

RUSH OF ALIENS TOWARD AMERICA

Liners Full of Immigrants Racing Across Atlantic.

HORDES ARE SEEKING FREEDOM

Must Land Before the Quotas for Their Respective Nationalities Are Filled, so Vessels Wait Outside New York Harbor Until Midnight When the Bars Are Let Down for Another Month—Quotas of Africa, Palestine, Greece, Albania and Armenia Filled.

Racing across the Atlantic toward the gates of the United States, scores of huge ocean liners have been breaking all speed records in an effort to land their cargoes of human freight before the immigration bars go up again. These races mean freedom to the fleeing hordes from war-torn and poverty stricken Europe and Asia, and they can land before the quota for their particular nationality is filled. Otherwise, they must return again to the land from which they fled, their earnings spent, and with the chance for freedom in the land of promise barred to them.

While the big rush of immigrants began July 1, when the bars were let down after an almost complete stoppage of immigration, it continues to a lesser degree each month, and will continue until the annual quotas are filled. July 1 opened a fresh page and every steamship company broke all records to land as many immigrants as possible. Then the bars went up for a month until August 1, when the race was continued, and the first of each succeeding month will see the same mad rush to enter the gates of the promised land, until word comes from Washington that the entire quota is filled, and then there will be no admissions until July 1, 1923.

Determined by Quotas. America's present immigrant policy allows to enter every year an immigrants only three per cent of the natives of any one country resident in the United States at the time of the census of 1910. The quota for 1921-22, the fiscal year ending June 30, was almost completely filled in the first five months, there being a provision that 20 per cent of the yearly quota may be admitted each month until the quota has been filled. Hence, since that time the bars had been up and immigration had been at a standstill. But July 1 meant another year, and another quota.

Already the quotas of Africa, Palestine, Greece, Albania, Armenia, and "other Asia" are filled. For a month no more natives of these countries will be admitted, and then will start a new rush. In fact, steamships on the other side of the Atlantic are preparing their sailing schedules so that they may slip in as soon as the bars are again lifted. Arriving on this side, the ships lie outside the harbor until after midnight on the day when the bars are let down, and then comes the last and most exciting dash to land their passengers at quarantine, where the immigrant leaves the vessel and boards one of the huge barges which stand alongside to take them to Ellis Island.

Examined at Ellis Island. Ellis Island, the gateway to America, is the borderland to the immigrant. Once past the island, and all is well, but to many Ellis Island is their one glimpse of the promised land. Nearly every nationality under the sun may be found at the island, either newly arrived or else being held for observation. A veritable babel of tongues is heard, for few of the immigrants are so frightened by the strangeness of their new surroundings that they cannot talk.

At Ellis Island the immigrants are classified and tagged, and undergo a most searching physical, mental, and financial examination. Dreaded typhus, trachoma, and other diseases are carefully guarded against, and any immigrant showing the slightest symptom of any of these diseases is immediately barred. A staff of trained physicians and nurses is constantly on duty to guard against any one with communicable diseases slipping in.

Uncle Sam is also very particular about the financial resources of the aliens who are constantly knocking at the gates, and unless they can prove that they will not become public charges they are refused admittance. Many, using their life savings to pay for their transportation, and not knowing of the stringent rulings, are turned back, to begin life all over again in the towns which they had hoped to leave far behind them.

Mentality tests are no less severe, so even though the vessel carrying him does win the race, the immigrant is never sure that he will walk past the gates into the promised land until he has passed the tests at Ellis Island and pronounced fit to become a citizen of the United States.

Many Brides Arrive. A noticeable thing about the shiploads of immigrants constantly arriving is the number of brides coming to meet their husbands. Many of these are "picture brides," most of whom have never seen their prospective mates. They have exchanged pictures, carried on their love making by letter, and now arrive, each one wearing some distinguishing mark so that "he," waiting anxiously at the gangplank, may be able to recognize "her."

In one corner of the huge waiting room at the island, one may see in the Massing armies on frontiers here and there in Europe and Asia has the appearance of normality.

