with little enthusiasm from the Board of Education yesterday.

In the first place, C. E. J. Snyder, superintendent in charge of building, pointed out, all of the building funds of the Board of Education will be spent within two months so rapidly are schools being erected and enlarged to relieve congestion.

In addition to this both Mr. Snyder and Anning S. Prall, the new president of the board, professed themselves curious to learn where Miss Carpenter got the figures which led her to inform the Mayor that 247,000 children in the city are at school either on part time or double shift.

Figures of the Board

These are the figures taken from the last statistical summary—that for April—in the office of Superintendent Ettinger:

Total part time, 40,157; total children in the first grades getting four hours of instruction, which according to the by-laws of the Board of Education is full time, 43,157; total getting full time in duplicate sessions, 66,161.

It was pointed out that pupils of all classes receiving less than five hours' daily instruction total only 139,468, and that of these only 40,157 may properly be classified as on part time instruction.

Superintendent Snyder, whose office is in the Municipal Building, across the street from the Hall of Records, where Miss Carpenter has her office, thought she should have sought information from him about the building programme before assuming that \$10,000,000 appropriated for building was idle.

"Of the funds set aside by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for building," said Superintendent Snyder, "we have spent \$3,500,000 since the middle of February. Every cent of the \$8,250,000 will be used by July. Our department has been rushing work and giving employment to thousands of workmen through contractors and sub-contractors."

"Twelve buildings are now actually under construction. Plans are being made for others, and sites are being purchased with what has not already been spent of the \$1,750,000 appropriated for sites. We can hardly be accused of loafing on the job."

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education, at which Mr. Prall presided for the first time, he said the building of schools was being pushed to completion. A delegation from Staten Island, headed by W. W. Mills, was present to welcome the member from their borough to his new office.

To Meet Union Delegation

The board arranged to confer next week with James P. Doyle, of the Central Federated Union, who addressed remarks to the members for having delayed meeting with his delegation.

On motion by Arthur S. Somers, former president of the board, the

members voted unanimously to dismiss Benjamin Glasberg, teacher in the Commercial High School, Brooklyn, found guilty by the board on charges of condoning the Bolsheviki to his pupils. Mrs. Mary L. Hofferman, a Brooklyn teacher, and Mrs. Pauline Pearlman, teacher in Public School 25, Manhattan, were dismissed on charges of neglect of duty.

Rumanian Queen to Speak At Pittsburgh Conference

PARIS, May 27 (By The Associated Press).—Queen Marie of Rumania and C. D. E. King, President of Liberia, as well as many other distinguished representatives of countries participating in the peace conference, have consented to address the third World's Christian Citizenship Conference at Pittsburgh, November 9 to 16. President Wilson also has provisionally agreed to speak. The conference will consider problems of reconstruction arising from the war.

Wets' Say Ohio Victory Will Delay Prohibition

If Amendment Is Not Ratified, Attorney Says, It Will Be Suspended a Year

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—If the electorate of Ohio refuses to ratify the national prohibition amendment at its general election in November the operation of the amendment will be suspended throughout the United States at least until the Maine election, in September, 1920, Theodore A. Bell, attorney for the California Grape Protective Association, announced today.

by the referendum, leaving but thirty-five where final ratification has been effected, whereas thirty-six are necessary to make it operative.

Omaha Opens Attack On Dry Ratification

OMAHA, May 28.—Petitions for a referendum on the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the national Constitution will be circulated in Omaha and surrounding territory, by complete returns to-day from yesterday's election in the 8th Virginia Congressional District showed that R. Waitton Moore, Democrat, defeated Dr. F. M. Brooks, Republican, by about 4,000 majority.

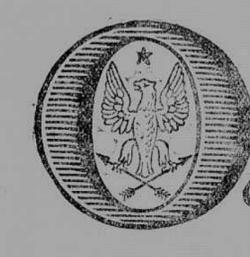
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He just can't help rooting for Orlando. When you join up, you'll understand why he's so enthusiastic—and you, too, will become a Royal Rooter.



Is it the mildness? Is it the mellowness? Is it the rich bouquet?—that makes Orlando such a delightful smoke? Those are questions no one tries to answer. Every member of that great

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