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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908

INCLUDING AN
EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF
COMMERCE AND LABOR RELATING TO "IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION" (see pp. 207 to 228)

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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1908.

SIR: While this report of the business transacted during the fiscal year 1908 by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is signed by the Acting Commissioner-General of Immigration, that fact is due solely to the sad circumstance that Hon. Frank P. Sargent, who filled the position of Commissioner-General from June 25, 1902, until September 4, 1908, died on the latter date. The report is Mr. Sargent's in every particular, not only because it covers a period during which he held the chief administrative office connected with the Bureau and the Immigration Service, but because the views and opinions which necessarily accompany the data and explanatory material contained therein were expressed by him, either in giving instructions regarding the preparation of the report or incidentally during the year covered. In fact, the only reason his signature is not appended to the report is that the final draft was not finished until after the sad event alluded to.

Following directions given by Mr. Sargent, no recommendations for additional legislation concerning immigration and Chinese-exclusion matters are set forth herein. He felt that, inasmuch as a commission appointed by the President under congressional authority is now engaged on a detailed investigation of all questions affecting the immigration and Chinese exclusion laws, the Bureau's proper attitude would be to furnish a statement of facts, leaving to others the duty of drawing conclusions as to necessary or advisable measures to effect a more thorough control of these important subjects.

There is no lack of items of interest to the average American citizen to emphasize in furnishing tabulated statistics and a general review of the year's work. Some of such items are: Observation of the main question of immigration in its numerous aspects from the novel viewpoint of a considerable reduction in the totals; the fact that during the entire year a new law and new regulations have been in operation; a second year's experience in the handling of the important, but still new, matter of Federal control of naturalization, and the organization within the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of still another division—the Division of Information, authorized by the act of February 20, 1907, and charged with the duty of disseminating among arriving aliens information respecting desirable sections

in which to settle, and the distribution of the aliens, an enterprise the importance of which can not be overestimated, the efficacy of which the conditions of the past year have not, however, been calculated to test with accuracy.

The Bureau's work now falls into four chief lines, represented by its three divisions—the Bureau proper, or Immigration and Chinese Division (enforcing both the immigration law and the Chinese exclusion law), the Division of Information (and Distribution), and the Division of Naturalization—and, in furnishing a brief summary of the accomplishments of the past year, the report will be divided into the four titles suggested, and the arrangement of subtitles adopted in the last two reports will, for convenience of comparison, be followed as far as necessary or feasible.

I. IMMIGRATION.

In the treatment of this subject the same classification is observed as heretofore, except that distribution and naturalization are omitted from this title and covered by separate titles, in connection with which are quoted the reports of the chiefs of the two divisions now charged particularly with those portions of the Bureau's work, and a new subtitle, devoted to a discussion of Japanese immigration in particular, is added.

The fiscal year 1908 has, unlike each of the preceding nine years, been remarkable for a reduction in the number of aliens entering the United States. The total number landing on our shores has been only 782,870, or 502,479 less than the total (1,285,349) for the fiscal year 1907. And this reduction has occurred chiefly in the months which usually show the largest influx, viz, the spring months. July, August, September, October, and November, 1907, showed considerable increases over even the theretofore unprecedented figures for the same months of 1906. The reasons for this decrease are not many nor far to seek. Quite possibly last year's statistics represented the highest point likely to be reached under normal conditions, and a slight decrease was therefore to be expected as a natural result requiring no explanation. But two facts in particular have operated to produce the reduction—first, the causes impelling emigration out of Europe (Russia especially) have not been as urgent as in past years; and second—the reason that overshadows all others—the financial flurry of last fall and the consequent depression in business resulted in a reduction of the demand for labor in this country. This year, therefore, furnishes an emphatic illustration of the fact that immigration is, after all, largely a question of demand and supply, and that the figures for succeeding years constitute in their fluctuations a fairly accurate barometer of industrial progress and its variations. Chart 2 (p. 62) covering this feature, becomes this year more interesting than ever, and the accuracy of the picture thereby presented is demonstrated because the drop in its wave line represents a condition that is even now present in the minds of those who examine it.

When the new law became effective, at the beginning of the year, it was necessary to put into operation at the same time detailed regulations for carrying it into force. To prepare such regulations was a task of magnitude, but its performance was approached in the light of an extensive, varied, and recent experience with the act of 1903, many

of the provisions of which were reenacted in the new law. The new regulations were issued on the first day of the year, the Bureau having in their preparation collaborated with and enjoyed the valuable assistance and advice of the Solicitor of the Department; and, while the experience of the year has shown that a number of amendments were required, and a new book will be issued early in the coming year, the Bureau feels that the task was as well accomplished as could be reasonably expected in advance of a trial of such of the provisions of the law as are new departures in immigration control.

Considerable friction was caused by the enforcement of that new portion of section 21 which requires, in the cases of aliens who are, when ordered deported, in such mental or physical condition that it would not be safe for them to make the ocean voyage unless under arrangements insuring special care and attention, the employment by the Department of qualified attendants, at the expense of the responsible steamship line; the transportation companies claiming that they were in position where it was not only a matter of willingness to properly care for such deported persons, but a matter of business necessity that they should do so for the protection of their own good name and reputation as carriers. Several conferences were held with a committee representing all the trans-Atlantic lines, with the result that an agreement was reached to try the experiment of allowing the companies to furnish the care and attention required, under a system of receipts and returns which would insure the Government's receiving detailed reports as to the daily condition and care of the disabled deportees, as well as definite, dependable advice of actual delivery into proper custody in the country of origin. This system is explained in rule 37 of the regulations, and has been found to work very satisfactorily since it became actually operative and the steamship officials have grown familiar with its requirements.

In presenting tables covering the statistical portion of the report, the general outlines of the plan followed for several years is observed. To facilitate a ready grasp of their interesting features, the most important tables are briefly commented upon in the text. Other deductions desired for particular purposes can readily be drawn from the tables, the figures contained in which are both complete and accurate.

1. STATISTICAL TABLES.

The tables correspond, in the main, with those bearing similar numerical designations in the report for 1907. Some of them require no explanation and call for no particular comment; certain features of others need to be emphasized in the text. But before entering upon a discussion of them in the order presented, it will be of value to note some of the general facts of importance. The total immigration for the year 1908 (782,870) was 502,479 less than that for 1907 (1,285,349), 317,865 less than that for 1906 (1,100,735), and 243,629 less than that for 1905 (1,026,499), such decrease approximating 39, 29, and 24 per cent by comparison with the three years, respectively. During the fiscal year 1907, 13,064 aliens were rejected; during the past year, 10,902, a decrease of 2,162 in actual numbers but a slight increase in the ratio the rejections bear to the admissions, made possible by the two facts that the present law is somewhat more rigid

than that formerly in force and that simultaneously with its going into effect immigration has decreased. The total number of aliens who have sought admission in 1908, viz, 793,772, is less than the number applying in 1907, viz, 1,298,413, by 504,641.

Table I (p. 12) gives a comparison, by ports of entry, between the number of aliens admitted during 1908 and during the preceding year, segregated by sex. For comparisons with previous years former reports should be examined. The general decrease in immigration amounts to about 39 per cent. The several large Atlantic ports show decreases approximately as follows: New York, 41.8 per cent; Boston, 41.1 per cent; Philadelphia, 46.1 per cent, and Baltimore, 53 per cent. The entries from and through Canada, on the contrary, have increased by 20.9 per cent, while those from and through Mexico have increased by 42 per cent. That the decrease is due to general, not local, causes is obvious, and is emphasized by the increase in the number of Canadians entering—general conditions in Canada having been even less promising than in the United States. (See also report of commissioner of immigration for Canada, p. 139.)

In Table I A (p. 13) there is furnished information which it has not heretofore been practicable to gather, and which gives a more correct idea with respect to the net results of immigration than any figures published in preceding reports of the Bureau. It will be noted from said table that during the past fiscal year 782,870 immigrant aliens and 141,825 nonimmigrant aliens, making a total of 924,695, were admitted to this country; and that during the same period 395,073 emigrant aliens and 319,755 nonemigrant aliens, making a total of 714,828, departed from the United States. Deducting the latter total from the former it will be found that the net increase in population by immigration has been 209,867. Even from this number, however, to arrive at an absolutely accurate conclusion, it would be necessary to deduct the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have left this country for permanent residence abroad, and it is impossible to obtain from existing records figures covering such naturalized citizens. In making the classification shown in the table, the following rule is observed. Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonimmigrant aliens on the inward journey and nonemigrant on the outward. The great preponderance of nonemigrant over nonimmigrant aliens is due largely to the fact that many on arrival who intend to reside permanently change their mind and return after a temporary residence only. The keeping of these figures has been made possible by the new provision contained in section 12 of the immigration act approved February 20, 1907, requiring all steamship companies carrying alien passengers out of the country to furnish manifests similar to those required in the case of arriving aliens.

One striking fact is to be mentioned concerning Table II (p. 13), namely, that the decrease of about 39 per cent in the total immigration for the past year as compared with the year 1907 is more than produced by decreases in the number coming from the various European countries in which our largest immigration has had its source in recent years. Thus, approximately, the figures for Italy are 55 per cent, those for Austria-Hungary 50 per cent, those for Russia 39 per cent, those for Greece 41 per cent, and those for the United Kingdom 18 per cent less than for the preceding year. And these percentages are reduced in the aggregate by increases recorded for countries heretofore sending fewer immigrants—British North America, Mexico, Turkey in Asia, Roumania, Central America, and India showing varying gains.

The scope of Table III (p. 14) has been extended so as to furnish a segregation of the several new classes of inadmissible or excludable aliens created by the act which went into effect the first of the year, and has also been made to furnish several details of information not supplied by the table of like number appearing in previous reports. In fact, it is in many respects the most comprehensive table given, and covers items regarding immigration of the most general interest. Some of these items are worthy of special mention in the text.

Of the total number of aliens admitted (782,870), 630,671 were between the ages of 14 and 44 years, and 112,148 were under the age of 14 years; only 40,051 having reached or passed the prime age of 45 years. This latter item, however, is a considerable comparative increase over similar figures for the year 1907. During that year only about 3.6 per cent of the aliens admitted were over 45 years of age, whereas the figures above given show that about 5.1 per cent of those admitted this year had passed the said age.

Of those admitted, 172,293 (112,756 males and 59,537 females) could neither read nor write, and 2,310 (1,241 males and 1,069 females) could read but not write, the corresponding figures for the year 1907 being 337,573 and 5,829, respectively, all figures exclusive of aliens aged less than 14 years. By taking the total number of those over 14 years of age arriving during the year, 670,722, and comparing that number with 174,603, the total of those who could neither read nor write and those who could read but not write, it is found that about 26 per cent were illiterate, a decrease of 4 per cent over the percentage shown in 1907 and of 2 per cent over that shown in the preceding year.

The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was \$17,794,226, or an average of almost \$23 per person. Of course this includes only amounts which have been shown by arriving aliens to the inspection officers, and undoubtedly much carried was not shown; moreover, there is no way of determining what portion of it consisted of money sent to relatives or friends by aliens already located in this country. Of those admitted, 463,070 were able to show amounts of less than \$50 each, whereas 89,201 showed \$50 or over each; so that of those able to give ocular demonstration of the possession of money, namely, 552,271, about 84 per cent had in their possession less than \$50, as compared with about 89 per cent for the year 1907.

During the year there were turned back at the ports 10,902 aliens—about 1.3 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The

following comparative statement as to causes of rejection is inserted for the sake of convenience, carrying out a similar illustration on page 7 of the report for 1907:

Cause of rejection.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Idiocy.....	16	38	92	29	20
Imbeciles.....					45
Feeble-minded.....					121
Insanity (including epileptics).....	33	92	139	189	184
Pauperism.....	4,798	7,898	7,069	6,866	3,741
Contagious diseases.....	1,560	2,198	2,273	3,822	2,900
Tuberculosis.....					53
Criminality.....	35	39	205	341	136
Prostitution (and in 1908 other like immorality).....	9	24	30	18	124
Procuring or importing prostitutes, etc.....	3	4	2	1	43
Contract laborers.....	1,501	1,164	2,314	1,434	1,932

The figures with regard to prostitutes and women and girls being imported for other like immoral purposes are significant, showing that, with the broadened provisions of the new law, the rejections have amounted to 124, as against 18 in 1907. Even more significant are the figures concerning procurers or importers of immoral women, showing the rejection of 43 during the past year, while in 1907 only 1 such person was detected. This matter is treated more at length under subtitle 3 of this title in discussing the "white-slave traffic" (p. 123).

It will be seen from the above comparative statement that the number of contract laborers rejected at the ports during the past year is 1,932, compared to 1,434 rejected in 1907, an increase of 34 per cent.

With regard to the new causes for rejection, it is exceedingly interesting to note from Table III that 45 imbeciles, 121 feeble-minded persons, 53 persons afflicted with tuberculosis of a contagious type, 88 children under 16 years of age, and 870 aliens against whom a surgeon's certificate has been rendered showing mental or physical defects of a character not enumerated in the law, but so serious as to affect ability to earn a living, have been rejected.

Table III A (p. 18) shows that in the cases of 2,069 aliens warrants of deportation have been executed after granting a hearing to such aliens. Many details are also furnished with regard to the races to which these deportees belonged, and the causes of their removal from the country. It will be noted that the total is divided into two general classes, namely, those whose deportation is mandatorily required if certain conditions are found to exist within three years after landing, aggregating 1,955, and those who have become public charges within one year from causes arising subsequent to landing, whose deportation is effected with the consent of the aliens, aggregating 114. This latter class is removed from the country upon the theory that it is cheaper to expend at once the small amount required in each instance to transport the alien to his native land than to allow him to remain a charge upon the public in this country indefinitely.

Table III B (p. 20) is a continuation of the statement of rejections beginning with the year 1892, such table having first appeared in the report for the fiscal year 1904 and having been inserted in last year's report at page 14. It gives in a concise manner the numbers debarred and deported under headings showing causes for such action. For

the past year it has been necessary to extend the segregation to include the several additional classes of inadmissible aliens created by the new act.

Table III C (p. 21) shows by ports and causes the number of citizens of Canada and Mexico refused admission during the year, a total of only 613, against 1,863 last year. Again there is a remarkable contrast between the two borders—but 45 Canadian citizens having been rejected on the Canadian, against 540 Mexican citizens on the Mexican border.

Table IV (p. 22) is designed to furnish a convenient comparison of the number of aliens, male and female, admitted during each month of the fiscal year 1908, with the number for each month of the preceding fiscal year. Comparisons for previous years can readily be made by referring to former reports.

Tables V and VI, and X to XIII (pp. 23–26 and 42–48) require no special comment, the title of each being fully explanatory of its contents and each being intended to throw particular light on the subject of immigration from a peculiar point of view.

Tables VII (p. 27), VIII (p. 30), and IX (p. 36) are of special value to those particularly interested in the report of the Chief of the Division of Information (p. 173), as they cover questions connected with the localities in which immigrant aliens admitted to this country are settling, the race or people to which such aliens belong, and their occupations. The comments on this subject contained in last year's report (p. 65) are still apropos; for it will be noted from Table VII that in the past year the vast majority of arriving aliens have been destined to a few of the large centers of population—256,425, or over 32 per cent of the entire number, claimed New York as their ultimate destination; 111,560, or over 14 per cent, were going to Pennsylvania; 58,773, or over 7 per cent, to Illinois; 57,303, or over 7 per cent, to Massachusetts, and 34,180, or over 4 per cent, to New Jersey. That the establishment of a division having in view the encouragement of a proper distribution of arriving aliens has occurred none too soon is exemplified by these figures quite as emphatically as by the statistics for the past several years.

Table XIV (p. 49) shows the number of "nonimmigrant" aliens admitted during the year, namely, those who stated an intention not to settle in the United States and those returning to resume a domicile formerly acquired in this country. As the segregation is arranged by "country of last permanent residence" and "country of final destination," it is an easy matter to determine how many of the grand total of 141,825 (made up of 103,468 males and 38,357 females) belonged to each of the two classes. Thus it appears that 86,570 claimed the United States both as "country of last permanent residence" and as "country of final destination;" obviously these are those returning to resume a domicile in this country; and the balance (55,255) were passing through the United States in transit to other countries. It is interesting to note that, although immigration proper was only about 60 per cent as large this year as last, the figures contained in this table show only a reduction from 153,120 to 141,825, so that this year's figures for the "nonimmigrant" class are about 92 per cent as large as last year's.

Table XV (p. 52) gives the inward passenger movement for the year, and furnishes, as nearly as bare figures can, an idea of the

work performed at the different ports, covering not only the number of immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens that arrived, but also the number rejected at each port, and the number of American citizens returning to their homes through such ports.

Table XVI (p. 53), giving the outward passenger movement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, published prior to the fiscal year 1907 by the Bureau of Statistics of this Department, is inserted at this point with a view to making the statistics as complete as possible. Attention is directed to the note immediately under the caption of the table, describing its scope and significance.

With regard to Table XVI A (p. 60), it should be said that one of the subjects discussed by the Bureau with the committee of the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Conferences was the desertion of alien seamen in the ports of this country. The object of the discussion was to discover some means by which the difficulties heretofore met on this score, and described in detail in several of the Bureau's recent reports, might be overcome without unduly interfering with navigation and commerce. A decision rendered by the Supreme Court early in the year (*Taylor v. United States*; 207 U. S., 120), both by reason of what it actually did announce with respect to alien seamen and their status under the immigration law, and what it did not, but was widely reported to hold on that subject, has rendered the task of preventing violations of law by aliens employed on board vessels more trying than ever. Finally, after lengthy discussion, a circular (Department Circular 167) was drawn by the Solicitor, with the assistance of the Bureau, in which a plan for the inspection of alien seamen is outlined, in alternative form, one line of inspection being detailed in character and intended to be applied in the cases of vessels belonging to companies which do not agree to abide by the other line of inspection, which is of a much less detailed and burdensome character and is intended to apply to such lines as do agree to observe in good faith certain requirements concerning their crews, among which is the making of a careful medical examination at the time of shipment, and thus relieve the immigration officials of the necessity of making a minute inspection in the ports of this country. To one feature of this circular, however, many of the lines have refused to submit, viz, that requiring the payment of head tax on alien seamen who desert unless the company owning the vessel from which the desertion occurs is able to show that the deserter subsequently left the country by reshipping on some other vessel or otherwise. To test the validity of this requirement a suit has been brought in New York, and incidentally such suit will probably test the validity of the entire circular. Employment on board transoceanic vessels affords so easy a means of evading the law that no thoroughly effective regulation of immigration can be enforced unless the loophole is closed, and the Bureau is much in hopes that the suit may result favorably to the Government. A report submitted on June 5, 1908, by Inspector Marcus Braun, detailed abroad to investigate this matter, shows that in some European ports, particularly in the Mediterranean, a regular and extensive system exists, whereunder, often with the assistance and connivance for pay of officers of vessels, aliens who have been refused passage on account of being afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases are signed on as

employees of the vessel with the understanding that they will desert in ports of this country. Table XVI A shows that during the year 12,974 alien seamen deserted in the ports of this country; and while of these, as of the 9,616 who deserted in the preceding year, doubtless the majority were bona fide seamen who eventually reshipped and left the country in that calling, the possibilities for violation by this means are thereby shown to be too extensive to be neglected. Hence the Bureau's anxiety to see the regulation upheld.

The related subject of the Chinese seaman is discussed in subtitle 2 of Title II of this report (p. 159).

Table XVI B (p. 60) is new, but is extremely interesting as an illustration of the anxiety of the poorer classes to reach this country, too much advertised as the place where living is easy. It shows that during the year 633 alien stowaways were found on board arriving vessels. Nearly all of these were refused examination under the immigration laws, not being regarded as bona fide applicants for admission to the United States, and were retained on board of the vessels on which found and carried back to the port where they stowed away. A few were accorded examination and admitted to the United States as exceptional cases within the meaning of rule 23 of the Immigration Regulations. Attention is directed to said rule, which it became necessary to adopt to overcome the abuses arising from the practice of stealing passage to this country.

Tables XVII (p. 61) and XVIII (p. 62) relate to appeals taken by aliens rejected by boards of special inquiry at the ports and show action thereon by the Department, the data being arranged in the first by ports and in the second by causes of rejection. The tables for this year have been made to show bond cases in two divisions, by reason of a change in the law which has been the occasion of much trouble in arranging to carry out, as nearly as could be determined from the indefinite and contradictory language used; the intent of Congress. Under former acts regarding immigration the acceptance of a bond conditioned that an alien shall not if landed be permitted to become a public charge has always arisen in connection with a formal appeal taken by or on behalf of a rejected alien. That may still happen under the new law, but many of the cases in which bond has been accepted during the past year have come before the Department as "applications for admission under bond." This results from a technicality created by the wording of the statute, and six months' experience was required to evolve a plan by which such technicality might be overcome. Section 10 of the act is to the effect that no appeal lies from the decision of a board of special inquiry which is based upon the certificate of an examining medical officer that an alien is affected with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such alien within any of the classes excluded from admission, which provision is restated in section 25; while section 26 provides "that any alien liable to be excluded because likely to become a public charge or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible, nevertheless be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the giving of a suitable and proper bond." Thus it will be seen that in certain cases, even though no

appeal lies, yet landing under bond in the Secretary's discretion is permissible. This necessitated the adoption of a rule which would bring before the Secretary such cases as could not come to the Department on appeal; and by reason of the delay in formulating a satisfactory rule and through misunderstanding numbers of cases have come up as applications for admission under bond which ought to have come up as appeals, and the figures therefore show more bonds accepted than there was any real necessity for taking had the technicality and resultant misapprehension not existed. The regulation has now been made so clear and explicit that it is not thought further serious trouble will be encountered, for hereafter many cases that took the form of applications for bonding privilege will be handled properly as appeals. Approximately half of those recorded in the tables now presented as applications for bond should in reality be considered as appeals, many of which did not disclose facts demanding bond at all, but could have been sustained outright but for the fact that, as they came before the Department, no course was left open under the law but to require a bond to meet the existing legal technicality.

TABLE I.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907 AND 1908, BY PORTS.

Port.	1907.			1908.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York, N. Y.	722,730	282,026	1,004,756	372,311	213,659	585,970
Boston, Mass.	45,261	24,903	70,164	22,461	18,902	41,363
Baltimore, Md.	50,501	16,409	66,910	21,771	9,718	31,489
Philadelphia, Pa.	20,403	10,098	30,501	9,462	6,996	16,458
San Francisco, Cal.	2,996	543	3,539	2,887	721	3,608
San Juan, P. R.	620	311	931	637	331	968
Alexandria, Va.				2		2
Bangor, Me.				1		1
Brunswick, Ga.	12	1	13	6		6
Charleston, S. C.	359	230	589			
Fernandina, Fla.	21		21	8		8
Galveston, Tex.	7,317	2,525	9,842	6,028	2,501	8,529
Gulfport, Miss.	29	1	30	8		8
Jacksonville, Fla.	23	13	36	12	1	13
Key West, Fla.	2,509	971	3,480	711	202	913
Knights Key, Fla.				10	1	11
Miami, Fla.	1,051	311	1,362	843	261	1,104
Mobile, Ala.	45	9	54	77	20	97
New Bedford, Mass.	1,657	1,026	2,683	810	269	1,079
New Orleans, La.	2,411	914	3,325	5,397	873	6,270
Norfolk, Va.	42	1	43	31	4	35
Pascagoula, Miss.				8		8
Pensacola, Fla.	32		32	10		10
Portland, Me.	944	504	1,448	641	385	1,026
Portland, Oreg.	46		46	71	2	73
Provincetown, Mass.				4		4
San Diego, Cal.	33	12	45	21	4	25
Savannah, Ga.	30		30	156	1	157
Seattle, Wash.	3,759	612	4,371	3,848	1,042	4,890
Tampa, Fla.	1,609	722	2,331	1,045	434	1,479
Honolulu, Hawaii.	21,037	3,494	24,531	7,060	3,400	10,460
Alaska.	53	2	55	177	8	185
Mexican border.	4,756	458	5,214	5,575	1,834	7,409
Through Canada:						
Atlantic ports.	12,954	5,717	18,671	9,034	5,204	14,238
Border stations.	25,596	3,286	28,882	35,226	8,780	44,006
Pacific ports.	1,140	274	1,414	563	345	908
Total.	929,976	355,373	1,285,349	506,912	275,958	782,870

TABLE I A.—INCREASE OF POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Month.	Inward alien movement.			Outward alien movement.		
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Total admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.	Total departed.
July.....	97,132	10,403	107,535	25,076	21,122	46,198
August.....	98,825	12,310	111,135	24,778	19,539	44,317
September.....	98,694	16,593	115,287	24,657	19,077	43,734
October.....	111,513	18,051	129,564	28,633	27,193	55,826
November.....	117,476	15,171	132,647	49,388	45,052	94,440
December.....	66,574	10,533	77,107	45,974	42,458	88,432
January.....	27,220	5,838	33,058	37,652	22,581	60,233
February.....	23,381	6,885	30,266	29,733	20,955	50,688
March.....	32,517	11,020	43,537	25,575	17,931	43,506
April.....	41,274	13,946	55,220	38,859	26,862	65,721
May.....	36,317	11,928	48,245	31,869	29,382	61,251
June.....	31,947	9,147	41,094	32,879	27,603	60,482
Total.....	782,870	141,825	924,695	395,073	319,755	714,828

TABLE II.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907 AND 1908, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY.

Country of last permanent residence.	1907.	1908.	Increase (+) or de- crease (-).
Austria-Hungary.....	338,452	168,509	-169,943
Belgium.....	6,396	4,162	-2,234
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	11,359	10,827	-532
Denmark.....	7,243	4,954	-2,289
France, including Corsica.....	9,731	8,788	-943
German Empire.....	37,807	32,309	-5,498
Greece.....	36,580	21,489	-15,091
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	285,731	128,503	-157,228
Netherlands.....	6,637	5,946	-691
Norway.....	22,133	12,412	-9,721
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....	9,608	7,307	-2,301
Roumania.....	4,384	5,228	+844
Russian Empire and Finland.....	258,943	156,711	-102,232
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....	5,784	3,899	-1,885
Sweden.....	20,589	12,909	-7,680
Switzerland.....	3,748	3,281	-467
Turkey in Europe.....	20,767	11,290	-9,477
United Kingdom:			
England.....	56,637	47,031	-9,606
Ireland.....	34,530	30,556	-3,974
Scotland.....	19,740	13,506	-6,234
Wales.....	2,660	2,287	-373
Other Europe.....	107	97	-10
Total Europe.....	1,199,566	691,901	-507,665
China.....	961	1,397	+436
Japan.....	30,226	15,803	-14,423
India.....	898	1,040	+142
Turkey in Asia.....	8,053	9,753	+1,700
Other Asia.....	386	372	-14
Total Asia.....	40,524	28,365	-12,159
Africa.....	1,486	1,411	-75
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1,947	1,098	-849
Pacific islands, not specified.....	42	81	+39
British North America.....	19,918	38,510	+18,592
British Honduras.....	35	42	+7
Other Central America.....	935	1,175	+240
Mexico.....	1,406	6,067	+4,661
South America.....	2,779	2,315	-464
West Indies.....	16,689	11,888	-4,801
Other countries.....	22	17	-5
Grand total.....	1,285,349	782,870	-502,479

TABLE III.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEBARRED,
ADMITTED.