It would help if the ministers pictured in the movies were no longer made to look like boobies.

Women in London are wearing earrings nine inches long and five inches wide. Fashion marks her slaves.

Statistics prove that few authors north of Mason and Dixon's line use the word "obfuscation" any more.

lan mother, clad in the picturesque costume of the Italian peasant, waiting for her son to come and tell the officials that he will take care of her. In another part of the room may be a Russian peasant, clad almost in rags, but rags are forgotten when she is clasped to the arms of the daughter, who, dressed in silk, tawdry though it may be, typifies America to the tired old woman who has seen so much disease and poverty in her homeland.

Tragedies Are Frequent.

But Ellis Island is not always a scene of bustling excitement and joyful reunions. There are many tragedies there, also. The old man who has saved his money to make the trip to America is turned back at the gates because he has no means of support should he be allowed to enter. The wife, coming to her husband who had preceded her to the land of the free, is doomed to return to Europe again because she is tubercular or carries typhus germs.

Even families are separated, some children being permitted to enter while others are barred. It is a real tragedy, this breaking up of homes, and the disappointment which takes the place of expectancy. But the immigration laws are strict, and it is seldom that the decisions of the Ellis Island officials are over-ruled by the Department of Labor heads at Washington.

Those who land, however, after the exciting race is over, and the tests at the island have been passed, land with one qualification which is paramount. That is loyalty to their new land. No matter from where they come, they bow to America as their new home, the land which frees them from starvation, persecution, and poverty. They are bewildered by the rush and noise of the great metropolis, but they start, for the most part, with one great qualification of the American, a love for America and its ideals.

CIRCLING RIM OF U. S. WITH EMPTY POCKETS



Major Westover in His Balloon.

They replied in German. After sufficient explanations had been given they allowed the balloon to proceed. Much gas had been lost while the balloon had been held by the peasants against the wind. Major Westover was forced to discharge his ballast in order to ascend.

After gaining a slight altitude and obtaining a good breeze, before the tall rope had left the ground the balloon was stopped again by another large group of peasants who had rushed in its course. Again gas was lost, and despite all appeals, the balloon again was held. The series of explanations was repeated and finally another start was made, but with difficulty, as the balloon was continuing to lose gas and the discharge of its valuable ballast was inevitable.

ENOCH ARDEN GETS THE GATE

Long Missing North Carolina Man Returns, Wife Calls Police. When Mrs. Mattie Wilson of Goldsboro, N. C., applied to the police to protect her from her long missing husband, Fred Wilson, the husband began to get an idea that he was not cast for the role of either Enoch Arden or the Prodigal Son.

Five years ago Fred left home. Later he was reported to have died in New York city of the flu. The other day he turned up hale and hearty. Instead of getting a cordial welcome from his wife she ordered him away from the house. When he persisted in his efforts to be friendly she appealed to the police.

Woman Gored by Mad Cow. An infuriated cow chasing a dog which had attacked her calf gored Mrs. Howard McCorkle of Lenoir, Pa., so badly that she was in a serious condition. The cow was being led by a halter hitched to a wagon with the calf inside when Mrs. McCorkle came along the road with her colts. The dog jumped playfully at the calf, when the cow broke away and started for the dog. Mrs. McCorkle, in an attempt to save her pet, was knocked along the railroad tracks; gored down and stamped upon.

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Hawaii can talk to America by radio. Next thing a law will be needed prohibiting broadcasting with the ukulele.

The only time you hear a modern girl mention a dishrag is when she says her crowded life makes her feel like one.

"Japan is anxious to get out of Siberia," says Viscount Ishii, and not on the funny page, either.

PEASANTS STOP BALLOON RACER

How Major Westover Came to Grief in Big Contest.

HE DESCENDED TO CATCH WIND

Hungarians Three Times Seized the American Pilot's Drag Line, Finally Holding Him Until Local Constable and Gendarmes Arrived—By That Time So Much Gas Had Been Lost That He Couldn't Continue Flight.

