

THE SCUM OF EUROPE COMING TO AMERICA

Immigration Frauds Flooding This Country with Pau- pers and Criminals.

STARTLING REPORTS OF INVESTIGATORS

The United States Being Made a Penal Colony for Hungary—The "White Slave" Trade Brings Thousands of Immoral Wom- en to Our Shores—Forged In- spection Papers a Grave Danger to Us.

Washington.—The United States a penal colony of the Baltic states. The United States a dumping ground for the paupers of southern Europe. The United States the Mecca of thousands of immoral Hungarian women.

There are in the desks of government officials in Washington reports containing evidence to prove the above statements that are so strongly worded that they are not to be published until the government is ready to act. For the reports are but an arraignment of the governments of southern Europe for complicity in wholesale schemes for the violation of United States immigration laws.

These reports are received from the most trustworthy sources, one of which is from a government agent paid to investigate the conditions abroad, and whose persistency in that direction has aroused at least one European nation that its paid spies have followed him all over Europe; whose mail has been rifled, and who was arrested and fined in the city of Buda-Pesth when he violently objected to this procedure.

Out of this later incident will grow a vigorous effort on the part of the government to so change the immigration laws as to put a stop to the dumping of Europe's undesirable classes upon our shores.

An Investigator Selected.
Marcus Braun, born in Hungary, though now a citizen of the United States, was selected by President Roosevelt to act as a special agent of the United States in investigating the wholesale violations of our immigration laws. The request for such an appointment came through the anti-slavery societies of Philadelphia, which were anxious to put a stop to the "white slave" traffic by which thousands of Hungarian women were being sent to the United States for immoral purposes. Mr. Braun's in-

ing that their baggage has been properly fumigated.

These counterfeiters are accepted at Ellis Island without question, and luggage from European centers, scoured with bubonic plague, cholera, typhoid, smallpox and the germs of deadly fevers, is permitted to enter our ports daily.

For this counterfeiting service the Italian gangs in particular charge five lire, or one dollar.

In several of the European countries it is the custom to promise convicted criminals immunity from punishment if they will emigrate to this country or if their relatives will send them here.

1,000,000 Immigrants.
The fiscal year will end June 30, and by that time 1,000,000 will have passed through Ellis Island and other immigration depots within the past 12 months. The reports submitted by the inspectors abroad show conclusively that out of this number one in every ten is either a criminal or is otherwise an undesirable citizen for the United States, and these undesirable citizens are coming to our shores either by the aid and encouragement of European governments, or under the "padrone" system by which an undesirable class of men, women and children are brought to this country under contract by individuals. These "bosses," or padrones, as they are called, hire out the immigrants and collect their wages, paying them just enough to keep body and soul alive. The workers are thus virtual slaves.

Mr. Braun was sent to Europe primarily to investigate the "white slave" traffic on the complaint of anti-slavery societies in New York and Philadelphia, that thousands of women are being sent here every year for immoral purposes, chiefly from Hungary, and that the Hungarian government winks at the practice. Mr. Braun received verbal instructions from Mr.

On the night of January 6 last Mr. Braun and I were the speakers before the Twentieth Century club in Brooklyn and I was accompanied in and from the meeting by one of my agents. The next morning he reported to me that Mr. Braun was being trailed by a man whom he had addressed in German, French and Italian without getting him to understand. I passed the information on at once and the conclusion reached was that the New York end of the Russian third section was looking after Mr. Braun, but it now appears that at that time he was shadowed night and day by Hungarian agents, so that even though he took unusual precautions to guard knowledge of his sailing on this third tour the Hungarian police must have been apprised at once.

"On the 24th he was expected to obtain the records of the deportation of criminals at the expense of the Hungarian government from an official in a town near Buda-Pesth. My correspondents have not informed me as to the result, but suffice it to say the advisory letter which he sent on or about the first of the month must have been something well worth the while. The question is: Did the Hungarian police get it and what ammunition will

it supply the Hungarian government to reply to the protest of the United States against the tampering with Braun's mail? He is expected in the north of Europe on the 18th, but will probably await the outcome of this peculiar tangle."