Race or people.	Sex.			Age.			Illiteracy, 14 years and over.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black).....	2,839	1,787	4,626	421	4,021	184	11	15	637	176
Armenian.....	2,097	1,202	3,299	581	2,517	201	2	.....	446	360
Bohemian and Moravian.....	5,495	4,669	10,164	2,216	7,425	523	10	5	52	57
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	17,416	830	18,246	339	17,442	465	19	.....	6,038	332
Chinese.....	1,177	86	1,263	150	1,064	49	1	.....	70	32
Croatian and Slovenian.....	15,476	4,996	20,472	1,567	18,321	584	11	7	4,459	1,199
Cuban.....	2,339	984	3,323	445	2,582	296	.....	2	41	30
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	3,379	368	3,747	115	3,568	64	2	1	1,474	138
Dutch and Flemish.....	5,789	3,737	9,526	2,250	6,602	674	3	2	135	105
East Indian.....	1,702	8	1,710	3	1,676	31	.....	.....	984	1
English.....	29,727	19,329	49,056	7,990	36,245	4,821	25	20	307	219
Finnish.....	3,652	3,094	6,746	670	5,946	130	14	9	131	88
French.....	7,694	5,187	12,881	1,920	9,919	1,042	16	11	597	246
German.....	41,209	31,829	73,038	13,899	54,402	4,737	43	73	2,022	2,074
Greek.....	26,972	1,836	28,808	868	27,617	323	1	2	7,145	806
Hebrew.....	56,277	47,110	103,387	26,013	71,388	5,986	164	72	9,455	13,762
Irish.....	17,822	18,605	36,427	2,656	32,188	1,583	15	15	297	251
Italian (north).....	17,269	7,431	24,700	2,775	21,115	810	4	1	1,271	614
Italian (south).....	73,824	36,723	110,547	18,465	83,956	8,126	19	5	30,268	16,386
Japanese.....	12,256	4,162	16,418	317	15,808	293	1	.....	2,695	2,219
Korean.....	20	6	26	4	22	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lithuanian.....	8,522	5,198	13,720	1,256	12,173	291	169	225	4,215	2,897
Magyar.....	15,504	8,874	24,378	3,447	20,083	848	4	6	1,386	922
Mexican.....	3,968	1,714	5,682	1,022	4,195	465	49	29	1,889	803
Pacific Islander.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	43,667	24,438	68,105	7,818	58,682	1,605	499	495	14,573	8,813
Portuguese.....	4,019	2,790	6,809	1,697	4,655	457	5	2	2,015	1,293
Roumanian.....	8,478	1,151	9,629	304	8,904	421	1	.....	3,171	438
Russian.....	15,004	2,107	17,111	960	15,787	364	32	3	5,820	828
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	8,820	3,541	12,361	689	11,353	319	13	13	4,203	1,836
Scandinavian.....	18,251	14,538	32,789	3,727	27,517	1,545	31	23	188	106
Scotch.....	10,209	6,805	17,014	3,035	12,616	1,363	19	6	408	66
Slovak.....	9,979	6,191	16,170	2,323	13,353	494	10	13	2,000	1,244
Spanish.....	5,489	1,147	6,636	581	5,697	358	21	4	712	162
Spanish-American.....	752	311	1,063	167	811	85	1	.....	19	11
Syrian.....	3,926	1,594	5,520	746	4,602	172	20	8	1,628	955
Turkish.....	2,265	62	2,327	41	2,266	20	.....	.....	1,608	19
Welsh.....	1,651	853	2,504	436	1,874	194	2	.....	22	13
West Indian (except Cuban).....	560	550	1,110	175	849	86	3	1	23	10
Other peoples.....	1,416	114	1,530	60	1,429	41	2	.....	651	25
Grand total.....	506,912	275,958	782,870	112,148	630,671	40,051	1,241	1,069	112,756	59,537

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

ADMITTED.

Money.		Total amount of money shown.	Have been in the United States before.	By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend.
Aliens bringing—				Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.								
626	3,104	107,546	925	3,456	961	209	3,185	651	790
253	1,793	70,981	110	2,301	971	27	2,769	455	75
995	5,375	257,071	219	5,519	4,595	50	8,524	1,438	202
492	16,919	327,186	613	17,252	957	37	5,009	10,827	2,310
618	478	101,698	46	786	421	56	395	83	785
743	16,819	307,360	1,416	16,921	3,432	119	12,592	6,874	1,006
1,484	515	121,780	1,745	2,654	628	41	1,810	205	1,308
192	3,228	66,398	117	3,535	199	13	1,960	1,435	352
2,055	3,114	373,739	764	5,445	3,982	99	6,787	2,087	652
367	1,129	72,650	58	1,641	18	51	302	100	1,308
16,399	14,987	2,321,063	9,142	31,172	16,547	1,337	31,895	8,155	9,006
562	4,953	140,012	631	3,806	2,561	379	4,180	2,272	294
4,069	4,192	677,344	3,036	8,536	3,835	510	8,568	1,957	2,356
14,552	30,587	2,602,585	5,419	43,565	28,381	1,092	55,318	13,350	4,370
4,790	24,476	577,879	1,021	26,155	2,588	65	17,690	9,916	1,212
1,688	39,669	1,242,775	1,863	39,542	63,492	353	96,510	4,934	1,943
5,128	23,181	940,777	4,130	21,700	14,241	486	31,657	3,007	1,763
2,966	16,166	557,899	2,403	18,716	5,777	207	18,970	4,399	1,331
5,089	75,707	1,519,374	9,153	68,875	41,252	420	104,275	4,658	1,614
6,355	9,413	704,105	1,753	7,060	9,265	93	6,418	2,503	7,492
14	10	1,320	5	19	7	.....	8	7	11
332	10,142	142,650	319	7,967	5,639	114	12,065	1,565	90
1,116	16,844	352,059	1,544	17,373	6,841	164	18,351	5,107	920
431	1,988	61,365	1,280	3,729	1,825	128	1,685	339	3,658
.....	2	50	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
1,767	50,469	822,888	2,411	44,033	23,816	256	58,022	9,073	1,010
451	4,350	81,662	464	3,436	2,232	1,141	4,694	948	1,167
167	8,549	136,539	439	8,546	1,051	32	4,717	4,008	904
640	14,005	229,356	316	14,799	2,239	73	8,406	7,536	1,169
169	10,378	144,105	669	10,105	2,204	52	8,865	3,107	389
3,742	21,920	878,957	3,487	20,844	10,511	1,434	23,273	7,423	2,093
5,594	5,678	768,863	3,035	11,314	5,385	315	11,273	2,919	2,822
1,453	12,280	242,063	1,682	10,921	5,192	57	13,565	2,349	256
1,824	3,199	264,942	1,147	5,288	1,122	226	3,231	1,116	2,289
655	121	116,065	310	744	248	71	328	136	599
945	2,917	182,412	470	3,769	1,728	23	4,613	635	272
93	2,041	46,673	60	2,214	110	3	1,210	965	152
827	833	110,230	409	1,662	787	55	1,739	466	299
428	391	55,785	404	799	254	57	641	178	291
121	1,148	36,020	113	1,375	122	33	813	592	125
89,201	463,070	17,794,226	63,128	497,575	275,417	9,878	596,304	127,781	58,785

TABLE III.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEBARRED, FISCAL DEBARRED.

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Professional beggars.	Paupers.	
							Tuberculosis (contagious.)	Trachoma.	Favus.			Others.
African (black).....		1				1	7					
Armenian.....		2			1	1	89	3	6	1		
Bohemian and Moravian.....		2	2		2		8					
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....			1			1	40	7	4	15		
Chinese.....						1	173					
Croatian and Slovenian.....			2				52		5			
Cuban.....				1	1		4					
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....							5			1		
Dutch and Flemish.....	1		1				4	1	1			
East Indian.....						1	192					
English.....	1	2	9	5	15	7	10	1	15	1	1	
Finnish.....			1		1	2	16		3			
French.....	2		1	1	7	1	20	1	5	5	8	
German.....	5	4	13	2	18	1	4	115	4	4		
Greek.....			3		1		100	10	5			
Hebrew.....	3	15	17	4	21		4	148	39	2		
Irish.....	4	15	15	2	25		3	11		3		1
Italian (north).....		2	6	1	4		2	45		3		
Italian (south).....	1	11	19	3	25		8	290	25	12		
Japanese.....							2	312		13		
Korean.....												
Lithuanian.....		1	1				82		2			
Magyar.....	2		2	1	1		43					
Mexican.....	1		2	1	2	1	3	54		14	4	1
Polish.....	1	1	6	1	3		3	195		14		
Portuguese.....			3		3			18				
Roumanian.....								17	1	1		
Russian.....			1	1				35		2		1
Ruthenian (Russniak).....			5		2			17		1		
Scandinavian.....		2	3	1	17	1	3	17		3		
Scotch.....			2	1	4	1	2	12		4		
Slovak.....	1		5	1	3			36				
Spanish.....			1		1			71		2		
Spanish-American.....	1							7				
Syrian.....			1		1			334	2	13	2	
Turkish.....								13	5	1		
Welsh.....								1				
West Indian (except Cuban).....								1		1		
Other peoples.....	1				1			14	2			1
Grand total.....	20	45	121	25	159	6	53	2,608	99	140	31	9

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

DEBARRED.

Likely to become a public charge.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions Chinese exclusion act	Total.
82		14		3		1			3	1			114
26	4	7	6	2									146
9	8					2							33
295	39	710	1	21		1							1,135
55	25	3	2	1					2			190	367
11	1	1	1	1	1				1				146
													20
13	3	49											73
17	7	26	1						1				60
118	107	20											438
330	27	206	13	3	10	16		2	19	4			697
7	1	3	3										35
134	39	67	21	1		3			16	4			285
253	53	21	7	11	1	5			9	4			553
217	57	44	2	2	41	8			6	3			679
237	85	22	22	2	2	2			10	2			306
119	35	67	6	1		4			2	1			227
80	19	53	5						4	4			222
481	123	111	28	20	1	60			4	2			1,222
73	19	16							4	5	267		711
1										5			6
45	16	7		1									155
50	19	2	4			6			1				131
266	14	85	7	1		7			36	14			513
149	63	34	4			4			2	1			481
13	1	5	4	4		3			1				55
31	14	4		4		4							77
71	13	63	1			1			1				192
57	17	19		1	2	1							121
35	8	13	4	1	1	1			1				115
83	14	69	3	1		2			4				202
28	27			1		1							101
66	4	44	8						1	1			201
5													13
106	35	15	14	1			3						527
49	6	43	1				3						121
4	1	2				1				1			10
5		2											9
80	9	48	3	6									166
3,701	870	1,932	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	43	272	190	10,902

TABLE III A.—ALIENS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES ORDERED

Race or people.	Deportation mandatory within three years.																	
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																	
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M				
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.	Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.
African (black).....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenian.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Croatian and Slovenian.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuban.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dutch and Flemish.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Indian.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Finnish.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German.....	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greek.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hebrew.....	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irish.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italian (north).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italian (south).....	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Japanese.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korean.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuanian.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magyar.....	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexican.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polish.....	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portuguese.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roumanian.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scandinavian.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scotch.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spanish.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spanish-American.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syrian.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkish.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welsh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Indian (except Cuban).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other peoples.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total.....	3	3	4	16	6	16	0	2	5	2	18	240	3	0	41	0	0	44

M M M W

TABLE III B.—ALIENS REFUSED ADMISSION AT SEAPORTS AND THOSE RETURNED AFTER LANDING, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1892-1908.

Year.	Immigrants.	Debarred.										
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.
1892.....	579,663	4				17		80		1,002		932
1893.....	439,730	3				8		81		431		518
1894.....	285,631	4				5		15		802		553
1895.....	258,536	6								1,714		694
1896.....	343,267	1				10		2		2,010		776
1897.....	230,832	1				6		1		1,277		328
1898.....	229,299	1				12		258		2,261		417
1899.....	311,715	1				19		348		2,599		741
1900.....	448,572	1				32		393		2,974		833
1901.....	487,918	6				16		309		2,798		327
1902.....	648,743	7				27		709		3,944		275
1903.....	857,046	1				23		1,773		5,812		1,086
1904.....	812,870	16				33		1,560		4,798		1,501
1905.....	1,026,499	32				92		2,198		7,898		1,164
1906.....	1,100,735	98				139		2,273		7,069		2,314
1907.....	1,283,349	29				189		3,822		6,866		1,434
1908.....	782,870	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	31	3,710	870	1,932

Year.	Debarred.										Returned in 1 year after landing.	Returned in 3 years after landing.	
	Accompanying aliens.	Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.			Total.
1892.....			23	26			80				2,164	637	
1893.....				12							1,053	577	
1894.....				8			2				1,389	417	
1895.....			1	4							2,419	177	
1896.....											2,799	238	
1897.....			3	1							1,617	263	
1898.....			79	2							3,030	199	
1899.....			82	8							3,798	263	
1900.....			2	4			7				4,246	356	
1901.....			50	7			3				3,516	363	
1902.....				9			3				4,974	465	
1903.....			9	51	1		13				8,769	547	
1904.....			38	35	1		9	3			7,994	300	
1905.....			19	39	3	1	24	4	394	11,879	98	747	
1906.....	180		205	5	1		30	2	122	12,432	61	615	
1907.....	134		341	10			18	1	60	13,064	70	925	
1908.....	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	43	272	190	10,902	114	1,955

TABLE III C.—CITIZENS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS COUNTRIES REFUSED ADMISSION
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Station.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.
Canadian border:									
Blaine, Wash.....								4	
Houlton, Me.....								2	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....						1		3	
Port Huron, Mich.....			1						
St. Johns, New Brunswick.....				1		1		10	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....						1		1	
Sweet Grass, Mont.....								1	
Winnipeg, Manitoba.....						1			
Vancouver, British Columbia.....						2			
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	1							3	
Total Canadian border.....	1		1	1		6		24	
Mexican border.....	1	3	6	1	1	103	2	283	15
Seaports:									
Boston, Mass.....								2	
San Diego, Cal.....						6			
San Francisco, Cal.....						17			
Total seaports.....						23		2	
Grand total.....	2	3	7	2	1	132	2	309	15

Station.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens.	Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Total.
Canadian border:									
Blaine, Wash.....	4								8
Houlton, Me.....									2
Ketchikan, Alaska.....								1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....									4
Port Huron, Mich.....									1
St. Johns, New Brunswick.....									12
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....				1					3
Sweet Grass, Mont.....									1
Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	3								4
Vancouver, British Columbia.....									2
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....		1			2				7
Total Canadian border.....	7	1		1	2			1	45
Mexican border.....	68	20	1	2		24		7	540
Seaports:									
Boston, Mass.....		2			1				2
San Diego, Cal.....									9
San Francisco, Cal.....									17
Total seaports.....		2			1				28
Grand total.....	75	23	1	3	3	24		7	613

TABLE IV.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907 AND 1908, BY MONTHS.

Month.	1907.			1908.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July.....	53,892	30,511	84,403	65,177	31,955	97,132
August.....	52,580	29,012	81,592	63,196	35,629	98,825
September.....	60,600	34,741	95,341	64,421	34,273	98,694
October.....	66,029	33,945	99,974	72,522	38,991	111,513
November.....	65,116	29,505	94,621	80,357	37,119	117,476
December.....	60,407	25,059	85,466	44,784	21,790	66,574
January.....	40,585	13,832	54,417	17,947	9,273	27,220
February.....	51,173	14,368	65,541	14,555	8,826	23,381
March.....	113,706	25,412	139,118	21,188	11,329	32,517
April.....	116,864	28,392	145,256	25,041	16,233	41,274
May.....	137,845	47,041	184,886	20,434	15,883	36,317
June.....	111,179	43,555	154,734	17,290	14,657	31,947
Total.....	929,976	355,373	1,285,349	506,912	275,958	782,870

TABLE V.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria-Hungary.....		2	9,899	3,759		19,782		3,685	4		9	2	8	27,576	9	15,293	1	1,112	9		
Belgium.....				1					2,929		23		964	122	3	55	8	9	15		
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....		35		10,369		25							1	48	33	25					
Denmark.....									1		1	6	2	26	1	55		3			
France, including Corsica.	1	29	4	1		6	3		125	1	147	2	6,659	396	37	425	30	383	182	5	
German Empire.....		3	73	5		147			58		51	5	64	28,162	13	860	1	176	29	5	
Greece.....	2	15		16					1		3		2	2	21,415	15		2			
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....		1				4	2	1	1		29		35	70	7	10	5	21,494	106,824		
Netherlands.....				1		2			5,704		9		26	72	2	103		4			
Norway.....			1						1		5	14		14		18	4				
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	705										1					8					
Roumania.....		29	3	88									256	40	4,455			1			
Russian Empire.....		62	80	24		1			1	3	12	6,303	4	10,009	24	71,978	3	1			
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	1		1				9				16		9	1	1	5	2	5	8	1	
Sweden.....	1							2			3	22		23		58		2			
Switzerland.....		2	3	1		1		2	11		8		362	2,522		53	1	278	5		
Turkey in Europe.....		182		3,319		15					2		1	4	5,114	379			7		
United Kingdom.....	21	67	25	4	1	3	1	2	94	57	36,171	34	229	740	75	6,260	33,119	257	199	36	3
Other Europe.....	1										22				10			6	30		
Total Europe.....	733	427	10,089	17,588	1	19,986	17	3,691	8,930	61	36,512	6,388	8,366	70,043	26,784	100,064	33,174	23,733	107,310	47	3
China.....				1	1,246				1	19	50		12	9	3	6	2	6	1	5	1
Japan.....										2	38	1	5	6			2	2	5	15,705	3
India.....									1	999	27					1					
Turkey in Asia.....	1	2,681		22							7		2	1	1,295	256		1			
Other Asia.....	4	24								2	4		2	1	10						16
Total Asia.....	5	2,705		23	1,246				2	1,022	126	1	21	21	1,308	273	6	9	6	15,710	20
Africa.....	25	77		1		2		1	16		173	5	28	66	105	457	14	83	146	3	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....				4		5		2	2	5	582	11	10	84	10	24	151	10	10	2	

TABLE V.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Pacific islands, not specified.									5	8	17	2	31	8		1					
British North America.	102	89	53	594	2	452	1	45	473	593	10,296	330	4,205	2,468	433	2,393	3,038	724	2,624	645	3
British Honduras.	14						2				14			1							
Other Central America.	102		2						7	10	116	8	31	61	106	17	13	28	42	33	
Mexico.	3			2	14		8	8	4		44		15	45	12	2	2	14	19		
South America.	77	1	11	34		25	3	8	11	1	61		41	154	37	150	11	82	337	1	
West Indies.	3,563		2			2	3,289		76	10	1,113	1	131	87	13	6	14	17	53	2	
Other countries.	2						1				2		2			2					
Grand total.	4,626	3,299	10,164	18,246	1,263	20,472	3,323	3,747	9,526	1,710	49,056	6,746	12,881	73,038	28,808	103,387	36,427	24,700	110,547	16,418	26

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rusniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danish, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
Austria-Hungary.	7	23,826	2		26,423		8,791	198	12,100	5		15,979	4		1	11	1		15	168,509
Belgium.					6			1		6		2	2	1		1	3		7	4,162
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	2											4			1	263			9	10,827
Denmark.	2				41		12	3		4,811			1							4,954
France, including Corsica.		13			25	1	21	45		33	12	15	80	29	31	13			27	9,788
German Empire.	44	39	2		2,320	2	18	59	21	109	3	19	5		1	3		2		32,309
Greece.	1														1	6			4	21,480
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.		2			3		1	6		2	2	1	1	2						128,503
Netherlands.					12			4		6			1							5,946
Norway.										12,354								1		12,412

Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	1				6,571					1		19	1						7,307
Roumania		4			3		333		1		1							10	5,228
Russian Empire	13,270	1			37,947		2	16,324	37	527	2			1	16	3		62	156,711
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands		1	1		8	14				3				3,722	14		1	5	67
Sweden		1			12					3									3,899
Switzerland		1			4					12,684									12,809
Turkey in Europe	1	1	1				1			9								2	3,281
United Kingdom					170		11			9								857	11,290
Other Europe	272	37	4		173	44	3			67				240	29	48	1,177	17	93,380
											1	24	24	35	21		2,171	9	97
Total Europe	13,600	23,925	15		66,977	6,635	9,361	16,732	12,158	30,796	12,624	16,030	4,104	76	136	1,513	2,175	19	1,078
China					2	2	1	7		16	6								1,397
Japan	1				6	2		5		10	6								15,803
India								1			3							2	1,040
Turkey in Asia																4,661	731		88
Other Asia					9			28	2		1					108	2		146
Total Asia	1				17	4	1	41	2	26	20		10		4,760	733		2	235
Africa	3	2			3	16	1	13		21	29		19		38	13	2		49
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand					5		1	1		51	109	1		2	9			6	1
Pacific islands, not specified				2						2	1								81
British North America	101	426	4		1,057	4	229	262	201	1,759	4,122	114		26	178	28	318	3	115
British Honduras			1							1				3	1				1
Other Central America		4	5		2	4		4		39	50			114	361	8	1	27	2
Mexico		1	5,641		3			12		7	6	1		109	15	52	22	1	11
South America	15	19			39	103	30	40		14	26	24		229	456	220	10	20	26
West Indies		1	16		2	43	6	6		65	27			2,020	152	110	7	2	1,039
Other countries										8									17
Grand total	13,720	24,378	5,682	2	68,105	6,809	9,629	17,111	12,361	32,789	17,014	16,170	6,636	1,063	5,520	2,327	2,504	1,110	1,530
																			782,970

TABLE VI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES AND SEX.

Country of last permanent residence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria.....	51,747	31,236	82,983
Hungary.....	55,994	29,532	85,526
Belgium.....	2,513	1,649	4,162
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	10,560	267	10,827
Denmark.....	2,913	2,041	4,954
France, including Corsica.....	5,031	3,757	8,788
German Empire.....	18,239	14,070	32,309
Greece.....	20,000	1,489	21,489
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	85,351	43,152	128,503
Netherlands.....	3,523	2,423	5,946
Norway.....	6,654	5,758	12,412
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....	4,449	2,858	7,307
Roumania.....	2,836	2,392	5,228
Russian Empire and Finland.....	96,266	60,445	156,711
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....	3,147	752	3,899
Sweden.....	6,771	6,098	12,869
Switzerland.....	1,925	1,356	3,281
Turkey in Europe.....	10,786	504	11,290
United Kingdom:			
England.....	26,964	20,067	47,031
Ireland.....	14,021	16,535	30,556
Scotland.....	7,349	6,157	13,506
Wales.....	1,434	853	2,287
Other Europe.....	74	23	97
Total Europe.....	438,547	253,354	691,901
China.....	1,264	133	1,397
Japan.....	11,660	4,143	15,803
India.....	1,016	24	1,040
Turkey in Asia.....	7,174	2,579	9,753
Other Asia.....	298	74	372
Total Asia.....	21,412	6,953	28,365
Africa.....	1,053	358	1,411
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	717	381	1,098
Pacific islands, not specified.....	62	19	81
British North America.....	30,341	8,169	38,510
British Honduras.....	28	14	42
Other Central America.....	933	242	1,175
Mexico.....	4,268	1,799	6,067
South America.....	1,694	621	2,315
West Indies.....	7,845	4,043	11,888
Other countries.....	12	5	17
Grand total.....	506,912	275,958	782,870

TABLE VII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY DESTINATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas-ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Ind. T.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	19	1			20		33	7	18	1,248	6			8	4				3
Armenian.....					194	10	152				1			156	4		1		4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	21		10	5	24	108	67	1	3				2	2,604	33	19	136	98	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	201	4	68	58	92	164	17		41		72	1	2	4,252	656	93	9	34	7
Chinese.....			4		878	8	12		21			27	2	11					
Croatian and Slovenian.....	35	14	37	50	264	366	45	5	7				5	2,358	250	16	89	387	2
Cuban.....	25		2	1	2		2	6	6	1,047	5			8	10		1		5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	11	9	60	1	507	97	11				12			606	14		1	1	
Dutch and Flemish.....	9	4	2	35	191	44	33	2	8	6	5		11	1,266	184	1	509	25	16
East Indian.....		4			736					1	1	65		10					
English.....	115	40	428	37	2,964	410	993	85	171	176	83	37	167	2,100	254	11	401	197	87
Finnish.....	3	14	10	6	121	63	36		2	3	4		16	255	3		1		
French.....	92	6	26	3	1,261	51	364	4	46	23	9	3	17	483	149	4	52	120	11
German.....	53	16	33	99	1,994	1,459	745	33	142	36	46	14	75	7,401	569	5	943	1,713	192
Greek.....	234		21	14	726	218	346	18	55	164	131		30	2,514	176	4	65	42	3
Hebrew.....	91	2	1	13	355	178	1,590	79	243	36	158		15	5,928	279		249	50	126
Irish.....	17	6	43	7	1,112	114	1,064	47	112	31	9	9	39	1,912	138	1	179	60	40
Italian (north).....	83	5	114	34	3,654	739	745	5	31	5	39	3	47	2,230	167	98	155	160	10
Italian (south).....	416		35	18	1,620	835	4,139	171	292	415	45		32	4,490	173	40	115	60	22
Japanese.....	1	15	7		2,730	54	11		20	4	2	9,153	52	79	2		1	2	4
Korean.....					6							8							
Lithuanian.....		1	2	2	5	8	687	17						2,441	86	13	28	5	1
Magyar.....	8		4		57	21	552	15	6	2	6		13	1,411	613	7	6	18	14
Mexican.....	1		1,319		222	2			3	11		1		2			2	2	
Pacific Islander.....					1														
Polish.....	0	4	8	16	56	118	2,645	277	8	4	1		2	7,320	492	7	51	103	7
Portuguese.....					1,104		40		1	1		1,115	1	7					
Roumanian.....					13	4	28				2		5	456	724		3	4	17
Russian.....	2	49	138	11	797	167	527	7	23	4		1	2	1,098	30	17	29	40	1
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	2				3	44	218	48					2	374	26	6	7	38	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	61	34	24	3	953	262	595	13	29	30	15	3	167	3,977	89		1,304	177	3
Scotch.....	48	20	25	13	873	167	307	23	52	24	24	54	64	852	135	1	78	56	11
Slovak.....	36		2	8	29	28	352	1	1				1	1,419	119	1	21	22	1
Spanish.....	114		337		760	33	15		4	956	4	18	202	11	3	1	4	22	2
Spanish-American.....	1				123		1		6	4	1			4	2				1
Syrian.....	36	9	0	18	21	18	185		19	22	16	1		139	300	4	43	66	60
Turkish.....	16	3	3		15	1	49	3	4	4				187	57				2
Welsh.....	3	2	10	1	51	49	3		12		1		9	156	29		46	32	
W. Indian (other than Cuban).....	9				10	1	10	10	6	111	3			4	4		1		
Other peoples.....	2		2		30	2	65		4	4			20	184	95			5	1
Grand total.....	1,774	262	2,784	454	24,574	5,843	16,693	864	1,396	4,372	748	10,516	1,000	58,773	5,865	359	4,532	3,533	652