Descending from an altitude of 12,000 feet because of decreasing wind and lowering his drag rope at the lower level to obtain the advantage of the wind caused Maj. Oscar Westover, one of the American pilots in the international balloon race, to make a forced landing at Csorostnek, Hungary, when peasants seized the drag rope and insisted on waiting for the country constable to pass upon the legal aspects of the flight.

Major Westover's landing was made at 9:35 o'clock in the morning. In his account the American balloonist said that when the wind died down at the 12,000-foot altitude the balloon was carried off its course, and he immediately decided to seek a lower level, where he observed that the wind was good and eastward, as was desired.

Peasants Seize Rope. He lowered the drag rope so as to obtain an advantage in wind without the loss of ballast. After the rope had dragged for about 500 yards with a good breeze it was seized by a group of peasants, who insisted on waiting for the country constable to pass upon the legal aspects of the flight.

They replied in German. After sufficient explanations had been given they allowed the balloon to proceed. Much gas had been lost while the balloon had been held by the peasants against the wind. Major Westover was forced to discharge his ballast in order to ascend.

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Third Time Is Too Much. The rope, on this occasion, left the ground and was free from the peasants. After traveling for about half a mile Major Westover was forced to let it down again. This time more peasants insisted on holding the balloon and its occupants until the arrival of the local constable with his gendarmes. As the wind was freshening and the balloon parachuting, Major Westover said he decided to rip the balloon and end the flight there.

The ballast remaining on landing consisted of about 400 pounds, in addition to the convertible ballast, such as the oxygen tanks, the reserve food, reserve heavy clothing, the lining of the basket, the water canteen, the canvas basket cover, etc. An attempt to cut the rope would force the release of this ballast. But the loss of the drag rope would have been of greater importance than the ballast, for it would have forced the balloon to higher altitudes, where the direction and power of the wind would be negligible.

Following the forced landing and the arrival of the various country officials, Major Westover received all kinds of courtesies and apologies for the complications. Everything was finally cleared up and, with the assistance of all the local officers, the balloon was housed and all customs clearances and other formalities arranged for.

Russ Propaganda Expense. More than \$15,000,000 has been spent by the soviet government for propaganda purposes, according to figures presented by Commissioner Linovlev. One-third of this was expended in the Baltic states, Germany and Italy, \$3,500,000 in India and \$2,000,000 on the Genoa conference.

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Ridgeley Had a Hunch

By CHARLES E. BAXTER

FOR HIS WIFE'S SAKE

"Stick 'em up quick!" Ridgeley, the cashier of the Operative Trust company, looked out through the grille of his cage into the wicked muzzle of an automatic.

It was the noon hour in the offices of the trust company, and the place was quite deserted. No better time could have been chosen, and no better occasion, for the trust company had \$12,000 ready for shipment to the bank at Menopce, and the robber had evidently been aware of this.

Carefully covering Ridgeley, the man moved round the cage and opened the door. "You git back there," he ordered, motioning with his automatic toward the big safe in the corner. "And if you move a finger or let out a squeal you're gone!"

Covering Ridgeley with his right hand, he swung open the till with his left, scooping up a few packages of ones and twos. Growling, he crossed to the safe. "Open 'er!" he ordered. Ridgeley, shaking, obeyed him. "Now stand against that door!" the robber ordered. "And keep 'em up!"

And, shifting the automatic into his left hand, and keeping the muzzle pressed against the cashier's waistcoat, he began to pull open the interior compartments of the safe with his right. "It was like a hideous nightmare to Ridgeley. It was a Saturday morning and he had been about to leave town for the week-end. On a peg hung his overcoat. On the floor was his traveling bag. His hand hat, which had been dented from some concussion, seemed to grin knowingly at him.

He waited in a cold sweat while the man, uttering growls of dissatisfaction, went through the compartments. But the safe was practically empty. "Where is it?" demanded the robber, turning on Ridgeley with a savage snarl. "We shipped it an hour ago," Ridgeley answered. "Damn you, you're lying!" shrieked the other.