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Only a portion of Mr. Braun's papers appeared in this year's report. They were not even given to the senate. They were simply turned over by Commissioner Sargent, copies were laid on the president's desk and then they were apparently pigeon-holed as nothing has been heard of them since.

Following are interesting extracts from Mr. Braun's report:

"Two grave dangers threaten the people of the United States from the present emigration movement. The first of these, and the one more immediate in its possible effects, is the danger of diseases such as are common to the masses of the people in many European countries, but which are as yet comparatively unknown in the United States. The second grave danger referred to is the dumping by European countries of their paupers and dependents upon the American people.

"That this danger is tangible is shown in the fact that a majority of the deportations are for the reason that the persons involved are likely to become public charges. The annual reports of the bureau showing the amount of money possessed by each immigrant when he lands demonstrate the fact that a very small percentage have sufficient means on their arrival to guarantee self-support until able to create an income. Whether possessed of resources in the shape of relatives and friends or not, it is evident that the ignorant foreigner must possess unusual energy and persistence or else be blessed with unusual good fortune to avoid a condition immediately subsequent to his arrival where he is likely to need public or private charity.

"But for the prompt action of the bureau in deporting a number of persons whose passages to the United States were paid by charitable inclined people, relief organizations, or even by official bodies having charge of the poor, there would have been a general movement throughout Europe to ship all native paupers to the United States as the easiest way in which to relieve the communities on which they now constitute a burden. Such a movement actually obtained some headway in England with the opening of the recent rate war between the Atlantic steamship lines, and during the interval between the first sale of tickets at reduced rates and the action of the American authorities in deporting such assisted persons.

Naturalization Frauds.
The present system of issuing naturalization papers in the United States is a prolific source of fraud in the emigrant traffic. An American naturalization certificate carries on its face no means of identifying the real owner. His name is merely stated. An original or certified copy of one of these papers can be sent to an intending emigrant in any foreign country and used by him to secure a passport on the ground that the certificate is his own and he, as an American citizen, is entitled to enter the United States regardless of his possible undesirable-

ty under the immigration law. As a rule the alleged citizen speaks some language requiring the services of an interpreter, generally of limited intelligence, and careful cross-examination is impossible. When his application for a passport has been approved by the American consul nothing is left for the embassy to do but to grant a passport upon these representations, which passport guarantees admission to the United States.

"It has been suggested that naturalization certificates, when issued in the United States, should carry upon their face either a photograph or a description by measurements and marks of the party to whom the certificate is issued and that each certified copy should be as complete in its usefulness as the original. I am convinced that by some such method the element of fraud in the issuing of passports abroad could be reduced to the minimum.

"I am informed that the embassy in Rome in a single year issues as many as 1,500 passports upon the presentation of naturalization certificates or copies thereof by Italians claiming to be American citizens. A large proportion of these come from Westchester county, New York, though it

Braun should have mailed from Buda-Pesth about the time of his arrest. "These advisory letters he has always sent at frequent intervals. They contain opinions and fragmentary facts, which are usually eliminated in the formal report he makes on his return from his tour. I fancy the Hungarian police would be more edified by such a letter than by the report even though the latter report made was so sensational a character that after a discussion in the department as to whether it should be printed or not in the annual it was referred directly to President Roosevelt. There are four copies. One is in the hands of Mr. Sargent, another in the care of Secretary Metcalf, and a third on the president's desk, while the fourth, retained by Mr. Braun, is in New York in very safe hands.

"Inasmuch as my agents and correspondents operating on the continent have at several times crossed trails with Mr. Braun, I am not violating a confidence in disclosing some of the things which Mr. Braun unearthed. They are but fair samples of the whole, and show in a startling manner how we are being duped as a people by the immigration incitation agencies of Europe—not alone steamship agencies and immigration agents, but continental governments and charitable societies officered by people of high reputation.