TABLE VII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY DESTINATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mtch.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	33	8	26	996	44	2	2	6			2	3	125		1,658	3		8	
Armenian		49		1,040	48	3		30				23	123	1	910			9	
Bohemian and Moravian	8		293	46	169	162		220	5	501			169	15	1,641		110	1,083	128
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	795	30	140	96	469	309	7	895	123	13	6	19	124	13	1,473	6		2,965	108
Chinese	6		1	24	1	5	4	7					1		107			3	
Croatian and Slovenian	548	1	87	19	761	628	19	394	123	42	9		255	71	2,119		2	2,594	7
Cuban	77		20	16			13	2					16		1,915	4		5	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	182			18	7	55	15	158	55		16		184		799			37	
Dutch and Flemish	16	3	18	485	1,601	259		127	78	96	1	16	1,024	14	1,783	13	48	137	81
East Indian	5		3	6				8					25		68			1	
English	118	346	229	5,275	2,724	728	23	363	597	161	102	224	1,939	48	14,052	56	261	1,582	55
Finnish	2	70		1,052	1,472	816	9	7	102	12	5	44	158		1,217	4	25	199	
French	226	212	21	1,431	524	118	10	93	113	12	95	311	245	8	4,042	5	58	238	14
German	139	25	1,093	954	2,217	1,204	36	2,336	216	1,401	40	33	3,619	64	19,960	59	1,971	5,632	467
Greek	642	248	72	4,116	136	37	13	1,856	15	171	7	915	430	15	10,297	14	46	577	6
Hebrew	140	211	1,682	6,481	652	774	25	1,570	10	147	7	98	3,696	3	62,697	12	62	2,228	5
Irish	45	219	119	6,335	686	288	5	272	258	97	56	172	1,972	1	13,654	2	135	692	9
Italian (north)	94	13	31	1,554	866	203	40	383	155	27	270	40	712	100	6,036	70	1	367	23
Italian (south)	1,675	220	501	8,155	783	363	104	949	44	259	37	68	6,496	38	51,308	7	18	2,805	7
Japanese	6	1		45	4			11	40	13	11		9	2	317			8	
Korean															9				
Lithuanian		147	188	2,113	171	23	1	51	2	21		94	662		2,288		3	260	8
Magyar	14	9	100	87	615	114	6	403	2	22		2	2,758	2	5,609		31	4,220	
Mexican	18			15	3			7					11	21	323			1	6
Pacific Islander																			
Polish	43	151	701	6,062	2,804	513	1	477	54	156		401	4,480	6	21,381	1	127	2,230	23
Portuguese	2	16	1	3,379	1						25	6	12	2	524			10	
Roumanian	177	2	126	29	218	161		393	30	8	2	1	286		1,037	1	11	2,828	
Russian	214	27	480	1,478	178	99		997	3	42		157	536		5,773	10	157	188	10
Ruthenian (Russniak)	51	9	58	342	101	127		120	1	3		40	1,182		3,318	1	119	396	4
Scandinavian ^b	83	104	126	1,803	818	4,636	16	120	460	675	20	90	612	8	6,305	17	1,801	208	7
Scotch	40	119	69	1,913	816	289	19	131	372	40	38	74	881	17	4,317	55	116	596	17
Slovak	10	18	65	88	160	100		215	12	9	4	1	1,241	8	2,593			1,472	2
Spanish	152	9	8	68	7	1	7	60	4	3	185	1	15	16	2,674			3	
Spanish-American	36		5	16	3		2	7	1				13		682	1		9	
Syrian	81	40	7	936	140	51	34	115	2	24		28	81	4	1,445	29	15	266	16
Turkish	106	165	4	559	8	25		105			7	52	8		406		1	182	
Welsh	1	14	19	85	39	12	2	25	47	16		4	54	2	557		16	137	5
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1		3	46	5		1						29		701			1	
Other peoples	13	102	3	140	28	4	1	99	1	1	37	20	17		435	3		94	1
Grand total	5,804	2,588	6,306	57,303	19,279	12,113	424	12,107	2,934	4,053	994	2,937	34,180	479	255,425	373	5,136	34,271	940

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black).....		108		136	71			5	4		1	8	4	1			4, 626
Armenian.....	1	162			344			1	12			7	5		8		3, 299
Bohemian and Moravian a.....	7	881		1	4	6	55	4	851	1	9	22	34	125	383	37	10, 164
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	42	3, 193			7		15	42	738	16	3	40	275	250	227	36	18, 246
Chinese.....	29	16			1		1	1	16	3		2	57		1		1, 263
Croatian and Slovenian.....	67	6, 700					14	36	78	142		42	360	361	884	63	20, 472
Cuban.....		83		30		3		5	12		1				1		3, 323
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	65	498					30	1	16	17		3	174	38	44	5	3, 747
Dutch and Flemish.....	47	274	1	13	115	4	89	3	63	108	4	25	279	5	387	8	9, 526
East Indian.....	70	3							1				713				1, 710
English.....	265	5, 019	2	16	1, 374	27	164	84	268	626	183	422	2, 222	254	323	168	49, 056
Finnish.....	146	158			28	1	63	9	6	49	24	1	305	13	184	49	6, 746
French.....	54	861		62	501	14	20	10	56	29	246	16	318	66	79	49	12, 881
German.....	667	8, 381		10	138	20	955	80	1, 029	320	22	85	977	186	3, 010	44	73, 038
Greek.....	153	1, 788		1	321	17		46	134	445	36	222	235	306	694	36	28, 808
Hebrew.....	74	10, 193			626	11	6	100	1, 206	41	61	193	156	64	754		103, 387
Irish.....	129	4, 672		1	579	3	46	7	66	77	79	92	527	64	91	37	36, 427
Italian (north).....	112	3, 187		2	132		48	83	151	227	149	20	803	130	206	123	24, 700
Italian (south).....	151	18, 224		23	2, 010	17	5	46	216	138	177	139	673	1, 390	534	40	110, 547
Japanese.....	376	20						1	70	40		5	3, 266		6	16	16, 418
Korean.....													3				26
Lithuanian.....	13	3, 894			41		10		1	4	25	17	54	109	222	2	13, 720
Magyar.....	11	6, 442			7	3		8	30	3	65	131	30	409	488	4	24, 378
Mexican.....		12		2					3, 695					1		1	5, 682
Pacific Islander.....										1							2
Polish.....	26	13, 725			588	2	18	15	266		316	61	313	593	1, 366	76	68, 105
Portuguese.....	1	4		1	534						10	2	5			5	6, 809
Roumanian.....	4	2, 660			4				38		9	5	17	223	101	1	9, 629
Russian.....	21	3, 386		1	81		16	11	442		75	205	159	200	120	2	17, 111
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	3	5, 229			143				136		22	3	42	75	57		12, 361
Scandinavian b.....	436	896			195	3	883	4	171	310	59	32	2, 242	4	1, 773	133	32, 789
Scotch.....	196	1, 684	1	7	274	9	36	26	61	62	207	201	1, 028	119	225	132	17, 014
Slovak.....	19	7, 432			11		4	1	21		8	36	53	145	380	20	16, 170
Spanish.....	15	56		478	1			2	154	3	47	15	23	132	3	8	6, 636
Spanish-American.....		47		79				1	1			12	3				1, 063
Syrian.....	6	70		28			29	7	98	22	28	34	17	79	24	3	5, 520
Turkish.....		103			212		2		2			8	3	19	7		2, 327
Turkish.....		664			7		6		15	12	36	31	129	25	126	2	2, 504
Welsh.....	11	34		127	3				2					2			1, 110
West Indian (other than Cuban).....		81			1	1			2		2		5	13	4	5	1, 530
Other peoples.....																	
Grand total.....	3, 217	111, 560	4	1, 018	8, 494	145	2, 526	639	10, 128	2, 698	1, 904	2, 148	15, 518	5, 402	12, 716	1, 104	782, 870

a Czech.

b Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes.

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	1		1			1	22		15	1	374	1	36	188	1	27	15	32	6	56	....
Architects			2						22		84		24	77		12	14	3	1	1	....
Clergy	16	3		2	5	4	7	1	30	3	216	6	51	114	18	37	157	30	94	45	....
Editors		1				3	2		4		47	1	4	21	3	10	15	2	8	9	....
Electricians	1		3	3			1		21		184		21	120	3	43	47	18	30	3	....
Engineers (professional)	7		3			4	15	1	38	1	561	8	120	267	12	36	64	10	17	17	....
Lawyers	3	2		1			59		8		83	1	17	20	9	2	15	9	19	1	....
Literary and scientific persons	3	5	5	3		1	9		13		96		25	138	14	72	25	11	18	5	....
Musicians	2	1	28	1		4	1		11		117	2	35	174	1	133	14	50	221		....
Officials (government)	2		1	2	14	3	9		8		73		14	40	2	5	11	7	6	25	....
Physicians	5	1	4	1	8		43	1	6	4	109	2	23	74	7	14	22	19	40	15	....
Sculptors and artists		2	5	1	1	2	6		34	8	65	3	56	119	1	31	13	52	41	4	....
Teachers	36	22	3	8	17	5	6	1	23	1	238	6	146	218	14	194	168	23	30	62	....
Other professional	45	2	15	5	164	3	20		35	11	384	5	39	155	7	97	131	10	19	135	1
Total	121	47	83	28	209	31	201	4	268	29	2,631	36	611	1,725	92	713	711	276	550	378	1
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	15	27	144	20		37	7	3	112		191	12	77	695	42	979	58	131	271	5	....
Barbers and hairdressers	4	44	29	26		19	21	1	27	1	86		46	478	25	361	17	51	1,199	24	....
Blacksmiths	32	25	119	53		53	1	4	67		268		19	558	22	728	165	77	430	19	....
Bookbinders	1	2	12			4			6		30		2	53		329	9	2	9		....
Brewers	1		20						13		13		1	139		16	4	2	1	1	....
Butchers	7	4	167	14		25		2	61		258	4	48	750	8	879	65	39	127		....
Cabinetmakers	3	2	11	5		1		1	3		81	1	14	42	1	254	13	13	32	2	....
Carpenters and joiners	114	67	225	55		76	8	12	336	4	1,178	64	185	1,194	71	2,907	394	250	946	30	....
Clerks and accountants	113	22	159	37		39	99	11	104	5	1,938	13	260	1,515	156	1,968	1,432	107	219	184	....
Dressmakers	94	16	48			42		12	19		319	3	221	334	10	2,310	407	98	588	3	....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	14	1	9	4		5	2	2	50		491	3	39	170	11	46	86	14	11	12	....
Engravers	1	1				1			32		32	1	10	25		31	3	2	2	1	....
Furriers and fur workers	1		6	8		2			5		5		7	28	15	373	1	1	4		....
Gardeners	2	4	25	35		7			105		251	2	44	184	6	43	79	30	98	14	....
Hat and cap makers			3			1			6		25		6	23		433	4	10	11		....

Iron and steel workers.....	3	16	61	7	7	7	27	413	2	34	183	7	57	183	25	19			
Jewelers.....	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	53	1	21	34	4	106	6	7	30			
Locksmiths.....	14	179	17	31	3	1	3	5	1	12	710	1	895	4	25	4			
Machinists.....	9	6	26	6	5	7	26	645	9	99	256	14	128	145	38	44			
Mariners.....	153	1	11	5	49	5	62	53	1	315	90	35	163	284	28	114			
Masons.....	32	12	125	25	93	4	17	71	6	621	6	58	510	25	199	152			
Mechanics (not specified).....	10	12	6	3	6	28	33	240	5	77	109	25	77	59	65	516			
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	5	11	7	2	2	2	11	184	3	12	88	5	219	19	14	60			
Millers.....	11	2	36	4	11	2	12	34	1	12	161	3	114	10	10	92			
Milliners.....	11	2	36	4	11	2	12	34	1	12	161	3	114	10	10	92			
Miners.....	4	1	260	35	275	20	53	1,855	100	30	40	3	337	52	7	16			
Painters and glaziers.....	13	11	47	8	9	6	4	403	12	58	470	26	26	326	904	599			
Photographers.....	3	6	1	1	4	4	1	120	7	6	401	17	1,257	100	41	134			
Plasterers.....	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	14	2	154	3	3	120	5	7	16			
Plumbers.....	2	3	12	1	2	3	1	13	262	12	16	5	55	72	3	2			
Printers.....	17	3	12	1	2	1	18	159	3	16	97	7	223	44	9	78			
Saddlers and harnessmakers.....	4	29	8	2	2	2	2	50	1	13	116	1	231	26	5	13			
Seamstresses.....	224	17	51	3	22	7	1	18	62	48	31	254	12	1,288	163	62			
Shipwrights.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	50	1	2	6	1	16	1	1	1			
Shoemakers.....	44	156	186	62	60	1	5	49	202	9	42	497	99	1,981	72	163			
Stokers.....	12	1	16	5	13	3	22	169	3	19	95	23	4	79	14	30			
Stonecutters.....	3	19	6	10	20	1	3	5	26	108	2	31	48	87	156	156			
Tailors.....	49	114	258	93	68	5	7	39	225	25	42	821	80	14,882	136	188			
Tanners and curriers.....	2	7	5	8	8	8	1	22	1	4	43	6	203	5	3	8			
Textile workers (not specified).....	11	11	2	2	3	3	468	1	5	32	28	85	2	85	2	2			
Tinners.....	10	21	3	2	8	8	47	3	14	146	1	513	3	10	42	1			
Tobacco workers.....	73	3	2	1	406	113	1	21	23	38	14	293	8	2	7	7			
Upholsterers.....	1	3	2	5	16	16	40	6	34	6	34	77	6	7	8	8			
Watch and clock makers.....	7	7	1	4	1	6	14	1	28	60	2	363	19	2	23	6			
Weavers and spinners.....	42	34	5	13	166	11	325	255	6	340	253	178	132	14	14	14			
Wheelwrights.....	4	24	6	11	11	1	46	7	123	51	12	4	2	2	2	2			
Woodworkers (not specified).....	2	5	26	1	7	8	8	77	1	7	108	1	139	20	7	7			
Other skilled.....	29	15	48	3	15	11	3	60	11	133	322	40	287	139	62	87			
Total.....	1,117	701	2,523	594	1,052	632	180	1,881	12	13,677	479	2,705	12,594	1,082	36,193	5,113	3,411	13,260	457
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....	1	1			3	4	21	2	349		53	62	3	67	61	8	3	10	
Bankers.....	1	1			1	5	11	95		16	27	2	6	11	3	6	2	2	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	3	9	1	1	6	1	2	1	110	24	52	1	53	34	159	5	5	2	
Farm laborers.....	584	546	1,044	10,748	6,931	3	1,374	356	123	860	129	755	9,605	2,876	1,896	1,441	3,495	20,997	6,766
Farmers.....	65	21	65	864	2	213	11	27	369	58	725	27	174	1,148	99	52	801	235	494
Fishermen.....	27				2	2	5	3	43	2	7	11	11	4	52	11	115	6	6
Hotel keepers.....		2	2	1	1	2	1	3	52	1	27	48	15	25	15	15	11	62	11
Laborers.....	796	275	345	5,056	2	6,278	31	1,691	984	1,380	3,645	2,536	1,597	4,700	21,004	6,824	8,226	7,449	27,769
Manufacturers.....	1				1	1	12	139		46	88	1	176	20	8	75	8	75	8
Merchants and dealers.....	36	73	48	49	604	29	253	7	244	43	1,156	13	329	2,302	294	307	280	884	685

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS—cont'd.																					
Servants.....	778	392	1,596	171	.....	2,000	46	152	469	9	4,011	2,091	1,370	8,469	748	7,463	12,770	2,309	8,891	284	.....
Other miscellaneous.....	128	12	37	16	208	19	25	3	91	12	1,504	13	224	676	53	777	498	152	320	1,584	3
Total.....	2,419	1,323	3,148	16,907	817	15,485	378	3,261	2,565	1,628	12,689	4,812	4,622	27,188	25,107	19,759	24,268	13,991	59,657	11,001	7
No occupation (including women and children).....	969	1,228	4,410	717	237	3,904	2,112	302	4,812	41	20,059	1,419	4,943	31,531	2,527	46,722	6,335	7,022	37,080	4,582	18
Grand total.....	4,626	3,299	10,164	18,246	1,263	20,472	3,323	3,747	9,526	1,710	49,056	6,746	12,881	73,033	28,803	103,387	36,427	24,700	110,547	16,418	26

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (Other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
PROFESSIONAL.																				
Actors.....		7	5		2	1	2	24	1	8	25		62	6			2	1	1	930
Architects.....	1	4	1		1			3		15	27		1				4			300
Clergy.....	8	14	4		31	1	2	22	13	43	45	1	35	5	17	4	24	5	6	1,124
Editors.....		7			3	2	1	3		9	6				2		3	1	1	169
Electricians.....	6	10	5		17			11		44	45		12	2	4		3	1		660
Engineers (professional).....	1	23	4		16	10	4	22		122	206	1	16	4			16	9		1,636
Lawyers.....		3	5				1	1		6	14		18	14		1	2	6	3	324
Literary and scientific per- sons.....	2	9			14		2	8	3	16	28		1	2	5	1	3	1		538
Musicians.....	3	35	19		32		4	8	2	16	12	5	5	4	1	1	7	2	3	954
Officials (government).....		12	1		1	2		6		13	7		3	3			2	3	1	277
Physicians.....	1	3	7		4	3	3	13		15	31	1	6	13	3	1	1	1		504
Sculptors and artists.....		8	2		15	1	2	13	1	12	14	1	21	6	1				3	545
Teachers.....	2	30	4		24	2	1	1	4	43	81	3	17	6	14	2	15	12	3	1,497
Other professional.....	1	10	16		26	1	6	11	1	80	111	4	9	28	4		12	13	4	1,620
Total.....	25	172	73		186	23	28	158	25	442	652	18	206	93	47	10	94	56	25	11,078
SKILLED.																				
Bakers.....	10	55	14		124	16	7	18	4	126	110	17	44	1	2	15	8	2	4	3,403
Barbers and hairdressers.....	3	79	16		28	6	8	3		34	31	4	18	2	19	9	7			2,721
Blacksmiths.....	46	192	21		390	6	20	89	37	263	146	50	30	3	30	1	20	2	5	4,038
Bookbinders.....	4	8			11		2	6		12	14	3		1						522
Brewers.....		1	1		12			1		8	5	1								230
Butchers.....	5	128	4		132	2	8	8	8	85	62	22	6	1	7	3	5		3	2,947
Cabinetmakers.....	10	7	1		28	5	1	15	2	21	33		3				4			609
Carpenters and joiners.....	106	318	63	1	634	44	22	261	53	766	548	75	143	2	127	8	62	20	20	11,394
Clerks and accountants.....	16	135	42		129	36	20	37	14	610	686	10	388	31	45	5	63	76	15	10,739
Dressmakers.....	16	126	5		181	14	5	16	13	105	132	10	27	2	57		19	12	1	5,273
Engineers (locomotive, ma- rine, and stationary).....		16	5		20		1	10		170	176	3	16	6	2		30	9	3	1,438
Engravers.....		1			4			1		3	7				1		1			127
Furriers and fur workers.....		17			5		5	5		10		7	5			1			1	507
Gardeners.....	6	19			57	2	1	5	1	71	115	8	2		2	1	5	1	1	1,226

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
SKILLED—continued.																				
Hat and cap makers.....	1	5	1		3		1	3		4	4		3		1			1		551
Iron and steel workers.....	19	52	3		97	2	7	13	1	86	303	13	47		2		9	1	2	1,652
Jewelers.....		2	3			1		1		7	5				5	2	1			314
Locksmiths.....	53	156			496	2	16	130	24	4		29	3		2			1	1	2,820
Machinists.....	10	62	11		25	1	4	24	1	123	263	6	23	6	2	2	14	2	1	2,045
Mariners.....	13	4	13		8	97	5	19		1,239	99	3	235	10	8	1	17	51	11	4,072
Masons.....	13	69	37		164	15	10	26	16	151	254	32	83	6	56	3	35	4	14	4,589
Mechanics (not specified).....	5	19	7		23	2	5	26	1	53	49	2	44	9	8	4	10	5	2	1,325
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	3	16			14	2		4		20	40	2	4		8		4		2	715
Millers.....	11	48	1		76		3	3	3	31	20	21					1			717
Milliners.....	1	7			6	2	5	1	1	14	26						6			638
Miners.....	118	43	217		228	4	15	16	11	122	506	35	197	7	14		319	1	1	7,337
Painters and glaziers.....	7	51	3		78	10	10	36	6	196	151	7	22	1	14		6		8	3,254
Photographers.....	2	10	1		11	1	2	4		25	17		2	2	2		2	2		363
Plasterers.....		1			3					7	89				3		12			365
Plumbers.....		1	2		3	3	1	1		150	5	5			3		4	1	1	621
Printers.....	1	20	8		13	4	8	5	3	41	57	2	4	5	3		4	4		878
Saddlers and harnessmak- ers.....	1	22	2		40	1	2	3	1	12	12	13	1		4		2	1		618
Seamstresses.....	10	35	13		114	6	7	9	3	311	13	14	8	2	29		2	63	1	3,823
Shipwrights.....	1	2								15	46						2			156
Shoemakers.....	47	237	17		418	15	14	70	45	115	47		24		116	15	3	3	7	7,600
Stokers.....	2	2	11		23	4	4	6		87	71	3	314	13	3	6	10		4	1,111
Stonecutters.....	3	10			25			3		72	218		29	13	13		160			1,166
Tailors.....	185	205	14		618	2	23	196	42	177	81	60	9	2	73	11	12	3	11	20,735
Tanners and curriers.....	1	19	3		28	1	1		3	6	15		1		1					403
Textile workers (not spec- ified).....	3	1			30			1	1	11	124									808
Tinners.....	4	21	2		17	2	3	9		26	11	14	2		6		18			960
Tobacco workers.....		2	4		2		1	1	1	14	4	1	172		3	1		2	1	1,214
Upholsters.....		1			3	1	1	5		5	19				3		2			240
Watch and clock makers.....	1	8			10		3	4		21	19		1		1					612
Weavers and spinners.....	6	22			73	4	3	8		43	259	3	1		58	1	5			3,159
Wheelwrights.....	1	44	1		48		3			10	20		2				1			450

Wood workers (not specified)	2	15			25	1	1	8	2	15	33			1	1		2	1		524
Other skilled	3	38	18		55	4	4	16	3	105	236	14	121	5	18		66	6	3	2,626
Total	749	2,351	565	1	4,529	358	258	1,133	320	5,461	5,313	607	2,044	118	735	87	949	275	124	123,640
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Agents		3	1		1	1		4		24	69		4	3			18	6	1	784
Bankers					1			1	1	5	27			1	1		2			226
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		3	5		4	3		5		12	71	4	4		1		4		1	644
Farm laborers	4,862	8,521	136		21,399	301	6,976	7,375	6,271	1,960	426	6,733	478	4	1,351	1,073	45	41	361	138,844
Farmers	26	44	20		104	46	7	180	23	757	271	20	53	14	178	36	48	27	38	7,720
Fishermen		1			8	150				176	17	1	8						3	663
Hotel keepers		2	1		3	1		2	1	8	10	1	1				4			318
Laborers	2,122	2,814	2,350		12,947	2,163	999	5,541	1,838	7,171	1,183	1,279	1,265	10	809	910	143	13	762	146,051
Manufacturers	1	2						1		8	34		3	1			2		1	623
Merchants and dealers	8	102	90		91	28	31	54	5	174	316	8	401	142	277	56	55	74	53	12,019
Servants	3,061	2,458	112	1	12,102	943	306	654	2,202	8,867	1,398	2,721	257	50	426	19	183	106	57	89,942
Other miscellaneous	20	74	46		102	17	5	46	11	234	500	16	88	13	29	2	53	24	6	7,641
Total	10,100	14,024	2,761	1	46,762	3,653	8,325	13,863	10,352	19,396	4,322	10,783	2,562	238	3,072	2,098	557	294	1,280	405,475
No occupation (including women and children)	2,846	7,831	2,283		16,628	2,775	1,018	1,957	1,664	7,490	6,727	4,762	1,824	614	1,666	132	904	485	101	242,677
Grand total	13,720	24,378	5,682	2	68,105	6,809	9,629	17,111	12,361	32,789	17,014	16,170	6,636	1,063	5,520	2,327	2,504	1,110	1,530	782,870

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alas- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Ind. T.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....					26	1	13		3	41		1		36			5		
Architects.....					19		1	1					1	17			2		
Clergy.....		2	2		85	6	14	2	7	4	2	17		48	1		20	13	3
Editors.....					6				2	2		1		8					
Electricians.....		1	1		40	4	11	1		4	1		1	36		1	2	1	
Engineers (professional).....	5	2	10	1	80	12	12	2	6	5	2		1	78	2	1	3	2	3
Lawyers.....					13				4	5				24			3	3	
Literary and scientific persons.....					10	1	4		4	1	1	2	2	7			3	3	
Musicians.....	2	1	1		21		15	2	4	1	2		1	61	2		3	1	3
Officials (government).....					37	3	1		20	6	2	4		9					
Physicians.....	1		3	1	48	2	3	1	1	5	1	6		19	1		4		
Sculptors and artists.....					29	3	8		1	1				24	2		1	1	
Teachers.....	4	1	5	1	93	8	20	3	11	9	3	10	1	68	1	1	6	4	2
Other professional.....	4	1	3	1	329	8	25	3	13	16	4	50	2	88	6		14	1	9
Total.....	16	8	20	4	836	48	127	15	76	100	18	92	6	519	21	3	65	27	20
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....	3		7	1	89	13	39	2	5	24	2	7	6	236	19	1	32	10	4
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	1	4		42	4	66	1	14	26	2	6	1	157	4		9	3	
Blacksmiths.....	2	1	28	2	74	20	83	1	8	11	2	13	9	388	21	1	30	9	3
Bookbinders.....	1				8	4	6		1					39	1			1	
Brewers.....			1		8	2	2							27	1		1	1	
Butchers.....	4	7	8	1	54	11	34	2	12	3			4	320	21		19	5	1
Cabinetmakers.....					14	1	13	1	2	1		3		60	3		8	1	
Carpenters and joiners.....	13	11	51	3	399	53	220	14	25	76	7	25	21	822	46	3	82	25	10
Clerks and accountants.....	14	5	24	5	555	38	120	5	42	241	15	54	14	726	45	1	60	29	15
Dressmakers.....	8		4	1	118	19	96	8	11	10	2	2	16	316	20	2	27	9	5
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	5	3	7	1	78	8	24	1	3	6	8	7	3	95	12		11	3	2
Engravers.....					4		3							17	3				
Furriers and fur workers.....					3		1		1					3					
Gardeners.....	1	2	1	4	68	14	23	1	3	4	3		4	92	12		9	5	
Hat and cap makers.....					6		10		1	3				31	1		3		
Iron and steel workers.....	2		2	1	31	15	41	3	2		1	1	1	113	9		9	12	1
Jewelers.....					5		3			1				20	2				1
Locksmiths.....				2	29	9	48	5	3	8		1	1	278	11	2	9	8	7
Machinists.....	4	1	8		58	18	6		1	8	1	1	6	135	18		8	5	
Mariners.....	28	3	3		330	44	90	4	1	220	18	34	25	112	4		9		3
Masons.....	11	2	27		222	34	90	1	10	29	12	9	10	332	35	4	24	14	
Mechanics (not specified).....	5	10		1	50	2	30	2		11	2	3	2	62	8		6	2	2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....			1		21	3	22		2				2	34	1		3		