Ridgeley shrugged his shoulders. Through the grille he saw the blonde head of Miss Baker, the president's secretary, as the girl came up the steps. He saw her stop, saw her eyes contract—then she was gone. "You scum!" roared the robber, losing all self-control. "I'll croak you if you don't—"

Footsteps sounded outside. He hesitated, turned, whirled out of the cage as the porter came running toward him. There was a report, a spit of fire. Olesen fell, got up again, and stood looking with a scared gaze at his left hand, which was running blood. The robber turned and ran. Shouts, the sounds of a confused struggle reached Ridgeley's ears. There was more shooting.

"My God!" said Ridgeley feebly. And, suddenly nerving himself, he stooped and opened his traveling bag. It was crammed with packages of bills. Hurriedly Ridgeley began shoving them into the safe. It was not until the last one had been restored that he desisted from his frantic movements. Then he leaned back against the door of the safe and wiped the sweat from his forehead.

"My God!" he whimpered again. Only ten minutes before, with the twelve thousand dollars safely stowed away in his traveling bag, he had been contemplating flight. He had laid all his plans with the utmost skill, and in a few hours would have been safe from pursuit. And he had not dreamed how heavy a load lay on his conscience.

Now it was as if a terrible burden had been removed from him; he breathed freely again. The president, the secretary, and two policemen came running in. "Did he get it, Ridgeley?" the president shouted. For answer Ridgeley swung open the door of the safe, showing the bills in their place.

The president shouted in his delight. "Good boy!" he yelled. "The fellow got clean away, but we'll have him in a few hours. We've got the number of his car. But—you opened the safe for him?" "I did," smiled Ridgeley, "but I'd taken the packages out and put them in that cupboard behind the correspondence paper. I—had a sort of hunch something would happen."

Essential Assumption. "Why don't you go out before your people and tell them you have earned this great office and you want it because you are entitled to it?" "That procedure," rejoined Senator Sorghum, "would be extremely amateurish. No polished politician thinks of accepting public responsibility except with reluctance and as a great favor to his fellow man."

Anyhow He Knows Better Now. The Phrenologist—M-m-m-m! Very unusual condition presented here. Bump of knowledge seems abnormally developed. And yet there is not the accompanying mental acumen usually attendant in such cases. I can't account for it.

The Subject—I can, professor. That is where me old lady biffed me with a skillet when I talked back to 'er this morning.

Evidently, the autoist who leaves broken glass on the pavement does not look upon himself as his brother's sweeper.

The refusal of women to wear the long skirts proves that there can be extremes in the styles to which women will not go.

Americans are accused by a speaker of "savoring at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole." The smile has survived the use of both.

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CHARTER

carrying on of the business of this corporation, and to carry out the objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized, including the borrowing of money through the president or some duly authorized person or persons, to execute and issue therefor notes or other obligations of this corporation on such terms as in its judgment may be advantageous. It shall also have full power and authority to issue and deliver full paid shares of stock of this corporation for money, labor, services, property or rights actually received by this corporation or as a distribution of surplus.

The whole or more fully appears by the annexed verified copy of the minutes of said special meeting of stockholders of said corporation on the 19th day of July, 1922, as aforesaid.

And the said signers, having requested me, Notary, to put the said amendment in authentic form, I do by these presents hereby write and certify in the form of this public act, in the end that said amendments may be printed and recorded and thus be read into the original charter of said corporation heretofore mentioned.

Taus done and passed in my office in the city of New Orleans on the day and date first hereinabove written, in the presence of Jas. G. Schillin and R. E. Milling, Jr., competent witnesses, who heretofore acted as such, with me, Notary, after a diligent and careful reading of the whole.

Original signed: Jacob C. Lazard, Leo L. Hirsch. Witnesses: Jas. G. Schillin, R. E. Milling, Jr. EUGENE D. SAUNDERS, Notary Public.