Exporting Criminals.
"For instance, Mr. Braun learned of the practice in communities where the jails were overcrowded of liberating prisoners and giving them assistance to go to the United States, thus treating us as if we were no more than a penal colony sustained for their benefit. In one community in Hungary where he conducted investigations he found that in the past three years 280 prisoners had been liberated either at the expiration of their sentence or before their terms were served, and that the police records showed 150 of them to have been sent to the United States. In connection with this a member of the Hungarian parliament, in making a speech, deplored the laxness of the government in allowing criminals who had been deported to the United States to return with their pockets filled and wits sharpened for further nefarious operations.

"Mr. Braun also made specific disclosures concerning institutions near Buda-Pesth from which parties of pauper children were sent in the care of fictitious parents, paid for the job. When this family was safely passed through Ellis Island and the "mother" divided their ready-made progeny, and going from city to city, abandoned the little ones on the streets to be picked up by the police and placed in American asylums.

"Of violations of the contract labor law he found abundant traces. Agents representing presumably one of the large railroads with terminals in New York was busy soliciting Austrian laborers around the head of the Adriatic and shipping them in small parties to New York. They were conducted to a small town on the line of the railroad and sorted out into the gangs which the railroad supplied to contractors, manufacturers and others along the line in need of cheap labor. Olden enough, he reported to the department on the same subject, about the same time, the same facts derived from entirely different sources.

Nominal Husbands.
"On one occasion Mr. Braun was sitting eating his lunch in a railway station at Frankfurt, when a group of women entered and sat down near him. From their conversation he was apprised in a very short time of their disorderly character, and by paying close attention learned that one of them was even then on her way to the United States, with the intention of going to St. Louis to join a large party of women recruited from St. Pauli, in Hamburg. She had letters from scores of others who had entered the United States in defiance of the laws, describing their adventures and relating how the agents who were conducting the scheme provided each with a nominal husband at the foot of the gangplank. From later observations and investigations he was convinced that thousands of these women had entered the United States in the months of May and June alone.

"In Jerusalem he found a most interesting and amusing variation of fraudulent naturalization. For a long period of time a large colony of Jews had been living there in more or less luxury on the proceeds of begging letters which they sent out to religious and charitable people in all parts of the world. The Turkish police, dreading at last that these were something illicit in the livelihood of these people, demanded a share, and when they did not get it the letter-writing beggars had their houses broken open, were dragged out and beaten until they did divide. At last one of them secured a citizenship paper from his brother in Chicago and on the next occasion of a police visit he appealed to the consul, Dr. Merrill, and the police were set back. Immediately the demand for American citizenship papers raised the market as high as \$100 per certificate, and now the colony is enjoying the full privileges of American protection, though many of them have never seen the Atlantic.

Caught in the Act.
"Perhaps the most sensational thing in the suppressed portion of the last report was Mr. Braun's presentation of true copies of the secret agreement between the Hungarian government and the Cunard line, in which the Hungarian government agreed to deliver to the Cunard line at the port of Fiume all the emigrants from Hungary at a fixed price.

"The agreement read that no other line should be allowed to compete and that there should be a minimum of 30,000 the first year. It is presumed that that agreement is at present operative and if I remember correctly next year the minimum is to be 100,000. Learning that this agreement was about to be signed, Mr. Braun waited until it was concluded and then bribed it out of ministerial hands for the pitiful sum of \$104. He sent a cable to Mr. Sargent and from that day the plot has been thickening to destroy his usefulness in Hungary. Being a Hungarian, born in Buda-Pesth, he was invaluable in that portion of Europe. From the day that cablegram was dogged, he has since learned.

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DONT'S For Speaker and Writer

Ready Reminder of Errors in
the Use of Common Words,
Arranged Alphabetically

BY EDWARD B. WARMAN, A. M.
(Author of "Practical Orthoepy and Critique," "The Voice: How to Train It," "How to Care for It," Etc.)