Millers.....	1		3	1	16	1	18	2	1	1			71	8		8	4	1	
Milliners.....	1		2		22	1	23		1	1			51	1		5	3	2	
Miners.....	54	21	472	41	296	192	18	3	2	4	1	32	691	135	29	65	133	1	
Painters and glaziers.....	2		3		83	7	69	1	8	12	1	8	247	14	1	9	8	4	
Photographers.....		1			15		6		3	1		1	23			4			
Plasterers.....					45	2	5		1			1	32	3		1			
Plumbers.....	1	1	1		32	4	16	1	2	1	1	3	53	3		4	3	1	
Printers.....	1	2	2		20	1	14		1	4	1	2	65	3		5	3		
Saddlers and harnessmakers.....		1	2		14		12		1		2	2	51	5		6	1		
Seamstresses.....	8	1	1		5	10	83	1	8	97	1	2	327	13		17	2	6	
Shipwrights.....		(1)	(1)		(2)	(1)	(2)			(2)			(6)				(2)		
Shoemakers.....	16		10	4	67	14	202	8	30	11	8	9	565	41		33	15	2	
Stokers.....	1		3		68	3	10		1	3	1		40	5		4	1		
Stonecutters.....	1		6		34	22	23	3	1	3	3		1,452	1		1	3		
Tailors.....	14		5	2	137	30	301	14	39	6	16	5	5	51	2	58	10	22	
Tanners and curriers.....	1		5		2	1	3			1	1	1	38	3		2	1		
Textile workers (not specified).....					3		15						22				2	4	
Tinners.....	1		4		12	2	13	1	1	1	1	3	76	6		4	4		
Tobacco workers.....	1				2	2	6		1	617			25	4		4			
Upholsterers.....	1				7	1	1	1	1	1	1		20	1		1			
Watch and clock makers.....			1	1	9	3	16	4	4		1	1	33	4		3	1		
Weavers and spinners.....	2		3		50	12	129	3	3	2	1	1	90	13	1	20	6	2	
Wheelwrights.....			2	1	9	1	9			1	1		44	1		5	3		
Woodworkers (not specified).....	2		1	2	5	3	8			1	1	1	34	7		1	1		
Other skilled.....	89	1	9	2	204	10	25	2	9	36	3	17	200	10	1	16	9	2	
Total.....	299	76	711	76	3,479	597	2,077	95	265	1,445	119	221	189	8,646	630	48	625	354	108
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....	2		1		38	4	2	1	4	6		2	45	4		5	5	1	
Bankers.....				1	19	3		1	2				8	2					
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	2	1	2		37	6	16		1	2		5	40			1	5		
Farm laborers.....	404	20	155	98	3,114	1,206	3,090	190	150	721	161	5,923	141	12,066	1,929	143	578	585	80
Farmers.....	36	1	15	12	665	93	132	7	12	59	4	44	52	1,037	80		240	122	15
Fishermen.....	1	2			40	3	1		26		6	2	12	2		9		1	
Hotel keepers.....	1	1			39	3	1		1	1	1	6	11	1		1	2	1	
Laborers.....	326	92	1,025	46	4,540	1,137	2,716	129	166	343	109	306	232	10,500	1,301	40	692	467	62
Manufacturers.....	1				37	6			3	1	1		12			1	1	1	
Merchants and dealers.....	26	9	11	6	1,112	41	101	2	31	101	22	74	8	535	42	2	40	16	21
Servants.....	73	11	56	19	1,834	408	2,704	132	196	178	51	31	78	7,394	399	21	583	274	68
Other miscellaneous.....	11	15	18	2	1,020	40	87	8	34	132	4	49	10	327	26	2	34	8	10
Total.....	883	152	1,283	184	12,495	2,944	8,856	470	600	1,569	353	6,440	535	31,996	3,786	208	2,183	1,485	260
No occupation (including women and children).....	576	26	761	190	7,764	2,254	5,633	284	455	1,258	258	3,763	270	17,612	1,428	100	1,659	1,667	264
Grand total.....	1,774	262	2,784	454	24,574	5,843	16,693	864	1,396	4,372	748	10,516	1,000	58,773	5,865	359	4,532	3,533	652

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors	6	1		17	1	3		15	8					5	1	658	1		10
Architects			3	8	10	2		3	1				16		162			10	1
Clergy	10	1	15	64	35	29		19	1	13	1	3	27	1	410	2	13	30	4
Editors	1			43	3	2		3					2		110			2	
Electricians	3	1	6	43	14	19	1	5	1	1	1	2	21		291		3	12	
Engineers (professional)	3	4	17	62	24	11	1	19	5	5	7		42	1	927	1	4	42	2
Lawyers	4	3	2	14				1	1				5	2	230			7	
Literary and scientific persons	9	1		39	7	10	1	9	2	1	1	3	21		325		1	9	1
Musicians	3	3	8	50	19	8		4					36		525	1		25	2
Officials (government)			1	11	2			1					2		146	1		5	
Physicians	6	2	10	14	9	4		5	1	1		1	8		290		4	5	
Sculptors and artists	3	1	3	13	2	6		2	1	1			20		377			7	
Teachers	7	2	16	109	28	13	1	17	9	3	1	1	43	3	713	2	8	24	
Other professional	10	5	19	74	36	15		29	14	6	9	1	80		431	1	5	49	1
Total	67	24	100	526	190	122	4	132	43	34	20	13	328	8	5,595	9	39	237	11
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	16	10	47	213	105	49		60	9	9	3	6	138	1	1,537	2	13	113	3
Barbers and hairdressers	20	2	34	166	50	21		40		6	1	1	126		1,409		6	109	
Blacksmiths	31	11	49	267	121	80	2	56	15	36	9	8	180	4	1,335		39	184	2
Bookbinders	1		9	26	10	4		3					23		297		1	11	
Brewers	1		2	7	3	4		7		5			5	1	100		1	11	
Butchers	12	2	48	133	69	43		47	15	21		5	136	3	1,242	1	14	126	2
Cabinetmakers	2	3	3	42	34	13		8		6			19		253		5	20	
Carpenters and joiners	64	22	114	725	316	207	6	148	63	62	10	21	573	8	4,392	3	70	404	4
Clerks and accountants	49	18	91	670	279	171	8	121	38	36	11	21	373	7	4,909	10	46	219	11
Dressmakers	21	12	39	371	91	50	5	46	7	12	5	10	249	1	2,834	1	13	102	3
Engineers (locomotive, marine and stationary)	11		6	119	46	34		9	6	1	2	5	43		543	1	6	27	
Engravers	1		2	6	5	4		1	1	1		1	9		67		1	4	
Furriers and fur workers	2		1	19	4	4		7		1		1	17		363		2	13	
Gardeners	25	1	8	80	40	23	1	15	3	9	1	2	87	1	422	2	1	56	1
Hat and cap makers	1		1	35	6			8					33		321			8	
Iron and steel workers	1	3	14	148	73	19		20	2	4	2	2	84	1	519		3	89	
Jewelers	2		2	26	5	5		5		1	1	1	20		148		1	8	
Locksmiths	5	3	37	120	42	11		40	4	18	2	5	158	2	1,154	1	5	150	1
Machinists	11	12	16	188	136	30	1	14	7	4		6	84	1	720	4	7	74	
Mariners	82	7	64	237	57	45	9	28	11	5	13	3	131		1,932		2	26	
Masons	68	7	38	235	133	110	2	87	28	31	12	12	189	1	1,567	2	25	156	1
Mechanics (not specified)	1	6	5	60	34	10		7	2	3	4	1	82		640	1		36	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1	1	4	51	23	10		3		2	1	2	44		337			20	1

Millers.....	4	1	11	28	15	14	13	2	7	1	33	235	1	32					
Milliners.....	1	8	3	45	13	3	15	3	3	1	27	297		30					
Miners.....	20	7	33	148	347	93	71	298	21	38	85	34	2	24	313				
Painters and glaziers.....	1	4	3	221	101	56	39	5	10	5	164	2	1,483	1	99				
Photographers.....	1	1	38	19	5	10	1	1	3	1	12			2	6				
Plasterers.....	2	5	4	19	18	6	4	2	1	1	17			3	15				
Plumbers.....	2	2	4	46	37	16	3	5	2	1	31	2	206	3	18				
Printers.....	1	5	8	62	23	18	1	2	3	1	44		427		24				
Saddlers and harnessmakers.....	1	2	5	35	13	4	2	3	3	1	28		276	2	30				
Seamstresses.....	15	4	66	289	42	52	34	8	19	3	180		1,833	17	101				
Shipwrights.....	1	1	1	12	(9)				1		5		66		(8)				
Shoemakers.....	70	12	93	746	78	54	6	114	31	3	358	1	3,203	2	26				
Stokers.....	1	14	6	49	38	15	1	7	5	2	51		593	1	3				
Stonecutters.....	1	2	6	65	19	31	1	13	2	2	84		380	3	4				
Tailors.....	29	35	318	1,472	157	147	3	264	10	5	668	1	12,167	3	22				
Tanners and curriers.....	1	5	5	21	9	1	5	1	3		28		186	2	18				
Textile workers (not specified).....	1	21	5	425	12	4			3		15		48	1	7				
Tinners.....	1	1	15	54	19	12	1	23	2	7	1		37	2	35				
Tobacco workers.....	1	4	4	126	25	13	4	1	1		11	1	266	1	7				
Upholsterers.....	1	1	4	11	14	4	2				13		125		6				
Watch and clock makers.....	1	2	10	33	7	3	1	13	1	2	20		341	2	11				
Weavers and spinners.....	3	47	17	842	37	13	22	4	16	1	53	339	641	1	58				
Wheelwrights.....	1	3	8	14	25	2	10	2	2	1	16		134	7	32				
Woodworkers (not specified).....	1	6	44	25	10	9	2	2	3		16		217	7	24				
Other skilled.....	41	9	40	141	147	55	3	43	12	6	1	15	113	1	7				
Total.....	652	297	1,361	8,911	2,917	1,583	54	1,505	599	447	134	267	5,191	74	52,542	44	405	3,708	67
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....	6	2	5	50	23	12	7	1	1	2	1	22	385	2	12				
Bankers.....	3	1	1	5	4		3					1	154		3				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	6	4	4	49	24	16		15	12	6	1	2	32	1	7	20			
Farm laborers.....	2,046	290	1,250	6,685	2,901	1,486	62	2,777	486	635	256	411	6,550	85	28,254	44	761	10,572	251
Farmers.....	45	18	15	249	311	274	7	102	136	129	35	15	152	17	1,160	10	242	271	28
Fishermen.....	22	2	2	74	13	48	5	7	4	1			229	1	229	1	23	2	
Hotel keepers.....	2	2	10	10	3	3		2	2	1			10		143	1	6		
Laborers.....	1,482	907	531	13,586	4,162	3,329	59	3,077	602	606	207	1,264	4,812	98	42,660	39	865	5,346	32
Manufacturers.....	3	2	18	7	7	1	11	1	1				16	1	415	2	1	1	
Merchants and dealers.....	105	14	79	464	140	67	10	122	30	23	22	10	340	6	6,619	10	16	176	6
Servants.....	145	261	620	9,570	1,983	1,876	34	863	236	436	73	344	5,413	31	31,973	14	699	3,088	31
Other miscellaneous.....	40	14	25	575	112	60	8	54	27	16	5	17	235	6	2,712	6	14	118	6
Total.....	3,903	1,510	2,533	31,335	9,600	7,172	185	7,038	1,537	1,854	601	2,065	17,593	245	114,885	126	2,631	19,615	355
No occupation (including women and children).....	1,182	757	2,312	16,531	6,482	3,236	181	3,432	755	1,718	239	592	11,068	152	83,403	194	2,061	10,711	516
Grand total.....	5,804	2,588	6,306	57,303	19,279	12,113	424	12,107	2,934	4,053	994	2,937	34,180	479	256,425	373	5,136	34,271	949

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors.....		23		34	1				3			1	9		7		930
Architects.....		18			2		1		5				10	1	3	1	300
Clergy.....	3	95		34	7	2	12	1	8	2		6	21	4	22		1,124
Editors.....		5		1	1		1				1	2	6				169
Electricians.....	8	50		2	4		2	1	14	3	1	3	31	1	12		660
Engineers (professional).....	7	117		13	9		4	3	16	3	1	6	30	4	10	7	1,636
Lawyers.....	1	14		2					2			1			2	2	324
Literary and scientific persons.....	1	31		1	1				1				9	1	5		538
Musicians.....		94		2	8		3		16	1			8	5	4		954
Officials (government).....	1	11		3	2				2	1		1	2		1	1	277
Physicians.....	5	14		7	2		1	2	2			1	13		1		504
Sculptors and artists.....		26		1	3						1	1	3		4		545
Teachers.....	10	129		6	12	1	2	2	15	8	5	7	30	2	16	1	1,497
Other professional.....	9	148		4	9	2	3	2	18	5	3	8	32	1	14		1,620
Total.....	45	775		110	61	5	29	11	102	23	12	37	204	19	101	12	11,078
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....	10	328		4	26		5	1	60	9	7	3	51	10	53	2	3,403
Barbers and hairdressers.....	3	267		2	24		1		26	1	2	6	36	8	13		2,726
Blacksmiths.....	21	524		6	43	1	17	1	72	11	11	9	87	24	72	4	4,038
Bookbinders.....		45			1		1		14	2			4		4		522
Brewers.....		15			1		1		5				4		12	1	230
Butchers.....	11	295			15	1	13	1	58	10	3	4	46	3	59	2	2,947
Cabinetmakers.....	3	54		2	8				3			2	17	3	7		609
Carpenters and joiners.....	65	1,156		11	122	3	29	6	205	32	21	28	365	32	183	18	11,394
Clerks and accountants.....	55	706		89	89	2	17	9	155	46	20	29	298	14	102	12	10,739
Dressmakers.....	13	488		2	40		4	3	21	46	8	2	39	12	47	2	5,273
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	16	128		6	14		8		15	3	1	14	75	5	15	2	1,438
Engravers.....	1	5			4			1					4		1		127
Furriers and fur workers.....	2	36							5	3					4		507
Gardeners.....	10	84			11		3	3	14	3	2	15	32	6	16	3	1,226
Hat and cap makers.....	1	65		1	1			1	3	1		1	2		5		551
Iron and steel workers.....	4	227			34	1	3	2	22	10	6	5	50	30	28	1	1,652
Jewelers.....		28			5				8	3		1	5		1		314
Locksmiths.....	5	453		1	14	1	2	1	90	1		5	5	11	57	2	2,820
Machinists.....	3	209			37	1	3		33	8	8	3	94	4	21	2	2,045
Mariners.....	45	179		19	28	4	13	1	25	9	1	14	156	12	74	2	4,072
Masons.....	28	575		9	38	1	5	4	74	21	20	12	100	26	90	10	4,589
Mechanics (not specified).....	6	144		14	21	1	2		9	5		3	11	3	12		1,325
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	3	68		3	15		1		3	2	2	2	14	1	9	3	715
Millers.....	4	104			7		4		26	1	1	3	13	4	18		717

Milliners.....		56			5			6	3	1	2	7	3	9	638		
Miners.....	13	1,330	1	20		18	7	142	185	5	23	571	228	68	7,337		
Painters and glaziers.....	6	275	1	24		6	2	59	12	9	9	76	12	34	3,254		
Photographers.....		24	2	4				3	2					4	363		
Plasterers.....	4	29	1	1				3	3			24		2	365		
Plumbers.....	3	54		6	1		1	2	2	3	2	31	1	7	621		
Printers.....	2	67	2	18		3	1	12	4		1	18	1	10	878		
Saddlers and harnessmakers.....		54		2		2		17	1	1		10	4	14	618		
Seamstresses.....	7	305	10	64	3	17	3	33	11	7	5	22	9	55	3,823		
Shipwrights.....	3	11		1		1		2	2		1	12		1	156		
Shoemakers.....	11	957	8	96	1	8	5	118	12	6	14	44	30	96	7,600		
Stokers.....	2	58	2	5		3		13	3		6	52	4	9	1,111		
Stonecutters.....	2	85	7	12	1	1	3	23	4	107	2	27	1	72	1,166		
Tailors.....	23	2,202	4	156	1	7	16	124	13	15	24	67	27	134	20,735		
Tanners and curriers.....		37		2		1		14				4	6	4	403		
Textile workers (not specified).....		57		133				5	1	2		1	1	4	808		
Tinners.....	1	106		10		1		28	1	2		9	8	10	960		
Tobacco workers.....		42	5	2		2		6	2	2		5		1	1,214		
Upholsterers.....		10	1	1		1			3	1	2	5		2	240		
Watch and clock makers.....	1	47	1	5				17	1	1	1	2	2	4	612		
Weavers and spinners.....	8	325		202	2	7		25	28	16	5	19	3	20	3,159		
Wheelwrights.....	4	56		19		3		8		2	1	3	4	18	450		
Woodworkers (not specified).....	3	48		5		1		13	1		1	11		10	524		
Other skilled.....	10	227	10	28		5	5	48	13	9	8	98	10	94	2,626		
Total.....	412	12,645	222	1,479	25	220	78	1,665	530	302	268	2,643	563	1,589	181	123,640	
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents.....	6	50	8	4	1	1		11	7	2	2	34	1	8	1	784	
Bankers.....	2	7					1	3	1					1	1	226	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	5	56		8		1		24	2	4		32	4	6	1	644	
Farm laborers.....	452	31,769	47	1,029	14	391	79	2,107	258	323	408	1,168	1,693	2,371	179	138,844	
Farmers.....	133	572	18	57	2	121	21	123	46	13	54	440	25	227	26	7,720	
Fishermen.....	9	8		13	1	8		2				43		31	2	663	
Hotel keepers.....	4	10						4	3			34		1	1	318	
Laborers.....	736	21,714	17	1,520	20	361	104	2,123	740	412	413	5,816	1,407	2,476	290	146,051	
Manufacturers.....	3	27		3			1	1			1	39		1		623	
Merchants and dealers.....	57	659	2	97	41	3	13	27	182	21	5	28	325	16	75	12,019	
Servants.....	292	12,263	47	1,190	12	344	38	371	257	190	129	967	269	1,281	92	89,942	
Other miscellaneous.....	90	544	9	98	1	26	5	77	21	9	8	753		93	11	7,641	
Total.....	1,789	67,679	2	245	3,963	54	1,267	276	5,028	1,357	958	1,044	9,651	3,424	6,570	613	405,475
No occupation (including women and children).....	971	30,461	2	441	2,991	61	1,010	274	3,333	788	332	799	3,020	1,396	4,456	298	242,677
Grand total.....	3,217	111,560	4	1,018	8,494	145	2,526	639	10,128	2,698	1,904	2,148	15,518	5,402	12,716	1,104	782,870

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857-1908, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Austria-Hungary.....					13	78	93	136
Belgium.....	1,011	160	137	30	100	124	136	411
Denmark.....	762	490	470	527	154	1,565	1,473	738
France.....	4,441	2,747	2,772	3,080	3,389	2,898	2,314	2,128
German Empire.....	86,407	69,586	46,635	43,946	52,116	23,811	29,741	41,155
Italy.....	1,046	1,414	1,051	920	954	621	514	694
Netherlands.....	986	1,201	168	342	369	339	349	520
Norway.....	1						20	265
Portugal.....	116	203	85	88	92	22	104	48
Russian Empire and								
Finland.....	74	108	314	156	129	134	135	385
Spain.....	637	922	1,454	974	804	381	336	681
Sweden.....	881	2,645	1,850	629	287	1,021	1,179	1,192
Switzerland.....	1,713	1,671	866	676	1,243	587	696	1,022
United Kingdom:								
England.....	27,060	21,013	15,188	12,838	13,207	7,659	13,615	29,349
Ireland.....	59,370	41,500	34,410	40,547	43,351	16,800	36,545	69,161
Scotland.....	3,833	3,202	1,981	1,995	1,244	730	954	3,136
Wales.....	601	492	320	547	554	366	632	856
Europe, not specified...	20,191	16,823	11,884	12,633	13,771	7,055	33,432	29,222
Total Europe.....	209,130	164,177	119,585	119,928	131,777	64,191	122,268	181,099
China.....	4,524	7,183	3,215	6,117	6,094	4,174	5,280	5,240
Other Asia.....	4	5	1	8	14	7	9	2
Total Asia.....	4,528	7,188	3,216	6,125	6,108	4,181	5,289	5,242
Africa.....	26	8	20	119	48	8	12	25
British North America.....	6,068	5,360	4,544	4,412	3,221	2,638	3,388	3,642
Central America.....	277	11	5	7	9	31	8	1
Mexico.....	401	342	301	243	207	197	101	78
South America.....	85	130	116	204	148	90	139	142
West Indies.....	808	922	718	1,158	853	543	575	494
All other countries.....	9,223	13,804	1,066	947	506	404	1,145	391
Grand total.....	230,546	191,942	129,571	133,143	142,877	72,183	132,925	191,114

Country.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Austria-Hungary.....	518	87	392	553	1,499	4,425	4,887	4,410
Belgium.....	282	1,515	1,173	97	1,922	1,002	774	738
Denmark.....	772	1,092	2,031	1,596	3,649	4,083	2,015	3,690
France.....	2,949	5,724	5,886	5,119	3,879	4,007	3,137	9,317
German Empire.....	58,153	120,218	124,076	122,677	131,042	118,225	82,554	141,109
Italy.....	594	1,318	1,585	1,549	1,489	2,893	2,816	4,190
Netherlands.....	572	1,613	2,598	718	1,134	1,066	993	1,909
Norway.....	84	9,220	2,510	4,296	16,068	13,216	9,418	11,421
Portugal.....	383	249	320	294	87	255	290	416
Russian Empire and								
Finland.....	217	999	618	376	527	1,130	1,208	2,665
Spain.....	902	613	862	876	1,123	603	558	595
Sweden.....	2,500	2,840	5,919	11,253	24,224	13,443	10,699	13,464
Switzerland.....	1,738	3,751	4,656	3,405	3,650	3,075	2,269	3,650
United Kingdom:								
England.....	25,964				35,673	60,957	56,530	69,764
Ireland.....	51,018	133,061	126,289	115,392	40,786	56,996	57,439	68,732
Scotland.....	3,195				7,751	12,521	11,984	13,916
Wales.....	332				660	1,011	899	1,214
Europe, not specified...	19,599	13	15	9	40,380	29,216	16,078	65
Total Europe.....	169,772	282,313	278,930	268,210	315,543	328,184	264,548	351,265
China.....	3,702	1,872	3,519	6,707	12,874	15,740	7,135	7,788
Other Asia.....	11	25	60	63	68	85	102	37
Total Asia.....	3,713	1,897	3,579	6,770	12,942	15,825	7,237	7,825
Africa.....	46	32	26	21	72	31	23	38
British North America.....	3,763	37,419	18,128	5,373	21,117	40,411	47,082	40,170
Central America.....	1	6	5	2	3	33	4	8
Mexico.....	139	244	237	292	320	463	402	560
South America.....	128	225	266	197	90	69	96	101
West Indies.....	743	988	891	839	2,237	1,679	1,251	1,351
All other countries.....	2,034	9,453	1,042	485	444	508	707	3,473
Grand total.....	180,339	332,577	303,104	282,189	352,768	387,203	321,350	404,800

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857-1908, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Austria-Hungary	7,112	8,850	7,658	6,276	5,396	5,150	5,963
Belgium	1,176	817	615	515	488	354	512
Denmark	4,931	3,082	2,656	1,547	1,695	2,105	3,474
France	14,798	9,643	8,321	8,002	5,856	4,159	4,655
German Empire	149,671	87,291	47,769	31,937	29,298	29,313	34,602
Italy	8,757	7,667	3,631	3,017	3,195	4,344	5,791
Netherlands	3,811	2,444	1,237	855	591	608	753
Norway	16,247	10,384	6,093	5,173	4,588	4,759	7,345
Portugal	24	60	763	471	1,291	660	392
Russian Empire and Finland	4,972	5,808	8,981	5,700	7,132	3,595	4,942
Spain	541	485	601	518	665	457	457
Sweden	14,303	5,712	5,573	5,603	4,991	5,390	11,001
Switzerland	3,107	3,093	1,814	1,549	1,686	1,808	3,161
United Kingdom:							
England	74,801	50,905	40,130	24,373	19,161	18,405	24,183
Ireland	77,344	53,707	37,957	19,575	14,569	15,932	20,013
Scotland	13,841	10,429	7,310	4,582	4,135	3,502	5,224
Wales	840	665	449	324	281	243	543
Europe, not specified	104	130	77	86	74	48	58
Total Europe	396,380	261,232	181,635	120,103	105,092	100,832	133,070
China	20,291	13,776	16,437	22,781	10,594	8,992	9,604
Other Asia	39	61	57	153	39	22	56
Total Asia	20,330	13,837	16,494	22,934	10,633	9,014	9,660
Africa	22	14	35	41	16	12	17
British North America	37,871	32,960	24,051	22,471	22,116	25,588	31,268
Central America	38	20	15	15	7	50	9
Mexico	606	386	610	631	445	465	556
South America	163	144	132	156	87	88	69
West Indies	1,657	1,829	1,832	1,413	1,390	1,019	1,123
All other countries	2,736	2,917	2,694	2,222	2,071	1,421	2,054
Grand total	459,803	313,339	227,498	169,986	141,857	138,469	177,826

Country.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Austria-Hungary	17,267	27,935	29,150	27,625	36,571	27,309	28,680
Belgium	1,232	1,766	1,431	1,450	1,576	1,653	1,800
Denmark	6,576	9,117	11,618	10,319	9,202	6,100	6,225
France, including Corsica	4,313	5,227	6,003	4,821	3,608	3,495	3,313
German Empire	84,638	210,485	250,630	194,786	179,676	124,443	84,403
Gibraltar							8
Greece						172	104
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	12,354	15,401	32,160	31,792	16,510	13,642	21,315
Malta						4	7
Netherlands	3,340	8,597	9,517	5,249	4,198	2,689	2,314
Norway	19,895	22,705	29,101	23,398	16,974	12,356	12,759
Poland						3,085	3,939
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	260	171	42	176	701	2,024	1,194
Roumania						803	494
Russian Empire and Finland	7,191	10,655	21,590	11,920	17,226	17,158	17,800
Spain	389	484	378	262	299	350	344
Sweden	39,186	49,760	64,607	38,277	26,552	22,248	27,751
Switzerland	6,156	11,293	10,844	12,751	9,386	5,895	4,805
Turkey in Europe						138	176
United Kingdom:							
England	59,454	65,177	82,394	63,140	55,918	47,382	49,767
Ireland	71,603	72,342	76,432	81,486	63,344	51,795	49,619
Scotland	12,640	15,168	13,937	11,859	9,060	9,226	12,126
Wales	1,173	1,027	1,656	1,597	901	1,127	1,027
Europe, not specified	80	131	274	246	504	39	54
Total Europe	347,747	527,441	646,764	521,154	452,206	353,083	329,529
China	5,802	11,890	39,579	8,031	279	22	40
Other Asia	37	92	50	82	231	176	277
Total Asia	5,839	11,982	39,629	8,113	510	198	317
Africa	21	25	32	56	13	112	122
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands not specified						679	1,136
British North America	99,706	125,391	98,295	70,241	60,584	38,291	
Central America	44	29	20	9	23	24	32
Mexico	492	325	366	469	430	323	
South America	88	110	91	77	65	44	246
West Indies	1,351	1,680	1,291	903	2,208	2,477	2,734
All other countries	1,969	2,448	2,504	2,300	2,553	115	87
Grand total	457,257	669,431	788,992	603,322	518,592	395,346	334,203

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857-1908, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Austria-Hungary	40,265	45,814	34,174	56,199	71,042	76,937	57,420
Belgium	2,553	3,212	2,562	2,671	3,037	4,026	3,324
Denmark	8,524	8,962	8,699	9,366	10,659	10,125	7,729
France, including Corsica	5,034	6,454	5,918	6,585	6,770	4,678	3,621
German Empire	106,865	109,717	99,538	92,427	113,554	119,168	78,756
Gibraltar	12	18	13	9	13		
Greece	313	782	158	524	1,105	660	1,072
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	47,622	51,558	25,307	52,003	76,055	61,631	72,145
Malta	1	3		1	6		
Netherlands	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,326	5,206	6,141	6,199
Norway	16,269	18,264	13,390	11,370	12,568	14,325	15,515
Poland	6,128	5,826	4,922	11,073	27,497	40,536	16,374
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	1,360	1,625	2,024	2,600	2,999	3,400	4,631
Roumania	2,045	1,186	893	517	957		
Russian Empire and Finland	30,766	33,487	33,916	35,598	47,426	81,511	42,310
Spain	436	526	526	813	905	4,078	206
Sweden	42,836	54,698	35,415	29,632	36,880	41,845	35,710
Switzerland	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,993	6,811	6,886	4,744
Turkey in Europe	206	207	252	206	265	1,331	625
United Kingdom:							
England	72,855	82,574	68,503	57,020	53,600	34,309	27,931
Ireland	68,370	73,513	65,557	53,024	55,706	51,383	43,578
Scotland	18,699	24,457	18,296	12,401	12,557	7,177	6,215
Wales	1,820	1,654	1,181	650	424	729	1,043
Europe, not specified	130	12	16	32	43		
Total Europe	482,829	538,131	434,790	445,680	546,085	570,876	429,139
China	10	26	118	1,716	2,836	(a)	472
Japan							1,380
Other Asia	605	817	1,607	2,732	4,842	(a)	540
Total Asia	615	843	1,725	4,448	7,678	(a)	2,392
Africa	40	65	187	112	103	(a)	(a)
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	1,282	2,387	2,196	1,167	1,301	(a)	(a)
Central America	23	67	88	147	285	(a)	(a)
South America	366	440	427	438	664	(a)	(a)
West Indies	4,876	4,880	4,923	3,070	3,906	(a)	2,503
All other countries	78	76	91	240	297	8,787	5,606
Grand total	490,109	546,889	444,427	455,302	560,319	579,663	439,730

Country.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Austria-Hungary	38,638	33,401	65,103	33,031	39,797	62,491	114,847
Belgium	1,709	1,058	1,261	760	695	1,101	1,196
Denmark	5,093	3,910	3,167	2,085	1,946	2,690	2,926
France, including Corsica	3,080	2,628	2,463	2,107	1,990	1,694	1,739
German Empire	53,989	32,173	31,885	22,533	17,111	17,476	18,507
Greece	1,356	597	2,175	571	2,339	2,333	3,771
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	42,977	35,427	68,600	59,431	58,613	77,419	100,135
Netherlands	1,820	1,388	1,583	890	767	1,029	1,735
Norway	9,111	7,580	8,855	5,842	4,938	6,705	9,575
Poland	1,941	791	691	4,165	4,726	(b)	(b)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	2,196	1,452	2,766	1,874	1,717	2,054	4,234
Roumania	729	523	785	791	900	1,608	6,459
Russian Empire and Finland	39,278	35,907	51,445	25,816	29,828	60,982	90,787
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro							52
Spain	925	501	351	448	577	385	355
Sweden	18,286	15,361	21,177	13,162	12,398	12,797	18,650
Switzerland	2,905	2,239	2,304	1,566	1,246	1,826	1,152
Turkey in Europe	298	245	169	152	176	80	285
United Kingdom:							
England	17,747	23,443	19,492	9,974	9,877	10,402	9,951
Ireland	30,231	46,304	40,262	28,421	25,128	31,673	35,730
Scotland	3,772	3,788	3,483	1,853	1,797	1,724	1,782
Wales	1,001	1,602	1,581	870	1,219	1,324	704
Europe, not specified	60	24	9	25	1	6	2
Total Europe	277,052	250,342	329,067	216,397	217,785	297,349	424,700

(a) Included in "All other countries."

