

ELLIS ISLAND ACTS ON CONGRESS RULING

**Officials Begin to Relieve the
Unusual Congestion of
Incoming Aliens.**

9,300 ALLOWED TO ENTER

**Amendment of Gottlieb Decision
Affects 8,800 Now Here
and 500 En Route.**

MANY HELD UP IN EUROPE

**Uncertainty as to Status Leads to
Barring of Hundreds Who
Intended to Sail.**

Byron H. Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration here, received a telephone order yesterday from Acting Secretary of Labor Robt. Carl White at Washington to take immediate steps to carry out the joint resolution adopted by the House of Representatives and the Senate Saturday, reversing the Supreme Court's decision in the Gottlieb case. In accordance with the provision of this resolution 9,300 barred aliens may now be admitted to the United States.

Conditions at Ellis Island, where the greatest congestion in many months has existed for the last week, returned to normal again last night. There are only sleeping accommodations for 1,000 aliens there, but for the last week the daily average has been upward of 1,400, the record being reached Sunday night when 1,462 were detained there. This necessitated 462 men sleeping on wooden benches in the registry room.

The telephone message was received by Mr. Uhl shortly after noon, and immediate steps were taken to land as many of the waiting immigrants as the ferryboat that plies between the Battery and Ellis Island could carry. It was expected that over 500 would be landed by 6 P. M.

How many of the 710 aliens who arrived on the steamship *Duilio* from Naples Sunday would be affected by the joint resolution could not be determined yesterday by Ellis Island officials. Mr. Uhl had been told earlier in the day that the wives and children of aliens now in this country who had booked passage on the *Regina d'Italia* and who were planning to come here from Italy, had been excluded from the ship before it sailed and for that reason he thought that none of the aliens on that ship would fall within the provisions of the resolution.

Five Classes Affected.

The resolution itself, Mr. Uhl explained, had been amended in the Senate so that it affected five classes of immigrants. The largest class is that which comes under the provisions of the Gottlieb decision, and it was estimated that 8,808 immigrants throughout the country would fall under this head. The Gottlieb decision was handed down in the case of Mrs. Gittel Gottlieb and her son, Israel, wife and son of Rabbi Solomon Gottlieb, who had come here from Palestine. The rabbi came here fourteen months before his family and had declared his intention of becoming a citizen. Ellis Island officials refused admission to the family on the ground that the Palestine quota had been exhausted. The Gottliebs took the case on appeal to the Federal court, which ruled that they were to be admitted as a part of Gottlieb's family. The Department of Labor fought the decision and took the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals, but here again the court ruled in favor of the Gottliebs. On May 26, however, the United States Supreme Court reversed the decision of the two lower courts and Mrs. Gottlieb and her son were ordered deported. Under the new resolution they will be admitted.

The resolution further provides that those aliens who were admitted under the decision of Federal Judge Knox on Dec. 11, 1923, be allowed permanent admission. This, it is said, will affect 2,857 aliens. The decision was handed down in the case of twelve Russian immigrants who had taken their case before the Federal court on appeal. The immigration officials had held that the Russian quota had been exhausted by surplus admissions in the months from July through October, 1923.

Calls Admission Justified.

Judge Knox ruled that the circumstances surrounding these "surplus admissions" had been so unusual as to justify their admission to the United States and could not affect the Russian quota. One of these circumstances involved 740 Russian refugees who had been shipwrecked in July and picked up by an American ship and thus brought to the United States. Another related to 163 Russians who had come to the United States after they had been driven from Japan by the earthquakes there.

The last provision of the resolution affects those aliens now in the United States who have been temporarily admitted under bond to relieve cases of extreme hardship, although the quotas of the individual alien's country may have been previously exhausted. This, it is pointed out, might be used to cover an unlimited number of cases were it not specifically limited by that resolution to admit only 200.

Among those taken to Ellis Island yesterday was the Countess Amalia Milani, who arrived as a first-cabin passenger on the liner *Providence* June 4. She had sailed from Palermo. It was thought that the probable reason for her detention at the island last night was that she was "an excess quota" case, but her case will be heard by the Board of Special Inquiry this morning, Commissioner Uhl said last night, and at that time her status will be determined.