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)
Author's Note.—It is one thing to record errors, quite another to avoid them. He who waits for the faultless one to cast the first critical stone waits in vain; therefore, as one of many working for the betterment of the English language, I shall be pleased to receive kindly criticism, if, perchance, it is here or there. One's theory often is better than one's practice. This was exemplified by the teacher of language when he said to his class: "Never use a preposition to end a sentence with."
Many years ago I began to be watchful of errors. I noted them in a little book; the book grew as the years passed. I profited much; shall profit more. I now record them that I may benefit others as well as myself. Many of them are recorded for the first time.

Don't say "lots" for "many" or "several."
Example: "There were lots of people there." should be "There were many (or several) people there."

Don't say "lunch" for "luncheon."
Example: "Have you had lunch?" should be "Have you had luncheon?" or "Have you lunched?"

Don't say "mad" for "angry."
Example: "He has been mad all morning." should be "He has been angry all morning."

Note.—I am aware that the word mad is sometimes defended because it is used in the Bible and in Shakespeare, but there are many Biblical and Shakespearean words and terms that are now used to convey a different meaning. The word mad, however, is still in use, but should not take the place of the word angry. We speak of animals going mad, but we signify thereby much more than is contained in the word angry.

Don't say "man and wife" for "husband and wife."
Example: "I pronounce you man and wife," should be "I pronounce you husband and wife."
Note.—A Biblical term; but it will not bear analysis. If man, then woman. If wife, then husband. To pronounce them "man and wife" is to marry only the woman.

Don't say "marvelous" for "wonderful."
Note.—Many things are wonderful that are not marvelous; but all things marvelous are wonderful. That which is wonderful appeals to or surprises the senses; that which is marvelous appeals to the reason.

Don't say "me" for "I."
Example: "It is me," should be "It is I."
Example: "He is better than me," should be "He is better than I."

Example: "They said more than me," should be "They said more than I" (said).
Example: "Who are invited? You and me?" should be "Who are invited? You and I?"

Note.—You and I are invited, not you and me are invited. You are invited and I am invited.

Don't say "modiste" for "milliner."
Note.—A modiste is a dressmaker.

Don't say "more" for "most."
Example: "Is bravery, courage or strength the more desirable?" should be "Is bravery, courage or strength the most desirable?"

Note.—Comparative more, two objects; superlative most, three or more.

Don't say "most finished," etc.
Example: "He is a most finished speaker." "It is a most novel invention." "It was a most rapid transit." "He is a finished speaker." "It is a novel invention." "It was a rapid transit."
Note.—The word most, like very, can be dispensed with in the majority of sentences in which it is used. If the article "the" were used, the foregoing sentences would be correct; i. e., "He is the most finished speaker." "It is the most novel invention." "It was the most rapid transit," etc.

Don't say "most" for "almost."
Example: "He comes most every day," should be "He comes almost every day."

Don't say "most" for "more."
Example: "Is bravery or courage the most desirable?" should be "Is bravery or courage the more desirable?"
Note.—Comparative, more.

Don't say "Mrs. General" for "Mrs. President."
Note.—The wife should not be addressed by the husband's title.

Don't say "must first."
Example: "Before going I must first be satisfied as to his intention," should be "Before going I must be satisfied as to his intention."

Don't say "near" for "nearly."
Example: "He was near hurt near so bad as he thought," should be "He was not hurt nearly so bad as he thought."
Note.—Near should not be used as an adverb in the sense of nearly.

Don't say "neither give" for "give neither."
Example: "They would neither give meat or drink," should be "They would give neither meat nor drink."
Note.—To say "neither give" implies that they desired to sell. The conjunction in all such cases should be placed before and as near as possible to the object excluded.