(b) Beginning with 1899, Polish immigrants have been included in the countries to which they belong.

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857-1908, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
China.....	1,170	539	1,441	3,363	2,071	1,660	1,247
Japan.....	1,931	1,150	1,110	1,526	2,230	2,844	12,635
Other Asia.....	1,589	2,806	4,213	4,773	4,336	4,468	4,064
Total Asia.....	4,690	4,495	6,764	9,662	8,637	8,972	17,946
Africa.....	24	36	21	37	48	51	20
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified.....	244	141	112	199	201	.....	.....
British North America.....	194	239	273	290	350	1,322	396
Central America.....	32	21	17	6	7	159	42
Mexico.....	109	116	150	91	107	161	237
South America.....	39	36	35	49	39	89	124
West Indies.....	3,177	3,096	6,828	4,101	2,124	2,585	4,656
All other countries.....	70	14	.....	.....	.....	1,027	441
Grand total.....	285,631	258,536	343,267	230,832	229,299	311,715	448,572

Country.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Austria-Hungary.....	113,390	171,989	206,011	177,156	275,693	265,138	338,452	168,509
Belgium.....	1,579	2,577	3,450	3,976	5,302	5,099	6,396	4,162
Denmark.....	3,655	5,660	7,153	8,525	8,970	7,741	7,243	4,954
France, including Corsica.....	3,150	3,117	5,573	9,406	10,163	9,886	9,731	8,783
German Empire.....	21,651	28,304	40,036	46,380	40,574	37,564	37,807	32,309
Greece.....	5,910	8,104	14,090	11,343	10,515	19,489	30,580	21,489
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	135,996	173,375	230,622	193,296	221,479	273,120	285,731	128,503
Netherlands.....	2,349	2,284	3,998	4,916	4,954	4,946	6,037	5,946
Norway.....	12,248	17,484	24,461	23,808	25,064	21,730	22,133	12,412
Poland.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....	4,165	5,307	9,317	6,715	5,028	8,517	9,608	7,307
Roumania.....	7,155	7,196	9,310	7,087	4,437	4,476	4,384	5,223
Russian Empire and Finland.....	85,257	107,347	136,093	145,141	184,897	215,665	258,943	150,711
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.....	657	851	1,761	1,325	2,043	4,666	11,359	10,827
Spain.....	592	975	2,080	3,996	2,600	1,921	5,784	3,899
Sweden.....	23,331	30,894	46,028	27,763	26,591	23,310	20,589	12,809
Switzerland.....	2,201	2,344	3,983	5,023	4,269	3,846	3,748	3,281
Turkey in Europe.....	387	187	1,529	4,344	4,542	9,510	20,767	11,290
United Kingdom:								
England.....	12,214	13,575	26,219	38,626	64,709	49,491	56,637	47,031
Ireland.....	30,561	29,138	35,310	36,142	52,945	34,995	34,530	30,556
Scotland.....	2,070	2,560	6,143	11,092	16,977	15,866	19,740	13,506
Wales.....	701	763	1,275	1,730	2,503	1,841	2,660	2,287
Europe, not specified.....	18	37	5	143	13	48	107	97
Total Europe.....	469,237	619,068	814,507	767,933	974,273	1,018,365	1,199,566	691,901
China.....	2,459	1,649	2,209	4,309	2,166	1,544	961	1,397
Japan.....	5,269	14,270	19,968	14,264	10,331	13,835	30,226	15,803
Other Asia.....	5,865	6,352	7,789	7,613	11,428	6,921	9,337	11,165
Total Asia.....	13,593	22,271	29,966	26,186	23,925	22,300	40,524	28,365
Africa.....	173	37	176	686	757	712	1,486	1,411
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified.....	498	566	1,349	1,555	2,166	1,733	1,989	1,179
British North America.....	540	636	1,058	2,837	2,168	5,053	19,918	38,510
Central America.....	150	305	678	714	1,195	1,140	970	1,217
Mexico.....	347	709	528	1,009	2,637	1,997	1,406	6,067
South America.....	203	337	589	1,667	2,576	2,757	2,779	2,315
West Indies.....	3,176	4,711	8,170	10,193	16,641	13,656	16,689	11,888
All other countries.....	1	103	25	90	161	33,012	22	177
Grand total.....	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870

a Beginning with 1899, Polish immigrants have been included in the countries to which they belong.

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, CALENDAR YEAR 1907, BY COUNTRIES AND SEX.

Country of last permanent residence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria	106,142	49,202	155,344
Hungary	147,490	50,149	197,639
Belgium	4,473	2,230	6,703
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	18,615	303	18,918
Denmark	4,593	2,483	7,076
France, including Corsica	6,411	4,355	10,766
German Empire	23,266	16,682	39,948
Greece	37,368	1,805	39,173
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	215,840	61,987	277,827
Netherlands	5,076	3,059	8,135
Norway	13,648	7,588	21,236
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	6,567	4,502	11,069
Roumania	3,450	2,808	6,258
Russian Empire and Finland	170,992	83,535	254,527
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	5,075	1,849	6,924
Sweden	11,690	7,762	19,452
Switzerland	2,682	1,487	4,169
Turkey in Europe	23,705	585	24,290
United Kingdom:			
England	37,297	23,568	60,865
Ireland	20,381	17,935	38,316
Scotland	12,249	7,691	19,940
Wales	1,881	1,000	2,881
Other Europe	111	33	144
Total Europe	879,002	352,598	1,231,600
China	1,003	114	1,117
Japan	24,150	4,136	28,286
India	1,385	20	1,405
Turkey in Asia	9,575	2,808	12,383
Other Asia	341	70	411
Total Asia	36,454	7,148	43,602
Africa	1,454	374	1,828
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,187	441	1,628
Pacific islands, not specified	41	16	57
British North America	27,287	4,927	32,214
British Honduras	22	20	42
Other Central America	965	235	1,200
Mexico	2,913	908	3,821
South America	2,139	720	2,859
West Indies	10,331	4,967	15,298
Other countries	14	3	17
Grand total	961,809	372,357	1,334,166

TABLE XII.—IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820-1908.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1820.....	8,385	1863.....	132,925
1821.....	9,127	1864.....	191,114
1822.....	6,911	1865.....	180,339
1823.....	6,354	1866.....	332,577
1824.....	7,912	1867.....	303,104
1825.....	10,199	1868.....	282,189
1826.....	10,837	1869.....	352,768
1827.....	18,875	1870.....	387,203
1828.....	27,382	1871.....	321,350
1829.....	22,520	1872.....	404,806
1830.....	23,322	1873.....	459,803
1831.....	22,633	1874.....	313,339
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832.....	60,482	1875.....	227,498
Year ended Dec. 31—		1876.....	169,986
1833.....	58,640	1877.....	141,857
1834.....	65,365	1878.....	138,469
1835.....	45,374	1879.....	177,826
1836.....	76,242	1880.....	457,257
1837.....	79,340	1881.....	669,431
1838.....	38,914	1882.....	788,992
1839.....	68,069	1883.....	603,322
1840.....	84,066	1884.....	518,592
1841.....	80,289	1885.....	395,346
1842.....	104,565	1886.....	334,203
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843.....	52,496	1887.....	490,109
Year ended Sept. 30—		1888.....	546,889
1844.....	78,615	1889.....	444,427
1845.....	114,371	1890.....	455,302
1846.....	154,416	1891.....	560,319
1847.....	234,968	1892.....	579,663
1848.....	226,527	1893.....	439,730
1849.....	297,024	1894.....	285,631
1850.....	310,004	1895.....	258,536
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850.....	59,976	1896.....	343,267
Year ended Dec. 31—		1897.....	230,832
1851.....	379,466	1898.....	229,299
1852.....	371,603	1899.....	311,715
1853.....	368,645	1900.....	448,572
1854.....	427,833	1901.....	487,918
1855.....	200,877	1902.....	648,743
1856.....	195,857	1903.....	857,046
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857.....	112,123	1904.....	812,870
Year ended June 30—		1905.....	1,026,499
1858.....	191,942	1906.....	1,100,735
1859.....	129,571	1907.....	1,285,349
1860.....	133,143	1908.....	782,870
1861.....	142,877		
1862.....	72,183	Grand total.....	26,100,937

TABLE XIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1907, AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	6 months ended Dec. 31, 1907.			6 months ended June 30, 1908.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria.....	44,644	25,382	70,026	7,103	5,854	12,957
Hungary.....	50,009	24,217	74,226	5,885	5,315	11,300
Belgium.....	1,884	1,133	3,022	629	511	1,140
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	9,884	195	10,079	676	72	748
Denmark.....	1,573	1,216	2,789	1,940	825	2,165
France, including Corsica.....	3,537	2,671	6,208	1,494	1,086	2,580
German Empire.....	12,230	9,598	21,828	6,009	4,472	10,481
Greece.....	17,416	1,093	18,509	2,584	396	2,980
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	67,468	33,040	100,508	17,883	10,112	27,995
Netherlands.....	2,074	1,417	3,491	1,449	1,006	2,455
Norway.....	4,079	3,870	7,949	2,575	1,888	4,463
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....	2,692	2,019	4,711	1,757	839	2,596
Roumania.....	2,232	1,842	4,074	604	550	1,154
Russian Empire and Finland.....	76,464	45,878	122,342	19,802	14,567	34,369
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....	2,178	497	2,675	969	255	1,224
Sweden.....	4,784	4,456	9,240	1,987	1,582	3,569
Switzerland.....	1,177	834	2,011	748	522	1,270
Turkey in Europe.....	10,081	373	10,454	705	131	836
United Kingdom:						
England.....	18,062	13,326	31,388	8,902	6,741	15,643
Ireland.....	8,834	9,981	18,815	5,187	6,554	11,741
Scotland.....	4,547	3,900	8,447	2,802	2,257	5,059
Wales.....	897	570	1,467	537	283	820
Other Europe.....	64	18	82	10	5	15
Total Europe.....	346,810	187,531	534,341	91,737	65,823	157,560
China.....	574	79	653	690	54	744
Japan.....	7,402	2,210	9,612	4,258	1,933	6,191
India.....	852	6	858	164	18	182
Turkey in Asia.....	5,999	2,047	8,046	1,175	532	1,707
Other Asia.....	258	58	316	40	16	56
Total Asia.....	15,085	4,400	19,485	6,327	2,553	8,880
Africa.....	700	228	928	353	130	483
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	415	241	656	302	140	442
Pacific islands, not specified.....	23	8	31	39	11	50
British North America.....	19,326	3,794	23,120	11,015	4,375	15,390
British Honduras.....	7	3	10	21	11	32
Other Central America.....	576	138	714	357	104	461
Mexico.....	2,371	839	3,210	1,897	960	2,857
South America.....	981	343	1,324	713	278	991
West Indies.....	4,154	2,229	6,383	3,691	1,814	5,505
Other countries.....	9	3	12	3	2	5
Grand total.....	390,457	199,757	590,214	116,455	76,201	192,656

TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION.

Country of last permanent residence.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria-Hungary.....	109					1		1												111
Belgium.....	2	105			3															110
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			2																	2
Denmark.....				51	2													4		53
France, including Corsica.....					507	42		16						2		1		6		572
German Empire.....	1				1	546		1					2							557
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1				5	1		465												472
Netherlands.....		2							93									1		96
Norway.....										289								1		290
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....											28							1		29
Roumania.....					1							1								2
Russian Empire.....	1	2										53								56
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....					1									267						268
Sweden.....															69			1		70
Switzerland.....																57				57
United Kingdom.....								2										2,943		2,960
Other Europe.....	2				8	1													4	3
Total Europe.....	116	109	2	51	528	591		485	93	289	28	1	55	269	69	58		2,957	7	5,708
China.....		2			10	15		1	2	1	1				1					76
Japan.....					13	9							1	1						75
India.....						4														33
Other Asia.....						2			1											7
Total Asia.....		2			23	30		1	3	1	1		1	1	1					191
Africa.....																				13
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		1			5	10		3								1				216
Pacific islands, not specified.....					8	2									52	8				15
British North America.....	654	68	32	9	239	90	41	5,232	36	40		8	223	1			33			2,092
British Honduras.....						8								44						33
Other Central America.....	7	6		12	135	183	4	59	1	3			1	1	2	14	1			210
Mexico.....	1	7			74	47		79	6	2				198	5	10			98	858
																			3	42
																				685
																				527

TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
South America.....	4	10	.....	1	238	203	.....	61	3	2	7	.....	4	22	4	3	.....	192	.....	750
West Indies.....	10	5	.....	12	251	97	.....	108	14	16	20	.....	4	358	4	2	.....	538	2	1,441
United States.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	29	.....	50
Grand total.....	793	208	34	85	1,501	1,264	47	6,035	156	353	56	10	285	897	140	96	34	6,584	12	18,590
Male.....	728	163	34	61	1,084	957	42	5,675	139	336	34	9	240	635	125	68	32	5,277	9	15,648
Female.....	65	45	.....	24	417	307	5	360	17	17	22	1	45	262	15	28	2	1,307	3	2,942

Country of last permanent residence.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria-Hungary.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3,136	.....	3	18	3	13	.....	.....	3,289	2,521	768
Belgium.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	24	.....	165	.....	4	11	.....	11	.....	.....	334	237	97
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	676	671	5
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	3	7	.....	11	.....	.....	111	78	33
France, including Corsica.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	597	2	62	348	108	129	.....	.....	1,849	1,295	554
German Empire.....	6	16	2	.....	.....	27	.....	2	.....	459	7	113	159	70	77	.....	.....	1,473	1,070	403
Greece.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	246	225	21
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4,964	2	42	146	7	106	.....	.....	5,743	4,789	954
Netherlands.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	138	.....	4	3	.....	7	.....	.....	250	189	61
Norway.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	1	2	.....	16	.....	.....	444	393	51
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	41	30	11
Russian Empire.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	160	86
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,033	.....	.....	21	8	1	.....	.....	2,125	1,392	733
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	47	387	20	513	.....	.....	1,262	955	307
Switzerland.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	171	.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	251	188	63
										35	.....	7	24	5	5	.....	.....	136	103	33

Turkey in Europe.....	2				2	2			152					1			155	154	1
United Kingdom.....	84	89	1		2	176	1	171	5	5,975	33	95	404	102	383		10,306	7,211	3,095
Other Europe.....														1			4	4	
Total Europe.....	114	115	16		2	247	3	203	27	19,160	54	389	1,536	326	1,287		28,941	21,665	7,276
China.....	677	5				682				14			130	1	432		1,368	1,323	45
Japan.....		282				282				991		2	203	7	7		1,591	1,552	39
India.....			20			20				20							77	63	14
Turkey in Asia.....				2		2				375		7	24	3	11		422	344	78
Other Asia.....					5	5				2							17	16	1
Total Asia.....	677	287	20	2	5	991				1,402		9	357	11	450		3,475	3,298	177
Africa.....		1				1	29	1		46			4	7	4		105	85	20
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		3				3	2	437	37	65			12	1	6		761	490	271
Pacific Islands, not specified.....									1	5					1		69	44	25
British North America.....		3	2	92		97	7	8	1	3,476	1	4	16	23	69		12,560	10,949	1,611
British Honduras.....										3	61	2	1		7		116	73	48
Other Central America.....	89	1		12		102		5		85	4	536	26	3	47		1,493	1,106	387
Mexico.....	124	7		9		140	1	1		86		5	747	15	52		1,574	1,215	359
South America.....	25	5		4		34	4			213		7	58	444	112		1,622	1,100	522
West Indies.....	328			13		341	2	3		798	17	16	16	47	1,588		4,270	3,046	1,224
United States.....		2	1			3		1		143		1	23		19	86,570	86,814	60,385	26,429
Other countries.....																25	25	12	13
Grand total.....	1,357	424	39	132	7	1,959	48	659	65	25,482	137	969	2,796	881	3,642	86,570	27	141,825	
Male.....	1,299	384	34	112	6	1,835	32	434	43	19,020	85	686	2,131	641	2,732	60,167	14	103,468	
Female.....	58	40	5	20	1	124	16	225	22	6,462	52	283	665	240	910	26,403	13		38,357

TABLE XV.—INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Port.	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.	United States citizens arrived.	Aliens debarred.	Grand total.
New York, N. Y.	585,970	99,008	138,619	4,643	848,240
Boston, Mass.	41,363	11,002	11,745	338	64,448
Philadelphia, Pa.	16,458	433	3,158	145	20,194
Baltimore, Md.	31,489	653	1,484	193	33,819
San Francisco, Cal.	3,608	2,976	5,303	507	12,394
San Juan, P. R.	968	1,661	2,252	13	4,894
Alexandria Va.	2				2
Bangor, Me.	1				1
Brunswick, Ga.	6		4		10
Fernandina, Fla.	8		1		9
Galveston, Tex.	8,529	207	672	153	9,561
Gulfport, Miss.	8	6	1		15
Jacksonville, Fla.	13	5	17		35
Key West, Fla.	913	869	4,620	15	6,417
Knights Key, Fla.	11	145	3,144		3,300
Miami, Fla.	1,104	264	1,470	10	2,848
Mobile, Ala.	97	127	334	3	561
New Bedford, Mass.	1,079	425	77	13	1,594
New Orleans, La.	6,270	1,516	4,106	116	12,008
Norfolk, Va.	35	29	659	5	728
Pascagoula, Miss.	8			3	11
Pensacola, Fla.	10	3	2		15
Portland, Me.	1,026	2,209	168	18	3,421
Portland, Oreg.	73	41	1	2	117
Provincetown, Mass.	4				4
San Diego, Cal.	25	149	1,068	2	1,244
Savannah, Ga.	157	1	1	6	165
Seattle, Wash.	4,890	979	764	87	6,720
Tampa, Fla.	1,479	1,069	316	15	2,879
Honolulu, Hawaii.	10,460	391	461	120	11,432
Alaska.	185	49		1	235
Mexican border.	7,409	3,065		1,204	11,678
Through Canada.	59,212	14,543		3,290	77,045
Total.	782,870	141,825	200,447	10,902	1,136,044
Males.	506,912	103,468	114,422	8,837	733,639
Females.	275,958	38,357	86,025	2,065	402,405

TABLE XVI.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. The following statistics relate only to the departure from the seaports indicated in the table, and comprise only the data secured in the manner above indicated, but it is probable that the departures given embrace nearly the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries from our seaports.]

Line of vessels.	Port of departure and destination.	Cabin passengers.						Passengers other than cabin						Total passengers departed.		
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			Total.
From Baltimore, Md.:																
Atlantic Fruit Co.	Port Antonio, Jamaica				1	1	2	2								2
North German Lloyd	Bremen	100	75	175	925	773	1,698	1,873	358	346	704	5,744	2,145	7,889	8,593	10,466
United Fruit Co.	Port Antonio, Jamaica				55	45	100	100								100
Total, Baltimore, Md.		100	75	175	981	819	1,800	1,975	358	346	704	5,744	2,145	7,889	8,593	10,568
From Boston, Mass.:																
Allan	Glasgow	42	38	80	299	353	652	732	52	40	92	271	207	478	570	1,302
Austro-American	Naples and Trieste								9	2	11	336	10	346	357	357
Cunard	Liverpool	166	184	350	1,882	2,509	4,391	4,741	683	763	1,446	6,222	3,988	10,210	11,656	16,397
Leyland	Do	8	11	19	260	425	685	704								704
United Fruit Co.	Port Antonio, Jamaica	17	7	24	260	176	436	460								460
Do	Port Limon, Costa Rica	9	8	17	265	126	391	408								408
White Star	Liverpool	61	51	112	969	1,041	2,010	2,122	453	425	878	3,244	1,879	5,123	6,001	8,123
Do	Mediterranean ports	105	110	215	1,335	1,862	3,197	3,412	1,217	871	2,088	5,781	8,035	13,816	15,904	19,316
Sailing vessel	Buenos Aires				1		1	1								1
Total, Boston, Mass.		408	409	817	5,271	6,492	11,763	12,580	2,414	2,101	4,515	15,854	14,119	29,973	34,488	47,068
From Galveston, Tex.:																
Commercial Union	Habana	1	4	5	38	15	53	58								58
Gulf Transport	Liverpool	7	4	11	18	28	46	57								57
Hamburg-American	Hamburg				4	3	7	7								7
Leyland	Liverpool	1	1	2	4	4	8	10								10
Lykes	Habana	1	3	4	16	6	22	26				6	1	7		33
Mexican-American	Tampico	1		1	18	3	21	22								22
North German Lloyd	Bremen	27	41	68	150	196	346	414	66	43	109	738	131	889	998	1,412
Southern Steamship and Importing Co.	Frontera				2	1	3	3								3
Wolvin	Progreso and Veracruz				16	3	19	19								19
Total, Galveston, Tex.		38	53	91	266	259	525	616	66	43	109	764	132	896	1,005	1,621

TABLE XVI.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of departure and destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Canadian and Australian Steamship Co.	From Hawaii:															
Pacific Mail	Australian ports.....	2	4	6	62	49	111	117	1		1	27	3	30	31	148
Do.	Hongkong.....	12	11	23	32	17	49	72	59	69	128	604	47	651	779	851
Do.	Kobe.....					1	1	1	15	13	28	200	28	228	256	257
Do.	Nagasaki.....				3	2	5	5								5
Do.	Shanghai.....		2	2	4	3	7	9	3	1	4	5	2	7	11	20
Do.	Yokohama.....	4		4	49	50	99	103	273	281	554	916	390	1,306	1,800	1,963
Steamship Polosan.	Vladivostok.....				1	1	2	2								2
Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Co.	Hongkong.....				6	4	10	10	20	12	32	208	7	215	247	257
Do.	Kobe.....						2	2	4	3	7	144	13	157	164	166
Do.	Nagasaki.....								3	3	6		1	1	7	7
Do.	Shanghai.....												1	1	1	1
Do.	Yokohama.....	3		3	27	15	42	45	198	263	461	746	326	1,072	1,473	1,518
	Total Hawaii.....	21	17	38	186	142	328	366	576	585	1,161	2,851	817	3,668	4,829	5,195
McKay Steamship Co.	From Key West, Fla.:															
P. and O. Steamship Co.	Habana.....	14	16	30	120	46	166	196								196
Do.	Do.....	585	572	1,157	7,108	2,764	9,872	11,029								11,029
Do.	Nassau.....				691	593	1,284	1,284								1,284
Sailing vessels.	Bonacca, Honduras.....	3	4	7	16	4	20	27								27
Do.	Bemini, British West Indies.....	1	2	3	28	14	42	45								45
Do.	Grand Cayman, British West Indies.....				24	1	25	25								25
Do.	Nassau.....	17	15	32	345	124	469	501								501
	Total Key West, Fla....	620	609	1,229	8,332	3,546	11,878	13,107								13,107
Orr & Laubenheimer Co.	From Mobile, Ala.:															
United Fruit Co.	Belize, British Honduras.....				13	7	20	20								20
	Puerto Cortez, Honduras.....				5	2	7	7								7
	Total Mobile, Ala.....				18	9	27	27								27

