

endeavoring to exact to the uttermost penny full performance from the employer, there is going to be a great deal of friction. *The protocol cannot accomplish the results of a court of justice.*"

And friction there was. Prof. Isaac A. Hourwich differed emphatically from the interpretation that Mr. Brandeis placed upon the activities of the board of arbitration, asserting that at the time when the protocol was accepted by the strikers, they were not told that they were to surrender the right to strike and also to waive their claims for the redress of their grievances.

It should be further noted that in many instances, although the manufacturers expected a tolerant spirit on the part of the employes, they did not themselves evince such a spirit. The usual differences arising between employer and employe from a competitive struggle in which self-interest rules were aggravated in this industry by the complex technique of the protocol in attempting to adjust disputes, which technique resulted in red tape, innumerable hearings and countless decisions, none of which tended to improve the relations of employer and employe. It is difficult to believe that even under the most favorable conditions two bodies of men divided by fundamental considerations of self-interest will yield on important questions affecting either profit or wages, employers' freedom or employes' freedom.

It would be futile to lament too much the passing of the protocol; it had its uses and its functions, and perhaps the lesson to be learned from it will aid in the establishment of a more feasible system of agreement between employer and employe. But we may unhesitatingly say that unless manufacturers are willing to submerge to a greater extent an overweening desire for profit, no system of compromise can be more than a temporary stopgap to strikes. And as for the employes, they, too, require such self-discipline as will enable them to give and take on any proposition making for a larger good than is immediately apparent to them.

Communication from H. S. & I. A. Society of New York

Editor of Jewish Charities.

Sir: You have been recently informed by us that after listening to the arguments by a committee, of which I was chairman, the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, has postponed indefinitely the deportation to Russia of several hundred immigrants whom the immigration authorities wished to deport through the port of Archangel.

These immigrants, who on arrival in the United States since the beginning of the war were found ineligible for admission, were released on the filing of bonds guaranteeing their return from the United States to their native country when deportation could be effected with safety. We felt, however, that the lives of these immigrants would be endangered if they were returned now; first, because of the possibility of an attack on the steamer; secondly, because of the risks through submarines; and, thirdly, because of the possible presence of spies on the steamer, who might be carrying ammunition and other contraband of war.

At the hearing which was held Wednesday I presented a telegram from George Kennan, the famous authority on conditions in Russia, which read as follows:

"Deported immigrants sent to Southern Russia by etape from Archangel would have to travel 1000 to 1200 miles, as railroads are crowded with troops and war munitions. Immigrants would have to go on foot at rate of fifteen miles a day. They would march under guard with common criminals and would be herded with latter in dirty, infected prisons at night with inevitable delays. Journey would occupy three to four months and would be attended with great hardships, privations and risks. Most of the weaker members would probably die from exposure and disease. I doubt very much our moral right to subject human beings to such experience. We are trying to relieve suffering and prevent death in Russia, but by returning these people we should increase both."

This evidence added with the arguments presented by my associates and myself brought about the indefinite postponement of the deportation of these immigrants.

LEON SANDERS.

DEPORTATIONS DURING THE WAR

David M. Bressler

The letter from Judge Leon Sanders, the president of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, which appears elsewhere in this number, describes in detail the novel issue raised for the first time in the history of the immigration department of this country in the matter of several hundred Jewish immigrants who arrived during the war period. These immigrants being deemed ineligible for admission in accordance with the immigration laws of the United States were excluded. Upon proper representations, however, based upon considerations of humanity rather than upon the letter of the law, their deportation was stayed by the Department of Labor until such time as their passage could be effected with safety to them.

This is a precedent which all lovers of humanity, regardless of race or creed, will welcome. The lot of these excluded immigrants would, indeed, have been miserable had they been deported. Aside from the grave risk attending sea voyage at present, there is the graver danger that once arrived at Archangel, a veritable journey of death would have begun for them, 1200 miles, on foot, under guard, "with common criminals, herded with them in dirty, infected prisons." (The quotation is from Mr. George Kennan's cable cited in Judge Sanders' letter.) Even if by a miracle they might have arrived safely in Southern Russia, what a spectacle would have greeted them! Desolation, economic ruin, untold misery, and the more than likelihood of finding that all their dear ones had been forced, for one reason or another, to go elsewhere.

It should be borne in mind that these immigrants come from those sections of Russia which have been the scene of the war's greatest activity resulting in indescribable ruin.

Add to this the vicissitudes forced upon the Jewish civilian population by the decrees of expulsion enforced against them, making them wanderers in a region within constant earshot of gun and cannon, what fate would have awaited deported immigrants upon their arrival in what once was their native city?

All these considerations must have weighed heavily in the deliberations of the Secre-

tary of Labor and his subsequent decision to stay indefinitely the deportation of the excluded immigrants. While, in the light of all the circumstances nothing else could have been expected, the Department of Labor is to be congratulated upon carrying out those principles of humanity which have been traditional with this country, and to the devotion of which emphatic testimony has been given in recent days.

Federation Community Self-Sacrifice Week in Brooklyn

Max Abelman

The Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities held a campaign at the 23d Regiment Armory in Brooklyn during the week of May 1st to May 8th, inclusive, which was known as "Federation Community Self-Sacrifice Week." Owing to the great demands on the local charities, as well as the necessity for helping our suffering brethren abroad, this special emergency campaign was decided upon as a means of meeting these conditions. Realizing the critical situation with which the Brooklyn Jewish community was confronted, Mr. Nathan S. Jonas had previously accepted the chairmanship of the Federation Membership Committee for 1915, and the campaign was under his direction.

The slogan for the week was "Great Emergencies Require Unusual Methods," and not only the Federation membership at large, but the press, advertising and traction companies lent their prompt co-operation to the movement. While the amount of \$100,000 had been set as the goal as an incentive for this campaign, the actual results were over \$54,000 in net cash receipts for the week, of which amount \$1139 was obtained from 90 new annual subscribers. The work was divided into several committees, a chairman appointed for each specific activity, to take full charge of that particular matter. Aside from the financial response, the campaign also had an educational value, a good portion of the receipts having been secured in small special contributions from a large number of people who had not prior thereto responded to the Federation's appeal.