Don't say "never came" for "did not come."
Example: "I looked for him yesterday but he never came," should be "I looked for him yesterday, but he did not come."

Don't say "new beginner."
Example: "He is a new beginner," should be "He is a beginner."
Don't say "nicely" for "well."
Example: "I'm doing nicely," should be "I'm doing well."

Note.—Of all things shoddy in language, this use of the word nicely is the shoddiest. It is often heard in answer to the query "How do you do?" "Oh I am nicely." One is often credited with having good command of language, but that does not imply that he has command of good language.

Don't say "no" for "not."
Example: "Whether right or no, I cannot say." "No fewer than seven lives were lost," should be "Whether right or not (right) I cannot say." "Not fewer than seven lives were lost."

Don't say "Not another word out of your mouth."
Example: "Did you not hear me say—not another word out of your mouth."
Note.—As all words proceed out of the mouth, the words are superfluous.

Don't say "not, nor" for "not, or."
Example: "He does not obey his brother nor his sister," should be "He does not obey his brother or his sister."

Note.—The negative (not) is felt throughout the sentence, therefore, should not be repeated by nor. Not so, however, in the following sentence:
Example: "He was not strong, nor was he weak."

Note.—In this example the word nor is needed, as the force of not is expended in the first part of the sentence.

Don't say "null and void."
Example: "That law is null and void," should be "That law is null," or "That law is void."

Note.—Null and void being synonymous, one of them must be superfluous. To say null and void is as erroneous as to say free gratis.

RICH TO LEARN MANNERS.

The Falling Aristocracy of Birth to Teach Aristocracy of Wealth.

Those who have little have much and those who have much have little—that is the condition which the rapid transition of circumstances has developed in England, says a London special cable to the New York World. It is an important moment in the history of the race, for the English are changing manners.

The men who have been taught to spend money are being replaced by those who have been taught to make money, and it is one of the most crucial circumstances of the situation that many of the former are earning their livelihood by teaching the latter to live in luxury. These thoughts have been suggested by the following letter in a London newspaper:

"Sir: I inclose my card, but not for publication. You will see by it that I am a younger son of Lord —, who inherited a large estate in the midland counties, which have been in the possession of the family for several centuries. The extravagance of my father, agricultural depression, mismanagement and a large family made it necessary for him to sell the estate, together with all the contents of the house. The money he obtained through the sale was comparatively little, for the property was disposed of at an unfavorable moment, and the sum I received at the death of my father only produces an income of some six hundred a year."

"I have been carefully educated, first at Eton and afterward at Oxford; I belong to several of the most important clubs in London, I know all the prominent men and women in society and I am known to all the best tradesmen in the West end, for I have always dealt with them and paid them."

"It has occurred to me to start a school for backward millionaires. My wife and I are prepared to teach them how to dress, how to behave, how to pronounce words and names, how to assume themselves intelligently and whom to know and to avoid. We shall teach them, so far as it can be taught, the difference between good and bad taste; we would train them to discriminate between good and bad cooking, wines and cigars; we will make them understand the qualities a horse should have and tell them how their carriages should be turned out and how to manage their servants. In other words, we will convey to them for a fee of a thousand a year much of the information which we have acquired by education and experience."

Wedding Ring on Harrow.
A blacksmith at Aswarby, near Sleaford, England, lately made a most curious discovery. He received from a neighboring farmstead a harrow for repairs, and while these were being executed a 22-carat gold wedding ring was found sticking on to one of the teeth of the implement. It is supposed that the ring was lost on the land and that it was picked up by the harrow in the course of its work.—Reynolds's Newspaper.

Additional Inducement.
She—I am too much in love with my work as a professional nurse to think of marrying you, Mr. Faine.
Mr. Faine.—But you can do your work right at home. You know my rheumatism is on about six months in the year.—Indianapolis News.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

She—How did he ever manage to accumulate such a fortune?
He—Easy. When he was poor he got rich he made out he was poor.—Chicago Journal.



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TURK

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