Sailing vessels.....	From New Bedford, Mass.: Cape Verde Islands.....														306
	8	9	17	06	19	85	102	2	2	198	4	202	204		
	From New York, N. Y.:														
American.....	98	42	140	1,110	475	1,585	1,725	244	104	348	2,182	934	3,116	3,464	5,189
Do.....	231	99	330	3,035	1,298	4,333	4,663	971	414	1,385	13,752	5,749	19,501	20,886	25,549
Anchor.....	468	382	850	3,548	3,568	7,116	7,966	764	536	1,300	11,756	2,234	13,990	15,290	23,256
Atlantic transport.....	255	187	442	1,739	901	2,640	3,082								3,082
B.outh.....	113	58	171	113	80	193	364	11	21	32	102	43	145	177	541
Clyde.....	29	16	45	262	123	385	430								430
Cunard.....	999	489	1,488	14,498	9,066	23,564	25,052	2,664	1,593	4,257	23,973	13,831	37,804	42,061	67,113
Do.....	181	132	313	2,440	1,213	3,659	3,972	1,899	1,198	3,097	20,703	10,945	31,648	34,745	38,717
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.....	885	498	1,383	6,395	3,157	9,552	10,935	4,999	2,612	7,611	23,559	11,573	35,132	42,743	53,678
Fabre.....		2	2	57	74	131	133	30	21	51	173	83	256	307	440
Do.....	3	3	6	86	129	215	221	1,123	1,037	2,160	17,699	6,268	23,967	26,127	26,348
Hamburg-American: Atlas service.....	224	113	337	1,575	788	2,363	2,700	13	6	19	87	44	131	150	2,850
Regular and express service.....	1,746	871	2,617	14,684	7,240	21,924	24,541	4,210	2,103	6,313	36,503	18,249	54,752	61,065	85,606
Do.....	186	90	276	1,482	737	2,219	2,495	837	417	1,254	12,380	6,189	18,569	19,823	22,318
Holland-American.....	416	462	878	3,219	3,978	7,197	8,075	1,550	1,923	3,473	17,361	6,610	23,971	27,444	35,519
Lamport & Holt.....	40	27	67	328	182	510	577	63	45	108	499	117	616	724	1,301
La Veloce.....	543	115	658	52	22	74	732	12,071	1,205	13,276	744	397	1,141	14,417	15,149
Do.....								1,525	183	1,708	52	36	88	1,796	1,796
Munson.....	42	95	137	553	254	807	944								944
Navigazione Generale Italiana.....	266	84	350	243	70	313	663	10,199	1,181	11,380	9,340	737	10,077	21,457	22,120
North German Lloyd.....	1,592	792	2,384	10,209	8,103	24,312	26,696	6,204	3,100	9,304	39,957	19,976	59,933	69,237	95,933
Do.....	398	198	596	4,095	2,047	6,142	6,738	2,007	1,003	3,010	20,384	10,191	30,575	33,585	40,323
New York and Cuba Mail.....	444	172	616	7,149	1,688	8,837	9,453	186	93	279	3,954	797	4,751	5,030	14,483
New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.....	101	89	190	1,419	983	2,402	2,592	7	3	10	111	17	128	138	2,730
Panama Railroad Steam- ship Line.....	417	348	765	3,804	1,169	4,973	5,738	22	27	49	591	51	642	691	6,429
Quebec Steamship Co.....	88	82	170	3,058	2,884	5,942	6,112	45	34	79	408	284	692	771	6,883
Red D.....	60	30	90	1,078	349	1,427	1,517								1,517
Red Star.....	650	276	926	4,962	2,123	7,085	8,011	2,237	957	3,194	28,061	12,024	40,085	43,279	51,290
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.....	8	6	14	123	36	159	173								173
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.....					37	18	55								55
Do.....	40	53	93	1,246	613	1,859	1,952				129		129	129	2,081
Russian East Asiatic Steamship Co.....	11	9	20	164	43	207	227	417	292	709	6,366	1,886	8,252	8,961	9,188
Scandinavian-American.....	133	126	259	681	832	1,513	1,772	235	239	474	1,384	852	2,236	2,710	4,482
Do.....	128	96	224	319	671	1,190	1,414	536	504	1,040	3,566	1,878	5,444	6,484	7,895
Do.....	8	5	13	12	19	31	44	353	337	690	1,368	1,309	2,677	3,367	3,411

TABLE XIV—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of departure and destination.	Cabin passengers.						Passengers other than cabin.						Total passengers departed.		
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			Total.
Spanish.....	From New York, N. Y.—Con.															
Do.....	Mexico and West Indies.....	36	21	57	121	51	172	229	1	1	2	12	4	16	18	247
Sicula-Americana.....	Mediterranean ports.....	64	27	91	149	30	188	279	352	187	539	5,797	380	6,177	6,716	6,995
Trinidad.....	Naples.....	24	37	61	33	24	57	118	1,184	1,094	2,278	5,655	2,890	8,545	10,823	10,941
White Star.....	British West Indies.....	14	10	24	115	63	178	202								202
Do.....	Liverpool.....	452	224	676	6,392	3,196	9,588	10,284	1,150	574	1,724	9,617	4,809	14,426	16,150	26,414
Do.....	Southampton.....	366	183	549	5,425	2,711	8,136	8,685	760	380	1,140	8,486	4,242	12,728	13,868	22,553
Wilson.....	Mediterranean ports.....	93	46	139	1,417	708	2,125	2,264	810	402	1,212	5,858	2,927	8,785	9,997	12,261
	Hull.....	2		2	11	31	42	44								44
	Total New York, N. Y.....	11,854	6,595	18,449	113,644	61,756	175,400	193,849	59,679	23,826	83,505	332,569	148,556	481,125	564,630	758,479
Austro-American.....	From New Orleans, La.:															
Bluefields Steamship Co.....	Mediterranean ports.....				18	5	23	23	16	16	32	499	30	529	561	584
Independent Steamship Co.....	Bluefields.....	4	4	8	66	31	97	105	2		2				2	107
Leyland.....	Cuba.....	3	6	9	113	34	147	156				1		1	1	157
Do.....	London and Liverpool.....	1	2	3	25	26	51	54								54
Morgan.....	Bremen.....				4	6	10	10								10
Oteri Steamship Co.....	Havre.....				5	13	18	18								18
Texas Transportation and Terminal Co.....	Cuba.....	34	27	61	623	274	897	958	1		1	126	12	138	139	1,097
United Fruit Co.....	Do.....	2	1	3	17	11	28	31	1		1	27	4	31	32	63
Other.....	France and Italy.....	1		1	14	12	26	27	15	9	24	356	79	435	459	486
	Central America and West Indies.....	67	55	122	1,612	605	2,217	2,339	3	1	4	38	7	45	49	2,388
	Barcelona.....				3	4	7	7				1		1	1	8
	Total New Orleans, La.....	112	95	207	2,500	1,021	3,521	3,728	38	26	64	1,048	132	1,180	1,244	4,972
Allan.....	From Philadelphia, Pa.:															
American.....	Glasgow.....	3	3	6	50	37	87	93	2		2	57	22	79	81	174
Atlantic Fruit Co.....	Liverpool.....	95	93	188	964	1,323	2,287	2,475	339	297	636	4,121	1,093	5,214	5,850	8,325
	West Indian ports.....	1		1	30	24	54	55								55

Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	14	12	26	238	226	564	590	1	1	2	12	2	14	16	606
The Italia.....	Genoa.....								54	54	108	998	85	1,083	1,191	1,191
United Fruit Co.....	West Indian ports.....	1	4	5	180	109	289	294		3	3	6	1	7	10	304
	Total Philadelphia, Pa.....	114	112	226	1,462	1,819	3,281	3,507	396	355	751	5,194	1,203	6,397	7,148	10,655
	From Porto Rico:															
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.....	France.....	9	2	11	27	14	41	52				9	3	12	12	64
Do.....	South America.....	6	2	8	49	19	68	76	32	23	55	169	108	277	332	408
Do.....	West Indies.....	15	7	22	120	46	166	188	76	39	115	420	170	500	705	893
Compañía General Transatlántica Española.....	Canary Islands.....		1	1	7	2	9	10				4	2	6	6	16
Do.....	Central America.....				11	3	14	14				14	2	16	16	30
Do.....	France.....		1	1	5	1	6	7	2	1	3	9	1	10	13	20
Do.....	Mediterranean ports.....	24	21	45	193	70	263	308	7	1	8	59	13	72	80	388
Do.....	South America.....	2	3	5	3	1	4	9				1		1	1	10
Do.....	Spain.....	9	7	16	44	19	63	79	3	3	6	22	7	29	35	114
Do.....	West Indies.....	4	13	17	115	38	153	170	2	2	4	62	16	78	82	252
Empressa de Vapores.....	South America.....		1	1	2	1	3	4				1		1	1	5
Do.....	West Indies.....	20	22	42	203	113	316	358	45	38	83	529	189	718	801	1,159
Hamburg-American.....	Canary Islands.....				4	3	7	7				12	3	15	15	22
Do.....	Hamburg.....	2		2	4	4	8	10				1		1	1	11
Do.....	South America.....				2	2	2	2				1				2
Do.....	West Indies.....	4	6	10	105	29	134	144	6	4	10	103	48	151	161	305
La Veloce.....	Mediterranean ports.....				1		1	1								1
Red D.....	Central America.....					3	3	3								3
Do.....	South America.....	5	10	15	141	53	194	200	5	2	7	88	34	122	129	338
Vapores Españoles.....	Mediterranean ports.....	4	5	9	13	12	25	34				5	2	7	7	41
Do.....	Spain.....	6	4	10	32	11	43	53				11	2	13	13	66
Do.....	West Indies.....	5	2	7	24	10	34	41				23	2	25	25	66
Sailing vessels.....	Do.....				6		6	6	4	1	5	8	1	9	14	20
	Total Porto Rico.....	115	107	222	1,111	452	1,563	1,785	182	114	296	1,550	603	2,153	2,449	4,234
	From Portland, Me.:															
Allan.....	Glasgow.....	3		3	22	12	34	37		3	3	49	8	57	60	97
Dominion.....	Liverpool.....				39	12	51	51	38	29	67	1,473	595	2,068	2,135	2,186
	Total Portland, Me.....	3		3	61	24	85	88	38	32	70	1,522	603	2,125	2,195	2,283
	From Providence, R. I.:															
Sailing vessels.....	Brava, Cape Verde Islands.....											15	2	17	17	17
	From Puget Sound, Wash.:															
Alfred Holt & Co.....	China.....											109	2	111	111	111
Do.....	Japan.....											14	1	15	15	15
Boston.....	China.....				28	45	73	73				107	3	110	110	183
Do.....	Japan.....				26	30	56	56				15		15	15	71
Great Northern.....	China.....		2	2	154	136	290	292				251		251	251	543
Do.....	Japan.....				54	50	104	104				68		68	68	172

TABLE XVI.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of departure and destination.	Cabin passengers.						Passengers other than cabin.						Total passengers departed.		
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			Total.
Kosmos.....	From Puget Sound, Wash.—Continued.															
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co.	Central and South America	3	4	7	4	2	6	13								13
Do.	China	2		2	54	20	74	76				103	1	104	104	180
Do.	Japan	1	1	2	257	45	302	304	2	2	4	1,581	58	1,639	1,643	1,947
	Total Puget Sound, Wash.	6	7	13	577	328	905	918	2	2	4	2,248	65	2,313	2,317	3,235
Mexican-American.....	From Sabine, La.: Tampico, Mexico	1	1	2	18	7	25	27								27
Lower California Development Co.	From San Diego, Cal.: Ensenada, Mexico	24	44	68	578	234	812	880								880
Oceanic.....	From San Francisco, Cal.: Society Islands				195	130	325	325				226	6	232	232	557
Oriental.....	China				154	91	245	245				870	2	872	872	1,117
Do.	Japan	3	2	5	125	63	188	193				1,153	34	1,187	1,187	1,380
Oriental and Occidental.....	China				67	35	102	102				521	4	525	525	627
Do.	Japan				27	14	41	41				280	2	282	282	323
Pacific Mail.....	Central America				236	94	330	330				183	13	196	196	526
Do.	China	38	25	63	712	501	1,213	1,276				3,822	16	3,838	3,838	5,114
Do.	Japan	23	21	44	358	267	625	669				1,634	20	1,654	1,654	2,323
	Total San Francisco, Cal.	64	48	112	1,874	1,195	3,069	3,181				8,689	97	8,786	8,786	11,967
Sailing vessels.....	From Tampa, Fla.: Central America and West Indies.	1		1	30	8	44	45								45
	Grand total.....	13,489	3,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781	63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686

RECAPITULATION.

PORT OF DEPARTURE.	100	75	175	981	819	1,800	1,975	358	346	704	5,744	2,145	7,889	8,593	10,568
Baltimore, Md.....	408	409	817	5,271	6,492	11,763	12,580	2,414	2,101	4,515	15,854	14,119	20,973	34,488	47,068
Boston, Mass.....	38	53	91	266	259	525	616	66	43	109	784	132	896	1,005	1,621
Galveston, Tex.....	21	17	38	186	142	328	366	576	585	1,161	2,851	817	3,668	4,829	5,195
Hawaii.....	620	609	1,229	8,332	3,546	11,878	13,107								13,107
Key West, Fla.....				18	9	27	27								27
Mobile, Ala.....	8	9	17	66	19	35	102	2		2	198	4	202	204	306
New Bedford, Mass.....	11,854	6,595	18,449	113,644	61,756	175,400	193,849	59,679	23,826	83,505	332,559	148,556	481,125	564,630	758,479
New York, N. Y.....	112	95	207	2,500	1,021	3,521	3,728	38	26	64	1,048	132	1,180	1,244	4,972
New Orleans, La.....	114	112	226	1,462	1,819	3,281	3,507	396	355	751	5,194	1,203	6,397	7,148	10,655
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115	107	222	1,111	452	1,563	1,785	182	114	296	1,550	603	2,153	2,449	4,234
Porto Rico.....	3		3	61	24	85	88	38	32	70	1,522	603	2,125	2,195	2,283
Portland, Me.....											15	2	17	17	17
Providence, R. I.....	6	7	13	577	328	905	918	2	2	4	2,248	65	2,313	2,317	3,235
Puget Sound, Wash.....	1	1	2	18	7	25	27								27
Sabine, La.....	24	44	68	578	234	812	880								880
San Diego, Cal.....	64	48	112	1,874	1,195	3,069	3,181				8,689	97	8,786	8,786	11,967
San Francisco, Cal.....	1		1	36	8	44	45								45
Tampa, Fla.....															
Grand total.....	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781	63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686
Shipped by—															
Steamers.....	13,459	8,151	21,610	136,459	77,960	214,419	236,029	63,745	27,429	91,174	378,025	168,471	546,496	637,670	873,699
Sailing vessels.....	30	30	60	522	170	692	752	6	1	7	221	7	228	235	987
TOTAL PASSENGERS DEPARTED.															
1890.....	5,297	4,099	9,396	66,120	30,359	96,489	105,885	8,698	7,532	16,230	83,110	32,914	116,024	132,254	238,139
1891.....	5,604	3,756	9,360	65,056	32,692	97,748	107,108	9,268	6,004	15,272	89,034	35,092	124,126	139,398	246,506
1892.....	5,717	3,706	9,423	61,763	33,966	95,729	105,152	9,999	5,969	15,968	96,834	38,602	135,436	151,404	256,556
1893.....	5,503	3,727	9,230	57,904	27,995	85,899	95,129	8,352	5,444	13,796	88,315	33,384	121,699	135,495	230,624
1894.....	7,622	4,834	12,456	70,864	38,611	109,475	121,931	15,798	9,307	25,105	112,941	52,794	165,735	190,840	312,771
1895.....	5,828	3,812	9,640	64,887	38,366	103,253	112,893	17,257	10,612	27,869	123,845	64,951	188,796	216,665	329,558
1895 a.....	5,111	3,780	8,891	54,533	31,130	85,663	94,554	10,001	5,789	15,790	78,621	36,446	115,067	130,857	225,411
1899.....	6,418	4,624	11,042	76,106	41,099	117,205	128,247	8,836	6,447	15,283	78,061	34,417	112,478	127,761	256,008
1900.....	10,315	7,443	17,758	87,041	51,096	138,137	155,895	13,966	9,095	23,001	78,230	36,268	119,498	137,999	293,394
1901.....	7,646	6,326	13,972	84,853	49,739	134,592	148,564	10,968	8,042	19,010	96,797	42,353	134,150	158,160	306,724
1902.....	7,757	5,277	13,034	91,308	53,770	145,078	158,112	12,067	8,256	20,323	99,966	48,359	148,325	168,648	326,760
1903.....	6,965	4,994	11,959	99,432	57,293	156,725	168,684	13,395	9,082	22,477	132,894	51,206	184,100	206,577	375,261
1904.....	8,235	6,112	14,347	109,469	60,797	170,266	184,613	18,249	13,086	31,335	209,191	83,065	292,256	323,591	508,204
1905.....	8,544	6,231	14,775	119,287	67,146	186,433	201,268	22,104	15,335	37,439	210,270	87,234	297,504	334,943	536,151
1906.....	8,798	6,060	14,858	125,340	74,471	199,811	214,669	16,591	11,144	27,735	179,869	74,464	254,333	282,068	496,737
1907.....	13,008	8,336	21,344	130,276	73,273	203,549	224,893	25,704	16,203	41,907	215,977	88,085	303,082	344,989	569,882
1908.....	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781	63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686

a For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

TABLE XVI A.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.....	6,942	Mobile, Ala.....	220
Boston, Mass. (Spain and France not included).....	217	New Bedford, Mass.....	15
Baltimore, Md.....	284	New Orleans, La.....	782
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,278	Norfolk, Va.....	247
San Francisco, Cal.....	586	Pascagoula, Miss.....	135
San Juan, P. R.....	1	Pensacola, Fla.....	279
Brunswick, Ga.....	54	Portland, Me.....	9
Eureka, Cal.....	6	Portland, Oreg.....	488
Fernandina, Fla.....	22	San Diego, Cal.....	34
Galveston, Tex.....	264	Savannah, Ga.....	159
Gloucester, Mass.....	6	Seattle, Wash.....	570
Gulfport, Miss.....	393	Tampa, Fla.....	64
Jacksonville, Fla.....	8	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	50
Key West, Fla.....	3	Alaska.....	9
Los Angeles, Cal.....	110	Total.....	13,235

TABLE XVI B.—STOWAWAYS FOUND ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.....	344	New Orleans, La.....	26
Boston, Mass.....	33	Norfolk, Va., and vicinity.....	3
Baltimore, Md.....	29	Pascagoula, Miss.....	3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	31	Pensacola, Fla.....	1
San Francisco, Cal.....	6	Portland, Me.....	4
San Juan, P. R.....	4	San Diego, Cal.....	6
Galveston, Tex.....	18	Savannah, Ga.....	5
Gulfport, Miss.....	1	Seattle, Wash.....	16
Jacksonville, Fla.....	3	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	93
Mobile, Ala.....	1	Total.....	633
New Bedford, Mass.....	6		

TABLE XVII.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	San Juan, P. R.	Galveston, Tex.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Key West, Fla.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.										
Pending at close of previous year.....	77	20		1					1	
Appealed.....	908	247	30	79	157	3	7	15		1
Total.....	985	267	30	80	157	3	7	15	1	1
Disposition on appeal:										
Admitted without bond.....	329	84	10	1	48		1	2	1	
Admitted on bond.....	101	68	6	46	35			10		1
Debarred.....	503	106	12	33	70	3	6	3		
Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....	29	1			1					
Pending at close of current year.....	23	8	2		3					
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.										
Total number.....	11				6		1			1
Disposition on appeal:										
Admitted without bond.....	9				5					
Admitted on bond.....	2				1		1			1
Debarred.....										
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.										
Admitted.....	620		10		1					3
Refused admission.....	497	9	4	28	3					

Action taken.	Mexican border.	Miami, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	San Diego, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.									
Pending at close of previous year.....	3								102
Appealed.....	44	1		1	5	4	24	2	1,528
Total.....	47	1		1	5	4	24	2	1,630
Disposition on appeal:									
Admitted without bond.....	8	1			2		8	1	496
Admitted on bond.....								1	268
Debarred.....	39			1	3		14		793
Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....						4			35
Pending at close of current year.....							2		38
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.									
Total number.....	6		7						32
Disposition on appeal:									
Admitted without bond.....	6		7						27
Admitted on bond.....									2
Debarred.....									3
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.									
Admitted.....					15				649
Refused admission.....	1				5		19		566

TABLE XVIII.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY CAUSES.

Action taken.	Feeble-minded.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Paupers or likely to become public charges, and professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision (Sec. 1).	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.												
Pending at close of previous year.....	1	1	56	40	1	9	14	2	8	4	3	102
Appealed.....	1	1,163	280	21	9	14	2	8	4	26	1,528	
Total.....	1	1,219	320	22	9	15	2	8	4	29	1,630	
Disposition on appeal:												
Admitted without bond.....	1	400	66	14	3	5	1	1	5	496		
Admitted on bond.....		265	1	2	2	2			268			
Debarred during current year.....		1	493	248	6	9	2	6	24	793		
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....		32	1	2						35		
Pending at close of current year.....		29	4	2	2	1	1	1		38		
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.												
Appealed.....			20	10		1		1				32
Disposition on appeal:												
Admitted without bond.....			18	8		1						27
Admitted on bond.....			2									2
Debarred during current year.....			2					1				3
ADMITTED ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL—REFUSED ADMISSION UNDER BOND.												
Admitted.....												649
Refused.....												566

Chart 1 (facing this page) shows the yearly immigration from the principal countries from 1820 to the present year. The proportions from each country for the entire period are as follows: United Kingdom, 29 per cent; Germany, 20 per cent; Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden), 7 per cent; Italy, 10 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 10 per cent; Russia, 8 per cent; France, 2 per cent; Switzerland, 1 per cent; countries not specified, 10 per cent.

It will be seen by reference to the chart that until very recent times immigration was almost entirely from the Teutonic and Celtic countries of northern and western Europe, principally Germany and the United Kingdom. Although no immigration statistics were collected, it is known that previous to 1820 the people who came to this country were also from northern and western Europe. Thus, the great mass of our population is of Teutonic and Celtic origin, with a considerably greater proportion of the former. However, a change in the source of immigration, it will be seen, commenced about 1882, and has assumed enormous proportions during the past nine years, until now 66 per cent of our immigration comes from the Slavic and Iberic countries of southern and eastern Europe, 513,763 having arrived from those countries during the past year.

Chart 2 (facing p. 62) shows the wave of immigration into the United States from the various countries since 1820. It is interesting to note the successive periodical increases, receding less each time, coincident with the periods of financial depression, only to reach a greater height with the next ascending wave, passing a million and a quarter, the highest point in history, during the year 1907, and again dropping back this year. Thus, the three periods of depression following 1857, 1873, and 1893 stand out prominently, and even the recent slight financial disturbance has made a marked impression. This periodical rise and fall well represent the relative prosperity of the country, while the gradual average increase from decade to decade may be taken as an index of the country's development and growth and its capacity to employ larger quantities of the alien element.

Tables XIX to XXV, inclusive, furnish certain interesting details with regard to emigrant aliens who have departed from this country during the fiscal year, as shown by Table I A, giving comparisons between the inward and the outward alien movement. As nearly as the subject lends itself to the balancing of figures, these tables should be compared with those covering immigrant aliens admitted to the United States, as follows: Table XIX with Table III; XX with V; XXI with VI; XXII with VII; XXIII with VIII; XXIV with IX, and XXV with XIV. In commenting upon each one of said tables, therefore, a few comparisons are made between the figures concerning emigrants and immigrants. It should be carefully borne in mind, however, that the deductions drawn from these comparisons apply strictly to the year under consideration and can not properly be taken as a basis upon which to calculate even approximate comparisons for preceding years, or approximate forecasts for future years; for the same reasons which during the year have operated to reduce immigration have operated with equal or perhaps greater force to increase emigration; in other words, the reduced chances of obtaining remunerative employment in this country have induced many, finding themselves out of work, to return to their native lands where living is much cheaper.

Table XIX (p. 65) shows that of the 395,073 emigrant aliens, 342,883, or about 86.8 per cent, were males and 52,190, or 13.2 per cent, were females, as compared with 506,912, or 64.7 per cent, males and 275,958, or 35.3 per cent, females constituting the 782,870 immigrant aliens shown by Table III (p. 14); that of said total number of emigrants, 14,011, or 3.5 per cent, were under 14 years of age, 345,920, or 87.5 per cent, ranged from 14 to 44, and 35,142, or about 9 per cent, were 45 or over, as compared with 112,148, or 14.3 per cent, 630,671, or 80.5 per cent, and 40,051, or 5.2 per cent, of those respective classes of immigrants shown in Table III. It is interesting also to note from Table XIX the effect a more or less extended period of residence has upon people who come here, said table showing that of the total number of emigrants recorded for the year, 323,144 had lived here five years or less, 60,372 from five to ten years, 5,583 ten to fifteen years, 3,316 fifteen to twenty years, and 2,658 over twenty years.

As Table XX (p. 66) divides emigrant aliens into races or people and segregates those divisions by country of intended future residence, it is an easy matter to compare the figures for any particular race and any particular country of future residence with Table (p. 23), showing by races or peoples countries of last permanent residence, and to strike a balance. Taking, for illustration, the first country listed in the first column of each of the two tables, Austria-Hungary, it will be seen that during the year a total of 130,197 emigrant aliens, composed of the various races enumerated, departed from the United States with the avowed intention of entering Austria-Hungary, and that 168,509 immigrant aliens, divided in varying degree among the several races; entered the United States during said period giving their last place of residence as Austria-Hungary; therefore the year's balance in favor of the United States is 38,312.

Table XXI (p. 70), which compares with Table VI (p. 26), segregates the emigrant aliens into males and females and makes it possible to readily ascertain the ratio the number of each sex departing bears to the number entering, to or from, respectively, the countries listed.

Table XXII (p. 71), like its opposite, Table VII (p. 27), is of peculiar interest to those who seek information respecting the localities in which aliens settle in this country; therefore should be studied in connection with the report of the Chief of the Division of Information (p. 173), and might also be compared with the comments already given (p. 9) concerning Table VII, especially as the largest totals with respect to emigrants apply to the same sections of the country as those relating to immigrants—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, and Massachusetts showing the largest number of emigrants in the order stated, which is the same as that shown regarding immigrants, except that the two last-named States are reversed.

Table XXIII (p. 74) may be found interesting to those in search of information with respect to the effect of emigration upon different trades or occupations, just as Table VIII (p. 30) is on the side of immigration. The two tables are so arranged that comparisons can readily be made and a determination reached as to the effect of immigration and emigration on any particular occupation during the past year.

Table XXIV (p. 80), like its counterpart, Table IX (p. 36), may be found valuable by those studying the effect of immigration and emigration on different occupations in various sections of the country and in the latter respect may also be useful to those studying the matter of a proper distribution of aliens covered by the report of the Chief of the Division of Information, already alluded to.

Table XXV (p. 86) and Table XIV (p. 49), which in a sense is its opposite, cover classes (nonemigrant and nonimmigrant aliens, respectively) which are of no vital interest to the general subject of immigration and emigration, but are important to those engaged in the passenger-carrying business and also add to the amount of work that must be done by immigration officials, as all those coming in, although not immigrants, must be passed upon, and with respect to those going out, although not emigrants, a record must be made in order to possess complete statistics.

TABLE XIX.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AGE, AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.

