

Ellis Island Faces Biggest Onslaught in U. S. History

Would-Be Citizens Quickly
Passed for Entry Into
Country—Most of Them Ex-
uberantly Happy—Greek
Quota Nears Completion—
—Deportation in Prospect
for Stowaways.

NEW YORK, July 2—(By A.P.)—Ellis Island, facing its greatest onslaught of immigrants since the enactment of the three per cent law by congress, was a place of happiness Sunday and Monday as would-be citizens with few exceptions were quickly passed for entry into the United States.

Medical and immigration inspectors working in relays scanned the streams of humanity taken to the island from four of the 11 ocean liners anchored at quarantine.

The July quotas for various nationalities, which had haunted the aliens as they speeded across the ocean and waited aboard ships to dash for quarantine on the stroke of midnight, were not reached during Sunday at Ellis Island. Quotas for Greece and a number of small nationalities were expected to be filled Monday.

The total number of persons, who underwent examination Sunday either on ship board or at Ellis Island was 15,582. Of these 5,971 were aliens who must be examined at Ellis Island and 4,000 were members of the crews of the various vessels. The others were cabin passengers.

Immigrants taken to the island Sunday were from the vessels that first cleared quarantine. They were in the following order: President Wilson, Italian, from Trieste with 439 steerage passengers; Canada, French, Piraeus, 707; Polonia, Danish, Libau, 503; Nieuw Amsterdam, Dutch, Rotterdam, 425.

Commissioner of Immigration Harry H. Curran, who assumed office Sunday, said that 2,243 immigrants would be taken to Ellis Island Monday from the steamships Stockholm, Swedish, from Gothenburg; President Adams, American from London; King Alexander, British from Piraeus and the France from Havre.

ONSLAUGHT

10,000 Immigrants.

The race to port across the imaginary line denoting entry into American waters, on the stroke of midnight, when the fiscal year proximately 10,000 immigrants from 23 nations.

The inspection at Ellis Island was rapid. The aliens were given physical examinations, and each was made to show that he had \$50. The literacy test, reading 40 words in any language, completed the examination.

Thousands of friends besieged Battery Park sea wall where the ferry docked after bringing its human freight from Ellis Island. There were tearful but happy reunions between the immigrants and those who already had homes in America. Trains leaving for all parts of the United States carried allens on their way to their new abode.

Fourteen stowaways were found aboard the Giulio Cesare. With stowaways on other liners, they were herded at Ellis Island for speedy deportation. There were four such unbidden guests on the President Wilson.

Robert Cole White, assistant secretary of labor, was expected to arrive here Monday to sit in review on cases of deportees who may appeal to Washington.

Representative John L. Cable, of Lima, O., visited Ellis Island and vessels lying near quarantine Sunday with a view to embodying his observations in a new immigration bill to be submitted to congress at its next session.

He expressed himself in favor of continuing restrictive immigration, declaring this was the sentiment of fully 85 per cent of the members of congress. He said he believed American consuls abroad should be empowered to give prospective immigrants quota certificates, which, he said, would eliminate the present overflow and the resultant deportations from America. He opposed proposals to have public health service physicians examine aliens abroad, declaring that it would cause friction if the immigrants were subsequently found to be physically unfit after arriving at Ellis Island. He said he wanted wives of American citizens to be admitted over and above the quotas for their native countries.

Observe Law

Egisto Rossi, vice-commissioner general of emigration of the kingdom of Italy, was aboard the Giulio Cesare. On the President Wilson was R. Fagi, commissioner of immigration of Italy. The Italian officials are here to observe the workings of the American quota law.

Five hundred Hollanders were

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aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam. Many of them said they had acquired farms in the far and middle west and asserted they intended to become American citizens.

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