A True Copy. EUGENE D. SAUNDERS, Notary Public. Sept. 7, Oct. 12

CHARTER OF THE CONCRETE PIPE COMPANY, INC.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it known, that the twenty-second day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, before me, Eugene D. Saunders, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified within and for the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named, personally came and appeared Leo L. Hirsch and Jacob C. Lazard, both residents of the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, of the full age and legal mind, and acting for and on behalf of the Electrical Supply Company, a Louisiana corporation, organized by act before A. A. Moreno, a Notary Public, in and for the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana, on the 28th day of March, 1912, and recorded in the Mortgage Office for the parish of Orleans in Book 1088, Folio 275, and in the office of the Secretary of State of Louisiana, in the act of incorporation, a special meeting of the stockholders, convened on the 19th day of July, 1922, and made part hereof.

And said signers declared that at said special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, convened on the 19th day of July, 1922, and recorded in the Mortgage Office for the parish of Orleans in Book 1088, Folio 275, and in the office of the Secretary of State of Louisiana, in the act of incorporation, they amended and re-named so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV.—The capital stock of this corporation shall be Five Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$550,000.00), divided into Twenty-five Hundred (2500) shares of par value of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) each. Said stock shall be represented by certificates and shall be fully paid and non-assessable when issued, and shall be personal property, and this corporation is to be a going concern when Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) of said stock has been subscribed and paid for. Said stock shall be represented by certificates and shall be fully paid and non-assessable when issued, and shall be personal property, and this corporation is to be a going concern when Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) of said stock has been subscribed and paid for.

ARTICLE V.—No stockholder shall ever be liable or responsible for the indebtedness, faults or defaults of this corporation, and shall not be liable in any way for the organization of the corporation have any effect of rendering the stockholders in any way liable beyond the unpaid balance, if any, on his stock subscription.

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Other stockholders desiring to purchase stock under this article must in due time give notice of such desire to the Secretary of this corporation, and shall be held that other stockholders offer to buy more stock than is offered for sale, stockholders offering under this article shall be entitled to the offered stock in the ratio of their then stock holdings in this corporation. The majority of this article shall be determined by the figures as shown on the last monthly financial statement.

No sale or other transfer or assignment of stock in this corporation shall be valid until and unless opportunity to purchase such stock has first been given to the holder of any stock then owned by the other stockholders of this corporation; and this right, so vested in the other stockholders, shall follow into any hands to which it may pass any stock then owned or assigned, without such opportunity being given, and may be exercised by the holder or his heirs or assigns within ninety (90) days after such stock is tendered for transfer on the books of this corporation, and no transfer of any stock shall be made during the pendency of said ninety (90) day period.

ARTICLE VII.—The business of this corporation shall be directed by a Board of Directors composed of five stockholders, of whom shall be elected one as President and one as Vice-President, and one as Secretary, and one as Treasurer. The annual election of directors shall be held on the third Wednesday of June of each year, beginning with 1923. All such elections shall be by ballot at the office of this corporation, between the hours of 10:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., under the supervision of three commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Directors, in the absence of any commissioner the president shall have the power to fill the place of any commissioner. Failure to hold the election on the day specified shall not dissolve the corporation, but the directors then in office shall hold their respective offices until the election is held, and after fifteen days' notice of the time and place thereof is given to each stockholder, or as required by law, by mail, to each stockholder whose address is stated on the books of this corporation, and as designated address or care of General Delivery at New Orleans if he has no designated address, a notice stating the time and place of the meeting. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock standing in his name on the books of the corporation, to be cast in person or by proxy, as a majority of the votes shall elect.

At its first meeting each board elected under this charter shall elect from its membership a president, a vice-president, a treasurer and a secretary, and shall from time to time, as it sees fit, employ or appoint such other employees as it may deem necessary, and to make and establish as well as to alter and amend all by-laws, rules and regulations necessary and proper for the conduct and management of the business and affairs of this corporation, and to invest with full power and authority to do all acts and things reasonably necessary for the proper

carrying on of the business of this corporation, and to carry out the objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized, including the borrowing of money through the president or some duly authorized person or persons, to execute and issue therefor notes or other obligations of this corporation on such terms as in its judgment may be advantageous. It shall also have full power and authority to issue and deliver full paid shares of stock of this corporation for money, labor, services, property or rights actually received by this corporation or as a distribution of surplus.

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