Race or people.	Sex.			Age.			Continuous residence in United States.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 14 yrs.	14-44 yrs.	45 yrs. and over.	Not over 5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	Over 20 yrs.
African (black).....	645	244	889	51	770	68	719	138	15	11	6
Armenian.....	221	13	234	2	207	25	151	66	11	6	.....
Bohemian and Moravian.....	755	296	1,051	58	864	129	810	202	20	14	5
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	5,843	122	5,965	22	5,654	289	5,540	404	13	3	5
Chinese.....	3,760	138	3,898	33	1,982	1,883	677	833	599	646	1,143
Croatian and Slovenian.....	26,753	1,836	28,589	422	26,086	2,081	23,058	5,187	202	101	41
Cuban.....	1,340	749	2,089	360	1,527	202	1,939	115	15	17	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	999	47	1,046	21	934	91	847	183	4	7	5
Dutch and Flemish.....	931	267	1,198	96	968	134	929	203	30	13	23
East Indian.....	122	2	124	.....	116	8	116	8	.....	.....	.....
English.....	3,473	1,847	5,320	530	4,032	758	4,335	659	170	78	78
Finnish.....	2,770	693	3,463	203	3,032	228	2,456	862	87	48	10
French.....	1,838	1,225	3,063	148	2,454	461	1,992	676	133	144	118
German.....	10,070	4,348	14,418	751	12,082	1,585	11,307	2,296	294	266	255
Greek.....	6,597	166	6,763	69	6,242	452	5,606	1,070	67	15	5
Hebrew.....	6,004	1,698	7,702	529	6,461	712	6,625	940	80	35	22
Irish.....	1,193	1,248	2,441	92	2,009	340	1,533	574	134	82	118
Italian (north).....	17,467	2,040	19,507	602	17,237	1,668	14,173	4,509	474	229	122
Italian (south).....	134,783	13,045	147,828	5,289	129,649	12,890	123,063	22,411	1,406	684	264
Japanese.....	4,586	737	5,323	167	4,660	496	3,372	1,410	342	131	68
Korean.....	174	14	188	2	170	16	168	20	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	2,828	560	3,388	124	3,025	239	2,704	589	59	28	8
Magyar.....	24,941	4,335	29,276	835	26,057	2,384	25,248	3,678	225	92	33
Mexican.....	120	53	173	21	136	16	148	22	3	.....	.....
Pacific Islander.....	3	4	7	3	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	39,148	7,579	46,727	1,757	41,611	3,359	40,353	5,647	435	228	64
Portuguese.....	633	265	898	50	657	151	635	192	22	24	25
Roumanian.....	5,008	256	5,264	39	4,806	419	4,970	286	7	1	.....
Russian.....	6,500	1,007	7,507	238	6,732	537	6,458	906	81	45	17
Ruthenian (Russian).....	2,406	404	3,310	44	3,014	252	2,851	401	40	16	2
Scandinavian.....	3,933	1,868	5,801	297	4,846	658	4,021	1,329	193	158	100
Scotch.....	1,085	511	1,596	191	1,224	181	1,342	171	35	15	33
Slovak.....	19,992	3,581	23,573	666	21,041	1,866	19,918	3,229	244	129	53
Spanish.....	1,696	281	1,977	124	1,684	169	1,585	305	60	13	14
Spanish-American.....	228	105	333	34	258	41	286	32	4	7	4
Syrian.....	1,355	345	1,700	53	1,475	172	1,034	591	56	16	3
Turkish.....	1,232	44	1,276	9	1,190	77	1,136	126	9	5	.....
Welsh.....	108	55	163	21	111	31	120	24	5	8	6
Vest Indian (except Cuban).....	220	155	375	56	281	38	318	46	7	1	3
Other peoples.....	623	7	630	2	592	36	594	32	2	.....	2
Grand total.....	342,883	52,190	395,073	14,011	345,920	35,142	323,144	60,372	5,583	3,316	2,658

TABLE XX.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria-Hungary		10	1,016	1,475		28,364		1,009	48	1	21	12	20	7,058	67	1,758	4	233	69		5
Belgium				19					698				103	22	5				5		
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro		1		3,125		38		7			1	2		12	15			1	2		
Denmark				2	1	11	1	1	3		1	2		1		1					
France, including Corsica		18	5						28		18		2,593	99	30	18	5	108	30		
German Empire			15	17		29			46		14	4	16	6,014	1	47	1	14	2		
Greece				4										1	6,027	2		6	36		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia		3	1	15		67		19	5		29	1	18	30	138	10	2	18,967	147,212		
Netherlands		1							314		3			7		2					
Norway				1							1	24		1			2				
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	243																		16		
Roumania		2		135		5								4	2	158		1			
Russian Empire		9	7	13		33			5		32	3,360	1	408	7	5,439	5			19	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands							4														
Sweden									1		4			4	3			4	17		
Switzerland		1		5		11			1		8	13		1		2	2	1	1		
Turkey in Europe		6		1,140		8		8			9			463	1	8		65	3		
United Kingdom	4	3		2	3	7			10	1	4,282	8	15	2	418	12	2,304	8	15		7
Other Europe											1			36	3	174		1			
Total Europe	247	54	1,044	5,944	4	28,573	5	1,044	1,159	2	4,424	3,426	2,885	14,163	6,712	7,637	2,325	19,409	147,430	26	5
China					3,882					1	22			5			2		1		1
Japan		1			1						5			3			3		3	3,397	
India										117	8										
Turkey in Asia		159	2	10			1	1						2	19	8		6	2		
Other Asia				1										2	1	3					179
Total Asia		160	2	11	3,883		1	1	1	119	35		6	10	20	11	5	7	6	3,397	180
Africa	12	19							4		8		12	8	4	10		6	9		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	2								1		144		2	22	1	5	15	2	2	1	

Pacific Islands, not specified	1							1		2	1	9	2				5		1		
British North America	2			2			1			423	7	18	32	2	2		10	27	1,891		
British Honduras	11									5			1						2		
Other Central America	1	1			1		5		6	3			4	9	7		6	25	1		
Mexico	4			1	11		6		3				1				3	17	1		
South America				6			15	3	1	8			32	3	24	68	9	28	2		
West Indies	609	1	4	1					1	15			164	22	46			41	279		
Other countries							2,069										6	9	33		
Grand total	889	234	1,051	5,965	3,898	28,589	2,089	1,046	1,198	124	5,320	3,463	3,063	14,418	6,763	7,702	2,441	19,507	147,828	5,323	188

TABLE XX.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of intended future residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.	
Austria-Hungary.....	77	29,118			28,048		4,294	710	3,256	21	1	23,426			4	23	1	5	43	130,197	
Belgium.....		2			1			1		3	1	1				1				853	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Monte- negro.....	1	6			6		5		1	1		2			2	41			11	3,280	
Denmark.....					2				1	673	4		1							689	
France, including Corsica.....		5			4	1	9	25		4		1	35	10	13	22	5	3	1	3,107	
German Empire.....	12	32	1		367		20	36		14		57	6			1			4	6,770	
Greece.....					1			1							5	40			8	6,131	
Italy, including Sicily and Sar- dina.....	2	38			34	41	7	11	2	3		11	28	2	4	21	1		11	166,733	
Netherlands.....								1		1										330	
Norway.....								1		2,244	2									2,275	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....						794								1						1,056	
Roumania.....		9			26		882	2				1				40			1	1,267	
Russian Empire.....	3,282	36			18,187	1	22	6,636	50	141	2	67				8		1	6	37,777	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....						4							1,035	4	3				21	10	1,116
Sweden.....					3					2,539	2	1								2,574	
Switzerland.....		1								1										684	
Turkey in Europe.....		8					12	1							38	947			469	3,084	
United Kingdom.....	14	3			22	1	2	25		28	1,460	3	4	1	4	5	150	9	8	8,628	
Other Europe.....													1			2				5	
Total Europe.....	3,388	29,258	2		46,701	842	5,253	7,449	3,310	5,673	1,472	23,570	1,110	18	73	1,151	157	40	571	376,556	
China.....										6	1									3,923	
Japan.....						1	1	9			5									3,431	
India.....											2									128	
Turkey in Asia.....		1					3	1							1,517	110			3	1,847	
Other Asia.....		1									6		1		2	1			24	221	
Total Asia.....		2				1	5	10		6	14		1		1,519	111			27	9,550	
Africa.....								1		1					19	3	1	7	9	133	
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.....																					

Pacific Islands, not specified.....			6				4		1									1	33	
British North America.....	4			2		2	8		40	47	1	10	2				4	1	2,629	
British Honduras.....		2										4	2						17	
Other Central America.....	6	6	1	1	2	2	9		14	16		49	122		1		11		488	
Mexico.....		139					1		15	4		29	8	7	1			1	3	
South America.....	6	2		19	25	2	20		13	11	1	73	128	34	1		7	10	880	
West Indies.....		22		2	28		4		36	7		698	44	48	8		309	3	4,247	
Other countries.....				2							1							1	4	
Grand total.....	3,388	29,276	173	7	46,727	898	5,264	7,507	3,310	5,801	1,596	23,573	1,977	333	1,700	1,276	163	375	630	395,073

TABLE XXI.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES AND SEX.

Country of intended future residence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria.....	55,401	9,206	64,607
Hungary.....	56,735	8,855	65,590
Belgium.....	684	109	853
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	3,240	40	3,280
Denmark.....	426	203	689
France, including Corsica.....	1,919	1,188	3,107
German Empire.....	4,444	2,326	6,770
Greece.....	5,988	143	6,131
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	151,748	14,985	166,733
Netherlands.....	233	97	330
Norway.....	1,632	643	2,275
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....	788	268	1,056
Roumania.....	1,161	106	1,267
Russian Empire, and Finland.....	31,886	5,891	37,777
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....	955	161	1,116
Sweden.....	1,629	945	2,574
Switzerland.....	492	192	684
Turkey in Europe.....	3,031	53	3,084
United Kingdom:			
England.....	3,253	1,766	5,019
Ireland.....	951	1,072	2,023
Scotland.....	978	521	1,499
Wales.....	58	29	87
Other Europe.....	4	1	5
Total Europe.....	327,636	48,920	376,556
China.....	3,772	151	3,923
Japan.....	2,754	677	3,431
India.....	123	5	128
Turkey in Asia.....	1,511	336	1,847
Other Asia.....	203	18	221
Total Asia.....	8,363	1,187	9,550
Africa.....	108	25	133
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	195	46	241
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	23	10	33
British North America.....	2,412	217	2,629
British Honduras.....	12	5	17
Other Central America.....	357	131	488
Mexico.....	234	61	295
South America.....	678	202	880
West Indies.....	2,861	1,386	4,247
Other countries.....	4		4
Grand total.....	342,883	52,190	395,073

TABLE XXII.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY STATES AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Ind. T.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	2				8	1	4			440	1								
Armenian.....					12	3	4		1					25	1				
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....				3	3	5	5							287	5		11	5	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montene- grin.....	50	5	38		57	177	16	4	4	2				1,514	333	5	9	29	13
Chinese.....		1	155		2,519	22	2		1		3	593	30	14	1				
Croatian and Slovenian.....	18	6	55	29	509	616	117	2	11	13	10		128	3,410	391	2	44	118	14
Cuban.....	1				1		2	1		1,685	2			1				3	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzego- vinian.....	9		2		80	52	6			2	8			105	4			1	
Dutch and Flemish.....					30	13	5		1	1				303	30		12	0	
East Indian.....					93									1					
English.....	8		49	1	572	41	78	7	21	27	5	25	10	222	35		10	27	7
Finnish.....		2	6		55	22	13			3				10	8		3	1	
French.....	10	2	9	3	316	23	49		14	15	2			107	10		7	26	5
German.....	15		5	6	278	81	167	9	18	14	18	7	8	1,525	111		49	53	45
Greek.....	15		11	3	319	85	43		8	55	21		15	664	79	1	9	37	6
Hebrew.....	3			2	7	4	52		1	1	2		2	226	18		2	1	3
Irish.....			1	1	76	14	56	9	7	1	2	2	1	97	3		3	3	2
Italian (north).....	49	2	71	9	2,359	448	645	18	26	30	7		36	1,496	179	14	31	70	12
Italian (south).....	126	3	44	1	1,227	894	4,204	188	234	156	22		26	0,756	384	13	60	78	20
Japanese.....		10			1,109	36	4						3,334	53			1		
Korean.....					29								145	1					
Lithuanian.....			1				231	10						648	16		5	2	2
Magyar.....	20		2	5	63	66	647	18		11	4			1,752	684		19	32	19
Mexican.....					6				2	6									
Pacific Islander.....					98	38	1,742	228	12	7	1		1	5,457	484	5	13	23	6
Polish.....	10		9	6	129	1	10						1	1					
Portuguese.....			1		11	12	20		2					268	782		1	4	4
Roumanian.....					129	1	10							640	31		13	6	
Russian.....	6	1	1	3	50	10	166	9	3	8	2			640	31		13	6	
Ruthenian (Russniak).....					3		82	42		1				56	14	1	2		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	8	2	4	1	201	61	104	3	12	5	2	1	25	721	20		99	12	1
Scotch.....	3	3	1	1	118	9	35	1	6			7		95	39		11	2	2
Slovak.....	14	3	1	2	50	116	444	2	1	1				1,801	193	1	24	15	1
Spanish.....	1		5		129	45	3		2	530			22	13	1				
Spanish-American.....	2				33	2			22					7	1				
Syrian.....	9		6	5	15	5	31		5	9	11		1	63	109		6	11	21
Turkish.....	7				23	7	5			4				137	137	1	8		
Welsh.....	2				12	4								6	2			1	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....					2		7	4		50				6					
Other peoples.....					16		2						1	115	48			1	
Grand total.....	388	40	492	81	10,695	2,913	9,001	551	417	3,076	123	4,116	368	28,725	4,155	43	461	564	185

TABLE XXII.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, ETC.—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nov.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black).....	6			240	1							1	7		151				
Armenian.....				39	4		6	18							89			6	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1		36	3	20	10		46		20			24		219	2		78	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	9		33	43	144	132	7	274	108	3	19		38	13	469	2	5	704	11
Chinese.....	6	1		18	1	1		6	31	1	26		1	12	65		1	1	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	98	33	72	145	712	1,003	8	649	203	32	28		7	361	3,784	1	16	2,223	12
Cuban.....	3		5	3				1					1		326	7			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	7	1		3	13	74	5	27	20	1	1		21		220			88	
Dutch and Flemish.....	5	1		55	122	26		8	2	3			51	1	269	2		26	
East Indian.....				1									7		10				
English.....	38	47	25	507	103	53		32	16	12	12	10	251		1,694	7	11	117	
Finnish.....	7	7	2	422	1,113	584		5	62	1	3	23	42	6	3,355		2	103	
French.....	97	3	6	107	20	4	1	28	6	6	12	2	79	6	1,639	2	2	56	
German.....	22	17	243	179	320	103	9	487	42	56	9	12	790	4	4,233	6	6	1,432	7
Greek.....	4	25	12	899	36	29	5	357	4	78	11	151	43	7	2,456	1	12	171	8
Hebrew.....	3	2	46	221	39	6		9	5	1			1		43			32	
Irish.....	3	5	20	334	10	13		47	1	4	1		7	7	6,060			92	
Italian (north).....	66	24	96	860	573	264	16	356	130	42	156	8	433	31	5,543	6	5	696	22
Italian (south).....	139	311	559	6,698	1,282	520	45	1,219	137	130	22	59	7,146	7	65,837	72	13	5,429	22
Japanese.....	1		2	13	2	6		1	44	5	9		1		78			4	
Lithuanian.....		24	86	419	33	4		16	9				19	171	652			62	1
Magyar.....	6	7	121	138	775	106	3	426	12	33	3	4	3,255	14	5,505	12	18	4,428	9
Mexican.....	6			3				3							62				
Pacific Islander.....															1				
Polish.....	2	39	469	2,659	1,597	318	4	418	8	48	3	147	3,466	2	11,271	5		2,352	8
Portuguese.....		1		558				1				1			122			1	
Roumanian.....		10	64	21	84	16	1	182	11	5	1		49		319		1	1,773	5
Russian.....	7	26	209	263	158	43	4	64		12	1	20	506		2,909		8	185	3
Ruthenian (Russniak).....			36	18	12	9	9	68	9	1		5	195		642		1	107	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	8	26	15	340	180	725		23	56	48	7	8	209	4	1,617	2	95	66	1
Scotch.....	5	10	9	178	28	13		10	4	1	4	7	97	1	441	1	2	102	
Slovak.....	3	15	145	148	285	155	8	246	17	15	2	4	1,296	5	2,807	3	3	2,213	4
Spanish.....	28	2		17				15	1	1	17	1	3		705		1	1	1
Spanish-American.....	38		4	5				1					4		186				
Syrian.....	21	21	2	232	49	3	17	31	4	6		27	28	11	437	9		55	3
Turkish.....	1	5	3	125	18	6	3	104	1	1	7		7		285			114	4
Welsh.....			1	11		2		4					3		30			11	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....				12	2								5		126			2	
Other peoples.....			4	29	9	6		46				1	13		144		1	41	
Grand total.....	635	663	2,324	15,666	7,745	4,240	143	5,200	934	575	354	528	18,933	191	122,771	134	213	22,772	125

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black).....		6	4	14					1		1				1	889
Armenian.....		11		10									2		1	234
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....		174	1					61			1		3	25		1,051
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	40	1,272				12	3	50	5	1	6	127	56	114	9	5,965
Chinese.....	127	15			2	2		49	25			156			10	3,898
Croatian and Slovenian.....	114	11,904		15	3	14	26	37	188	15	39	370	343	571	33	28,589
Cuban.....		16	24					2		1						2,089
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....		225		1	1			3	2		2	13	29	18	2	1,046
Dutch and Flemish.....	4	134	1	15	3	1		10	2			22	5	29		1,198
East Indian.....	6	3						1								124
English.....	8	821	6	156	5	4	10	31	30	7	42	55	29	24	3	5,320
Finnish.....	29	123		2		3		1	42	6	2	92	3	114	26	3,463
French.....	12	216	51	31		2	1	7	12	6	5	25	7	10	6	3,063
German.....	31	3,273	2	24	2	15	3	127	7	1	15	58	33	440	7	14,418
Greek.....	30	587		13	2	2		7	9	206	3	30	41	61	91	6,763
Hebrew.....	1	601		11			2	17		2	2	5	3	1	7	7,702
Irish.....	3	484		32				5	6	4	4	14	5	3	2	2,441
Italian (north).....	69	3,745	6	82	3	8	20	69	127	48	65	220	319	171	28	19,507
Italian (south).....	157	36,257	22	1,421	7	16	52	24	268	65	783	505	3,520	566	64	147,828
Japanese.....	114	9					1	1	20		3	398			14	5,323
Korean.....	1	4									1	4	1			188
Lithuanian.....		913		4			1			5	1	7	21	25		3,388
Magyar.....	24	10,029		2	3	8	24	25	10	26	124	39	329	410	3	29,276
Mexican.....	1	5	13					1			1					173
Pacific Islander.....																7
Polish.....	7	14,086		226	1	1	6	50	5	158	33	42	326	800	30	46,727
Portuguese.....		4	2	61				3	1	1		1				898
Roumanian.....	2	1,358				1		3		2	44	50	136	22		5,264
Russian.....	3	1,924		19			4	20	2	5	19	35	38	95	2	7,507
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....		1,951		2				2	1	6		1	29	4		3,310
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	49	303	1	27		41		18	19	24	8	251	6	330	12	5,801
Scottish.....	4	242	1	31			19	4	2	18	14	5	7	1	1	1,596
Slovak.....	18	12,800		7		2	9	1	38	23	34	41	277	258	13	23,573
Spanish.....	13	27	337	1				4		20	3	15	12	1		1,977
Spanish-American.....		16	11	2				3		1						333
Syrian.....	4	284	17	29	10	9	2	15		14	8	3	27	14	1	1,700
Turkish.....	1	191	2	22		17		1	3		5	9	9	1		1,276
Welsh.....	1	63								1	1	2	5	1		163
West Indian (other than Cuban).....		25	131	1				1			1					375
Other peoples.....	8	109					2	1	1			4	3	26		630
Grand total.....	881	104,210	632	2,261	42	159	192	654	1,019	463	1,297	2,611	5,642	4,195	275	395,073

TABLE XXIII.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	3	1	1			1	2			1	25		2	22		2	2	20	10	2	
Architects.....				1			1		4		8	3	3	16		1					
Clergy.....				1	3	3	1		3		23		27	17	1	8	14	6	17	13	
Editors.....				2	1		1				3		1				1			3	
Electricians.....							1		3		20		4	18	1	6	5	1	6		
Engineers (professional).....					1	1	1		9	1	72	5	41	88	2	2	7	4	4	4	
Lawyers.....							2		1		6		1	1	1			2	2		
Literary and scientific persons.....			2								10		1	2		1	2				
Musicians.....			4			1			6		15		14	114		20	2	21	75		
Officials (government).....				1	3	2					3		8	6				2		8	
Physicians.....	1	2	1		5		10		1		24		5	10	1	2	5	7	28	7	
Sculptors and artists.....			1			2	6		1		24	1	21	21	1			22	27	5	
Teachers.....	4				4		2		3		32		38	56		22	6	6	6	5	
Other professional.....	2	1	1		44	1	6		3	3	75	1	37	85	1	7	19	9	14	47	3
Total.....	10	4	10	5	61	11	33		34	5	340	10	203	456	8	72	63	100	189	94	3
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	1		7	4	2	10	5	2	12		11	5	16	156	8	43	4	50	282	1	
Barbers and hairdressers.....		4	1		1	8	7				5		10	50	6	16	3	37	409	2	
Blacksmiths.....	2		11	5		27		1	9		17	11	12	79	3	35	8	26	129	1	
Bookbinders.....		1	1								2			5		5	1		5		
Brewers.....			1	1		9			1		2		2	45		3	1	4			
Butchers.....		1	15	1	4	22		1	3		8	3	16	109	2	62	5	16	58		
Cabinetmakers.....		2	1	1		5		1	5		12	1	5	30		13		1	16		
Carpenters and joiners.....	10	6	12	5	3	113	4	5	20		183	108	29	219	8	260	47	177	619	10	
Clerks and accountants.....	2		5		8	8	38	4	14	1	185	8	74	284	18	115	69	34	112	21	
Dressmakers.....	10		6		2	9			2		20	2	85	46		43	31	25	154		

Engineers, (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....			3	2	4	45	1	2	9	78	9	25	67	1	3	8	63	18	7		
Engravers.....										4		1	3				4		1		
Furriers and fur workers.....												4	9	2	30			15	3		
Gardeners.....			2	1	9	2			4	6		15	29	9	1	6	42	15			
Hat and cap makers.....						1			4	2			9		31	1	3	12			
Iron and steel workers.....		7	3	32		32		2	10	35	18	6	37	4	15	18	16	65	1		
Jewelers.....	1					2			1	4		7	10		18	1	4	13			
Locksmiths.....			4		1								13		7		2	2			
Machinists.....	1	1	10	3	1	24	11	1	10	129	11	40	203	5	18	21	15	27	4		
Mariners.....	33				3	17	3	14	5	44	11	7	20	6	8	8	8	120	5		
Masons.....	5	1	4	5		108		6	5	99		17	73		32	14	251	279	2		
Mechanics (not specified).....		2	3		22	7	7		3	38	2	31	62	2	12	7	35	74	37		
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....			1	1		1				9	1		7		3	2	4	13			
Millers.....			1	1		2				2	1		3		1	2	2	2			
Milliners.....	1					3				2		15	11		11	3		10			
Miners.....		25	36	207	17	3,966		3	37	273	485	71	219	129	33	35	2,608	1,686	11		
Painters and glaziers.....	3	2	2		1	10		3	6	37	8	16	60	7	108	5	14	53	2		
Photographers.....									1	3		3	8		3		1	8	7		
Plasterers.....										3	4	2	2		20	12	5	23			
Plumbers.....							1	1	2	17			3		16	5	10	6	1		
Printers.....	1		2			3	4		1	10		2	16	2	14	2	6	8			
Saddlers and harness-makers.....					1	2	1			2		8	11		15	16	3	11			
Seamstresses.....	11		1			2				6		1	1						1		
Shipwrights.....			8	1	2	19		1	3	12	5	5	58	16	93	3	49	617	1		
Shoemakers.....		1	2	2		22				12	2	3	19	1	2	15	15	30			
Stokers.....	2		2	2		17			1	10	8	2	5	1	1	3	79	69			
Stonecutters.....			1			7			6	17	16	11	126	4	1,413	5	44	546	12		
Tailors.....	2	2	22	6	21	72		4	10		1		6	2	2			3			
Tanners and curriers.....																					
Textile workers (not specified).....		2				12			3	50	55	2	8	12	3	16	3	136			
Tinners.....			3	1		2			1	5	2	2	14	2	23		3	17			
Tobacco workers.....	12		10			7	809		14	2		1	14	6	38		7	38			
Upholsterers.....									1	2		1	8		6						
Watch and clock makers.....						4				4	1	8	6	1	19			12	1		
Weavers and spinners.....			3			2			15	66	28	56	43	4	11	14	33	46			
Wheelwrights.....			3			1				1		1	8		2						
Woodworkers (not specified).....		1	1			10				4		3	18		3		4	15			
Other skilled.....	12		3		302	23		17	14	78	5	34	85	8	26	18	26	42	170		
Total.....	108	59	190	279	404	4,640		919	87	210	1	1,552	814	650	2,318	269	2,640	400	3,726	5,807	301

TABLE XXIII.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....			1		1	2	1	1	5	1	28	1	8	17	1	16	6	2	16		
Bankers.....							2				7		5	7	1	3	1	5		3	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....				2		8	1		2		13	4	5	20	1	10	14	22	53		
Farm laborers.....	169	8	2	36	33	434		5	7		5	3	39	51	79	1	1,101	524	2,796	133	
Farmers.....	11		34	90	214	534	3	16	32	3	83	89	81	530	38	18	51	367	232	8	
Fishermen.....	5			6	5	9		10			3	7		2			3	60			
Hotel keepers.....				1	5	4			1	1			15	14	9		1	21	3	20	1
Laborers.....	317	131	481	5,411	1,893	20,785	36	822	547	99	807	1,697	534	5,858	5,796	2,456	587	11,969	124,914	542	25
Manufacturers.....			1		1	2	10	1	1		19		3	10	1	75	2	4			
Merchants and dealers.....	5	13	4	21	841	54	71	4	18	10	143	4	156	407	263	673	13	223	505	252	
Servants.....	126	3	76	23	150	321	10	12	35		363	163	353	1,059	65	247	741	370	2,151	160	2
Other miscellaneous.....	25	5	5	8	67	93	21	5	12		154	23	110	129	52	119	60	91	182	128	1
Total.....	659	160	604	5,592	3,211	22,246	155	875	660	114	1,627	1,991	1,309	9,104	6,305	3,626	1,479	13,927	128,784	4,133	170
No occupation (including women and children).....	112	11	247	89	222	1,692	982	84	294	4	1,801	648	901	3,540	181	1,364	490	1,754	13,048	795	15
Grand total.....	889	234	1,051	5,965	3,898	28,589	2,089	1,046	1,198	124	5,320	3,463	3,063	14,418	6,763	7,702	2,441	19,507	147,828	5,323	188

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
PROFESSIONAL.																				
Actors.....			1					4		1	1	2	14		1					118
Architects.....		1							1	22				2						63
Clergy.....		2			3		1	4		16	6		9	2	3		2	2	1	188
Editors.....		4								2	1		1							20
Electricians.....	1	3			7			2	1	11	4	3	1	1					1	100
Engineers (professional)		7	2		5	2		5		39	12	1	10	6		1		1		333
Lawyers.....										1			2	3				2		24
Literary and scientific persons.....										1	3									22
Musicians.....	1	11			9			2		3	2	5	3	2	2			1	2	315
Officials (government)		1	3			1		3		1			1	13					1	57
Physicians.....		3	2		1	2		4		5		1	3	7		2		4	2	145
Sculptors and artists.....	1	3			2	1		3		2	2	1	4	2	4				1	163
Teachers.....		3			4	1		8		12	1	1	3	2			2	2	3	223
Other professional.....		6	4		4	1	1	6		36	6	2	5	6		1	1	3	1	447
Total.....	3	44	12	5	35	8	2	41	2	156	38	16	56	46	10	4	5	17	7	2,218
SKILLED.																				
Bakers.....	1	19			36	1	3	12	1	16	7	4	9	1		1	1	1		732
Barbers and hairdressers.....		20			6	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2						2	600
Blacksmiths.....	12	50		1	85	2	5	11	2	44	25	30	3	2	3	1	1	3	1	657
Bookbinders.....	2				1		2			5		1								31
Brewers.....		2			4			1		2										78
Butchers.....	2	26			45		3	23		11	7	13								456
Cabinetmakers.....	3	22			29	3		1	1	18	1	10								181
Carpenters and joiners.....	26	124			228	4	7	105	7	423	113	73	16	2	8		6	4	16	3,000
Clerks and accountants.....	5	33	11		20	4	1	29		70	36	6	56	10	15	6	4	6	23	1,329
Dressmakers.....		16	1		13			3		49	5	4	2		6	1	1	8		544

TABLE XXIII.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russiak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
SKILLED—continued.																				
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1	23	2		12		1	5		57	19	2	7	2		1	5	3		484
Engravers.....					1						1			1						21
Furriers and fur workers.....					2			1		1		2				2		1		59
Gardeners.....		6			3		1	3		18	4									181
Hat and cap makers.....		4			7	1	1	6		45	28	65	1			2				78
Iron and steel workers.....	10	52			127	1	9	27	3	45	28	65	1			2				671
Jewelers.....		7			6		1	6		4	1				1					75
Locksmiths.....		2			2			2		2		2								49
Machinists.....	16	65	1		72	1	5	17	1	128	53	28	1	4	7	2	2	3	1	941
Mariners.....		3	3		1	11		5		243	8	4	47	2		1	1	24		664
Masons.....		30			32	1	1	8	2	30	55	12	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1,087
Mechanics (not specified).....	4	19			34		1	1	2	38	8	8	13	1	3			2		478
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....					11			1	2	6	2	7	7		1			1		80
Millers.....	1	5			19			3		1	2	16								65
Milliners.....		3			5			1		6				1						73
Miners.....	149	1,213	3		1,261		62	219	204	114	155	1,965	22	2	28	41	25	1	11	15,345
Painters and glaziers.....	4	24			39	1	5	19	2	49	14	8	10							512
Photographers.....	1				3			3		7			1		1					47
Plasterers.....					3			3		1	17									129
Plumbers.....		6			1		1	5		10	24	2					2		1	114
Printers.....		5	1		8	1		3		4	6	2								102
Saddlers and harness-makers.....		1			4		1	1		2	1	1			1					24
Seamstresses.....	1	6			27	1		3		5	2	1		1				8		135

Shipwrights	12	39			64	6	4	13	2	3	1									13
Shoemakers	8	18			39	20	5	10	2	16	5	16	7		5	2				1,088
Stokers		2			1			1	1	27	6	41	173		1		1	1		476
Stonecutters					127	2	7	239	7	10	27	7	34	16	5		1	1		273
Tailors	32	76			10	1			7	29	7	34	9	1	1		1	2		2,917
Tanners and curriers		6								9	1	9								57
Textile workers (not specified)	18	13			215	57	1	26	6	9	23	33		9	1	1				714
Tinners	1	5			3		2	6		3	2						2			99
Tobacco workers	1	58	5		14			11	2	4		19	260		1			2		1,335
Upholsterers		3			5				1	5	2									35
Watch and clock makers		4			2			2		5	1	2	1							73
Weavers and spinners	1	7			84	5	1	5		5	13	5	1		10		2			460
Wheelwrights	2	7			4					3	1	2								35
Wood workers (not specified)		8			11			1		6	3	5			1		1			94
Other skilled	5	17	3		66		5	18		44	21	37	25	1				4		1,110
Total	318	2,049	30	1	2,790	124	137	857	249	1,588	711	2,478	692	31	109	69	58	109	18	37,801
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Agents		7			5			2		3	8		6	1	6					145
Bankers													1							35
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	3	2			16	1	2	10		12	3	9							1	224
Farm laborers	6	58			58	2	11	17	5	27		52	12		5	9		6	9	5,703
Farmers	23	502	2		377	30	122	97	34	308	24	506	52	4	19	22	4	7	21	4,710
Fishermen		3			42					19			2					2		176
Hotel keepers	1	2			3			2		1		2	1		1					112
Laborers	2,403	22,065	19		35,170	423	4,687	5,234	2,586	1,575	180	16,592	478	32	820	1,079	29	38	552	279,669
Manufacturers		7			10			1	2		4		11		1				1	159
Merchants and dealers	8	57			69	4	13	135	2	31	17	20	243	54	377	41	4	24	4	4,790
Servants	63	884	10	1	1,123	91	48	181	78	765	94	656	50	16	39	11	9	45	6	10,600
Other miscellaneous	14	118	11		184	3	22	50	11	130	33	23	58	2	17	5	4	9	2	2,086
Total	2,521	23,698	49	1	37,015	596	4,905	5,729	2,718	2,871	363	17,960	914	109	1,285	1,167	50	131	596	308,409
No occupation (including women and children)																				
	546	3,485	82		6,887	170	220	880	341	1,186	484	3,119	315	147	296	36	50	118	9	46,645
Grand total	3,388	29,276	173	7	46,727	898	5,264	7,507	3,310	5,801	1,596	23,573	1,977	333	1,700	1,276	163	375	630	395,073

TABLE XXIV.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY STATES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Ind. T.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....							2			13				7					
Architects.....	2				8	2													
Clergy.....					19	1	9		1	2		2		15	2		2		1
Editors.....					1					1		1		2			1		
Electricians.....			2		13	1	2			1				6					
Engineers (professional).....	2		2		13	6	3	1		2				18	1				
Lawyers.....					1					1	1			2					
Literary and scientific persons.....					2									3					
Musicians.....					8		5		4					15	2				
Officials (government).....	1				4		1		15										
Physicians.....			1		16		1			4	1	4		7			1		
Sculptors and artists.....					7	1	2							11	1		1		
Teachers.....					18		5		3	4	1	3		21			1		1
Other professional.....		1			118	1	2		3	3	1	7		26	1		1	1	
Total.....	5	1	5		228	12	32	1	26	31	4	17		140	7		7	1	2
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....	1				25	2	10	1		10		2	1	42	3			2	
Barbers and hairdressers.....					11	1	9			6	1			31	1			1	1
Blacksmiths.....	2		1	1	11	5	17			2			3	70	5			4	2
Bookbinders.....					1	1	1							5					
Brewers.....					1	2	1	1	1					8					1
Butchers.....					13	3	4		4			4		62				1	
Cabinetmakers.....					6		9					1		40	1				
Carpenters and joiners.....	2	1	5	2	240	22	70	6	6	18		3	3	270	8		3	7	5
Clerks and accountants.....	2	1	1	2	83	9	8	1	5	27	2	11	1	79	4		1	11	1
Dressmakers.....					17	1	8		1	3				45			1	1	
Engineers (locomotive, marine and stationary).....	1	1		2	55	8	6		3	8		5	1	36	4		2		8
Engravers.....									1					4					
Gardeners.....			1		36	1	8		3				3	17					1
Hat and cap makers.....					1		1							2					
Iron and steel workers.....	4		1	1	8	24	12							106	12		2	1	
Jewelers.....					1									4					
Locksmiths.....							1					1		6					
Machinists.....			2		20	1	40	1		1	1	1		92	12		3		
Mariners.....	3				78	1	5		1	86		1		23					
Masons.....	5		2		112	16	26		4	2	4			84	7	2	1		2
Mechanics (not specified).....	1		3		57	1	28			2	1	3		25	4		1		
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....					2	1	3							10					

Millers.....					2	1	1							6	1					1
Milliners.....					2	1	1							5						6
Miners.....	25	19	90	18	432	764	72	2	6	1	5		96	1,045	227	7	48	123		
Painters and glaziers.....	1			1	6	1	9			4	1	2		54	1					6
Photographers.....					25	1	2		1					3						
Plasterers.....					15		1		3		1			3	1					
Plumbers.....					12	2	1			1				3	1					
Printers.....					2		1		1		1			10	1					
Saddlers and harnessmakers.....							3							1						
Seamstresses.....	2				3		7		1	12				6						
Shipwrights.....					1										2					1
Shoemakers.....					17	1	31	2	4	2		1		62	2			2		
Stokers.....					15		3			10				33	8			3		
Stoncutters.....	1		2	1	4	4	12				1			20	2			3		
Tailors.....				1	40	1	19	1		5		10		144	6			2		1
Tanners and curriers.....					1									5						
Textile workers (not specified).....					3		3			1				6	1					
Tinners.....							5			1,060				3				1		
Tobacco workers.....					1		1							3						
Upholsterers.....					1		1							5						1
Watch and clock makers.....					1	1	2							4						1
Weavers and spinners.....			1		1		18							5						1
Wheelwrights.....							4							10	2					2
Wood workers (not specified).....					4	3	4							12	1					
Other skilled.....			10		454	13	29	1	2	51		4	8	68	5			1		1
Total.....	50	22	120	28	1,826	890	496	16	47	1,313	17	50	116	2,577	319	9	71	157	29	
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Agents.....	1				4	1				2				12						1
Bankers.....					1					1					6					
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....					5	2	6		1	1				28	6	1				
Farm laborers.....	7		2	7	487	39	47	3	1	180	2	2,914	13	268	139		3	4		
Farmers.....	2	1	6		467	32	72	12		27	7	33	19	452	37	2	29	14	3	
Fishermen.....					35					6				6	1					
Hotel keepers.....		2			11		1			1				4	1					
Laborers.....	262	6	300	32	5,004	1,604	6,630	412	273	319	59	459	168	21,207	3,343	27	265	278	82	
Manufacturers.....					2		8			17				3	1					
Merchants and dealers.....	10	2	26	2	1,015	25	44	4	5	72	18	31	5	180	26		5	7	11	
Servants.....	16	1	6	3	361	48	311	13	14	74	5	27	11	667	38		17	12	7	
Other miscellaneous.....	2	3			159	9	44	1	3	72		21	2	99	11		2	5	2	
Total.....	300	15	340	44	7,551	1,760	7,163	445	298	770	91	3,489	222	22,926	3,603	30	321	321	106	
No occupation (including women and children).....	33	2	27	9	1,090	251	1,310	89	46	962	11	560	30	3,082	226	4	62	85	48	
Grand total.....	388	40	492	81	10,695	2,913	9,001	551	417	3,076	123	4,116	368	28,725	4,155	43	461	564	185	

TABLE XXIV.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, ETC.—Continued

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....	3							1					1		74			1	
Architects.....	1				1			2					1		28			2	
Clergy.....	10	1	4	6	1	3		1			1		8	1	61			11	
Editors.....				2											10				
Electricians.....			2	5		1		1					3		40	1		4	
Engineers (professional).....		1	2	6	2			4	1		1	1	11		192			15	
Lawyers.....	1														13			1	
Literary and scientific persons.....				1				1					2		11			1	
Musicians.....	4		1	12	11	3				1		7	28		162			5	
Officials (government).....	2			1				1					1		26				
Physicians.....	2		1	3	1			3					4		80				
Sculptors and artists.....	1			3	1			1					7		111			2	
Teachers.....		1	7	13	3	1		2	1				5		100			5	1
Other professional.....	7		5	5	1	4		3			1		10		189			5	
Total.....	31	3	22	57	21	12		27	2	1	3	8	81	1	1,097	1		52	1
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....	2		5	22	5	4		8			1	2	25		437			22	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2			35	3	1		4				3	33		341			20	
Blacksmiths.....	3	2	23	28	11	7		8	1	1	4		39		195			41	
Bookbinders.....				2	2	1									14			2	
Brewers.....				1	3			7	1				2		25			6	
Butchers.....	2		8	19	6	7		6	1	6			19		205		1	20	
Cabinetmakers.....			7	4	6	3	1	6			1		8		57			16	
Carpenters and joiners.....	10	2	30	105	51	55	2	43	9	11	2	1	145	7	1,240		6	93	
Clerks and accountants.....	17	1	6	64	10	17	1	7	2	1		4	40		688	1	1	21	1
Dressmakers.....	2	1	12	28	4	5		2	1	2	2		18		328		1	10	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	8	4	4	19	9	6	4	9	5	3	1	5	17		119		2	19	1
Engravers.....				1									1		11				
Furriers and fur workers.....													2		50			2	
Gardeners.....	2	2	1	4	1	3		1	2				1		57			5	
Hat and cap makers.....			2	6									10		43			3	
Iron and steel workers.....	1		3	22	16	5		6				1	13	2	147			69	
Jewelers.....	1			3	1	1							4	1	46			1	
Locksmiths.....			1	1	1			1		1			2		23			2	
Machinists.....	5		8	77	19	4		7	2	2	1		71		271		4	45	
Mariners.....	8	5	4	32	4	6	7	10			1	1	25	1	271		1	6	
Masons.....	7	3	16	29	16	14	3	33	9	3	6	2	45	2	331	1	3	56	4
Mechanics (not specified).....	1		1	16	4	3		5	1		1		19	1	169			18	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....			1	5	1	1			1				4		26			2	

Millers.....			1	1	7	4	1	3					8		11			1	
Milliners.....			1	1	1		2						1		60			1	
Miners.....	9	1	27	106	691	703	12	114	227	12	55	3	204	50	1,509			6	1,170
Paintors and glaziers.....	1	2	10	26	7	6		1					17		272			10	32
Photographers.....													2		24				
Plasterers.....					3	1		1		1			10	1	90				1
Plumbers.....	1		4	6		1	1						2		57				2
Printers.....		1		8		2		1		1					55				
Saddlers and harnessmakers.....				1	1	3		1							11				2
Seamstresses.....			5	13		1							1	4	70				2
Shipwrights.....															7				1
Shoemakers.....	4		13	100	13	6		15		2			63		535				30
Stokers.....				10	7	1		3					16		258				13
Stonecutters.....	1	3	1	28	5	1		1				3	4		68				13
Tailors.....	5	2	43	81	14	10	1	13	2	3	1		77		2,032				49
Tanners and curriers.....		1		6									5		18				7
Textile workers (not specified).....		10		404	1	5						24	158		34				2
Tinners.....			2	6	1			3							41				8
Tobacco workers.....			2	19									1	28	170				1
Upholsterers.....			1	3	1									2	17				1
Watch and clock makers.....				3				1					4		44				2
Weavers and spinners.....	1	5		149								11	84		74				6
Wheelwrights.....					2			1					1		8				3
Woodworkers (not specified).....			3	3		2							5		18				5
Other skilled.....	10		15	33	12	4	2	12	1	2	4	2	33	6	111				33
Total.....	103	46	270	1,537	935	893	34	333	265	51	83	72	1,277	71	10,678	2	25	1,842	40
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....	2			9				1					6	1	77			1	4
Bankers.....	1			1		1							1		17				1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	1			9	3	3		8					11	3	76				6
Farm laborers.....	8	11	1	52	93	33	6	107	16	5	7	1	26	2	488			3	85
Farmers.....	27	2	17	89	160	171	3	243	21	30	17	1	85	1	603			37	405
Fishermen.....				26	4	2		1					3		64				
Hotel keepers.....				1	1	2		2	3	1			1		49				1
Laborers.....	255	505	1,619	10,517	5,588	2,680	65	3,869	559	412	209	355	13,506	86	84,086	104	109	17,856	68
Manufacturers.....	1	1	1	3	3			1					4		99				2
Merchants and dealers.....	57	6	20	145	25	13	13	34	9	5	11	5	90	6	2,064	5	3	81	1
Servants.....	12	7	78	692	127	73	6	85	9	10	3	21	701	4	4,508	2	11	354	
Other miscellaneous.....	10	5		169	18	28	2	19	10				122		666	1	4	86	1
Total.....	374	537	1,740	11,713	6,022	3,006	95	4,370	627	463	249	391	14,646	104	92,787	113	168	18,881	77
No occupation (including women and children).....	127	77	292	2,359	767	329	14	470	40	60	19	57	2,929	15	18,209	18	20	1,997	7
Grand total.....	635	663	2,324	15,666	7,745	4,240	143	5,200	934	575	354	528	18,933	191	122,771	134	213	22,772	125

TABLE XXIV.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, ETC.—Continued.

Occupation.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
PROFESSIONAL.																
Actors.....		3	7									2		4		118
Architects.....		5						1		1	1	1				63
Clergy.....	2	7	4	1			1	3				1	2	5		188
Editors.....	1											1				20
Electricians.....		11	2									3		2		100
Engineers (professional).....		32	1	1			1	2			3	2	1	6		333
Lawyers.....			3									1				24
Literary and scientific persons.....		1										2				22
Musicians.....	1	28	1	3							1	2		4		315
Officials (government).....	1		1								2	1				57
Physicians.....	1	10	2	2								1				145
Sculptors and artists.....		5	5	1								1		2		163
Teachers.....		12	4	1	1		1	2			1	3		2		223
Other professional.....	6	32	5	1		1		2	1		1	2		1		447
Total.....	12	146	35	10	1	1	3	10	1	1	9	21	3	26		2,218
SKILLED.																
Bakers.....		64	3	12	1			2	2	2	3	1	1	9		732
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	67	2	2								4	7	4		600
Blacksmiths.....	2	122	3	1				4	1	1	4	0	4	22	1	657
Bookbinders.....		3														31
Brewers.....		11						2						5		78
Butchers.....	1	40		5				2	1	1	1	2	2	10		456
Cabinetmakers.....		14												1		181
Carpenters and joiners.....	13	362	7	13	2	2	6	18	7	8	5	22	10	37	5	3,000
Clerks and accountants.....	4	106	27	8	1	1		12		2	7	13	2	15		1,329
Dressmakers.....	1	40		3					1	1	1		1	3		544
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1	66	5	3				2	2	3	4	7		15	1	484
Engravers.....		1		1							1					21
Furriers and fur workers.....		3												2		59
Gardeners.....	4	14		1			4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1		181
Hat and cap makers.....		10		1												78
Iron and steel workers.....		166	1	7				1	1			2	15	22		671
Jewelers.....	1	2		8						1						75
Locksmiths.....		7						1						1		49
Machinists.....		184	1	21			2	8		1	6			19		941
Mariners.....	6	41	5	2				3	1		9	10	3	3		604
Masons.....	1	171		7				3	1	6	3	6	19	13	2	1,087
Mechanics (not specified).....	2	81	5	3	1			3	2		1	5	2	7	1	478
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....		5	10	2							1		4	1		80

Millers.....	1	15									1						65
Milliners.....		6									1						73
Miners.....	44	6,180									60	199	393	205	61		15,345
Painters and glaziers.....		49	1	9		10	7	30	224	6	1	1	3	3			512
Photographers.....		2		1		1		1				1	1	1			47
Plasterers.....		5										1	1	1			129
Plumbers.....		8		1								2	2	2			114
Printers.....		10					1	3			1			2			102
Saddlers and harnessmakers.....														1			24
Seamstresses.....		6		1										1			135
Shipwrights.....												4	4	1			13
Shoemakers.....		138	5	7				2			4	4	4	12			1,088
Stokers.....	2	83		2		1		1		1	1	1	1	4			476
Stoncutters.....		40		4		1		1	1	39	4	4	1	3			273
Tailors.....	3	296	1	19				4	2	1	2	7	8	9	1		2,917
Tanners and curriers.....		6	1											7			57
Textile workers (not specified).....		28		31						1				2			714
Tinners.....	1	18	1					1			1			2			99
Tobacco workers.....		36	4											5			1,335
Upholsterers.....		4										1					35
Watch and clock makers.....		5	2	1				1					2				73
Weavers and spinners.....		65		36			1	1						1			460
Wheelwrights.....		5								1				4			35
Woodworkers (not specified).....		17									2	4	9	4			94
Other skilled.....	16	104	9	6				9	6		3	11	8	4	1		1,110
Total.....	104	8,706	93	221	5	15	21	120	252	77	125	320	507	452	73		37,801
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents.....	2	11	5	2			1	1				2	1	1			145
Bankers.....		3										1	1	1			35
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	1	45		5								1	2	2			224
Farm laborers.....	14	409	1	16	2	8	11	8	26	3	9	18	79	28	7		5,703
Farmers.....	54	1,164	51	7	1	17	5	48	11	5	12	92	22	84	7		4,710
Fishermen.....	13	4	2					1				12	6	6			176
Fishermen.....	4	3	1					2	2			10	1	2			112
Hotel keepers.....																	112
Laborers.....	564	82,320	10	1,426	24	82	103	304	640	304	1,017	1,809	4,616	3,119	153		279,669
Laborers.....		7												1			159
Manufacturers.....		2															159
Manufacturers.....	24	311	174	18	1	1	7	27	9	4	13	63	29	21	7		4,790
Merchants and dealers.....	18	1,744	58	120		5	7	15	21	7	21	31	49	79	1		10,600
Servants.....	24	265	20	11	1	1	4	7	4		7	68	61	23			2,086
Other miscellaneous.....																	
Total.....	718	86,286	324	1,605	30	114	138	413	713	323	1,079	2,107	4,859	3,307	175		308,409
No occupation (including women and children).....	47	9,072	180	425	6	29	30	111	53	62	84	163	273	350	27		46,645
Grand total.....	881	104,210	632	2,261	42	159	192	654	1,019	463	1,297	2,611	5,642	4,195	275		395,073

TABLE XXV.—NONMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE.

Country of last permanent residence.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria-Hungary.....	46,655		36		9	19	1	5				67	19			2	2	1		46,816
Belgium.....		676			4				2								1	2		685
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	15		2,015		1							1					7			2,030
Denmark.....				442		1										1				444
France, including Corsica.....		2		1	3,683	6		2	1				3	2		5		10		3,115
German Empire.....	42	1			18	5,112		1	2				1	2		15		13		5,207
Greece.....	1						2,763											4	1	2,770
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	9				22	5	1	45,958			4								4	46,003
Netherlands.....		1				2			643										1	647
Norway.....										1,026					1					1,027
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores islands.....											329							2	2	333
Roumania.....	31				1							615								647
Russian Empire.....	36	1	1		7	7		2					16,289					23		16,369
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....					9	2								801				2	8	822
Sweden.....					2										817				6	825
Switzerland.....					9	3		4	1							416			4	437
Turkey in Europe.....			4		5		17	2									1,116	3		1,147
United Kingdom.....	3				19	16	1	2	4				6	8		1		16,098	2	16,161
Other Europe.....																			24	24
Total Europe.....	46,792	681	2,056	443	3,190	5,173	2,783	45,976	653	1,026	333	683	16,318	813	819	442	1,133	16,170	34	145,518
China.....		2		1	6	7				5					1			42		64
Japan.....		1			6	4				1						1		18		31
India.....																		31		32
Turkey in Asia.....					1														1	1
Other Asia.....																			1	1
Total Asia.....		3		1	13	11			1	6					1	1			92	129
Africa.....	1				1			1												15
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....					1	1													30	32

Pacific islands, not specified.....					6	3		3									4	1	16
British North America.....	253	22	52	3	217	37	3	1,442	15	8		8	97		12	9	6	1,013	3,197
British Honduras.....					3	4													7
Other Central America.....				4	25	10		12					1					31	92
Mexico.....	3	9			90	40	1	24					25		12			47	255
South America.....	7				71	47		6					21					49	203
West Indies.....	4	3		5	62	15		15	2	3	5		103					87	302
United States.....	1					2							2	2				1	8
Other countries.....					9														9
Grand total.....	47,064	718	2,108	456	3,688	5,342	2,787	47,479	671	1,044	341	691	16,418	970	832	464	1,139	17,536	149,783
Male.....	43,177	604	2,096	296	2,538	3,906	2,726	44,488	553	814	257	650	14,761	789	599	303	1,112	12,282	131,976
Female.....	3,887	114	12	160	1,150	1,436	61	2,991	118	230	84	41	1,657	181	233	161	27	5,254	17,807

Country of last permanent residence.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria-Hungary.....		2				2		3		5		5	2	13	5	1,833		48,684	44,644	4,040
Belgium.....												4	3	7	6	53		758	641	117
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....																114		2,153	2,143	10
Denmark.....						2	3			2	1		1	1	4	52		505	330	175
France, including Corsica.....				2		2	2	3	3	2	74	20	88	67	146	273		3,520	2,390	1,127
German Empire.....	1	4				5	2	2	3	8	1	85	34	83	45	273		5,745	4,201	1,544
Greece.....				2		2				6		6	1	3	1	168		2,957	2,893	64
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1			1		2	10			14		22	38	55	55	3,282		49,481	46,112	3,369
Netherlands.....	1					1			2		1		3	4	5	45		708	585	123
Norway.....	2					2		1		6		1			10	220		1,267	984	283
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....										5				11	2	53		404	313	91
Roumania.....																2		680	644	45
Russian Empire.....		1		4		5	6			3		4	1	22	9	888		17,307	15,489	1,818
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....												39	77	12	435	54		1,439	1,193	246
Sweden.....	1					1		1		7		5	4	1	18	254		1,116	752	364
Switzerland.....											1	12	5	9	4	31		490	332	167
Turkey in Europe.....							1	38				2	2		3	61		1,214	1,184	30
United Kingdom.....	6	10	5	2	1	24	19	1	1	88	24	69	36	59	160	1,508		18,187	12,578	5,609
Other Europe.....							1	1				1	1					27	24	3
Total Europe.....	12	17	5	11	1	46	42	46	6	146	28	331	223	368	829	9,077		156,660	137,435	19,225

TABLE XXV.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, ETC.—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
China.....	1,476		2			1,478			15			37	116	16	445	1		2,172	2,079	93
Japan.....	2	2,260				2,262								3				2,305	1,985	320
India.....	1		146			147	1			9		4						187	170	17
Turkey in Asia.....				460		460	2					6	7	10	26	57		569	498	71
Other Asia.....	8				42	50						1			3	12		67	59	8
Total Asia.....	1,487	2,260	148	460	42	4,397	3		15	12		48	123	29	474	70		5,300	4,791	509
Africa.....	2					2	193			1		1	4	4	6			226	182	44
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	2	1	1			4	1	621		11		2		2	1			675	492	183
Pacific Islands, not specified.....									125									142	110	32
British North America.....	3	10	7	40	3	63	9	10		6,287	1	39	21	42	281	104		10,054	8,027	2,027
British Honduras.....				1		1				131	102	6			4	2		254	184	70
Other Central America.....	7	1		1	3	12					2	1,232	8	6	12	20		1,384	1,001	383
Mexico.....	20	3		8		31	1			4	15	15	1,564	44	15	5		1,949	1,478	471
South America.....		3				3	1		1		1	9	42	1,406	62	29		1,757	1,268	489
West Indies.....				17		17	3			5	5	30	9	34	7,523	123		8,051	5,614	2,437
United States.....		8			1	9		11							13	133,251		133,292	105,556	27,736
Other countries.....																	2	11	8	3
Grand total.....	1,533	2,303	161	538	50	4,585	253	688	147	6,597	154	1,713	1,996	1,935	9,220	142,682	2	319,755		
Male.....	1,460	1,980	146	467	47	4,100	200	499	112	5,064	94	1,265	1,558	1,435	6,624	113,217			266,146	
Female.....	73	323	15	71	3	485	53	189	35	1,533	60	448	438	500	2,596	29,465				53,609

Tables lettered A to F, inclusive, discussed more in detail under subtitle 4 hereof (p. 125), relate exclusively to the question of Japanese immigration and the enforcement of the President's proclamation of March 14, 1907, putting in effect the proviso to section 1 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, in accordance with the general understanding with Japan for the control of the immigration of Japanese of the laboring classes to the continental territory of the United States.

Table A (p. 90) shows that during the fiscal year 1907, 31,798 Japanese aliens applied for admission to the United States, 20,727 of whom sought entry to Hawaii and 11,071 to the mainland; that during the fiscal year 1908, 18,941 Japanese aliens applied for admission, of whom 8,754 sought entry to Hawaii and 10,187 made application at mainland ports. Of those applying in 1907, 30,645 were admitted and 1,153 rejected; and of those applying in 1908, 18,238 were admitted and 703 rejected. As the table is segregated by months, it is an easy matter to compare the monthly admissions and rejections.

In enforcing the President's proclamation regarding Japanese laborers it soon became apparent that a workably definite classification to distinguish laborers from nonlaborers would have to be adopted. This was done in paragraph (j) of rule 21 of the regulations approved July 1, 1907.

Tables B (p. 90) and C (p. 91) cover admissions to and departures from continental United States of Japanese classified in accordance with said rule, arranged also by months. A total of 9,544 Japanese, consisting of 5,503 nonlaborers and 4,041 laborers, have been admitted to continental United States during the fiscal year, and a total of 5,718, consisting of 3,195 nonlaborers and 2,523 laborers, have departed from continental United States during the same period; so that the net increase in the population in continental territory by Japanese immigration has been 3,826.

Table D (p. 91) covers, by months, the admissions and departures of Japanese at Honolulu, Hawaii, showing that 8,694 were admitted and 1,058 departed during the fiscal year; so that the net increase in the Japanese population of Hawaii has been 7,636.

In Table E (p. 92) are furnished certain interesting and pertinent items regarding the status, occupations, and character of passports of the 485 Japanese who applied for admission to continental United States during the month of June, 1908. Prior to said month the various details concerning the understanding with Japan itself, as well as with respect to its enforcement and the keeping of statistics thereunder, had not assumed sufficiently definite shape to permit of such segregation as that given for said month.

In Table F (p. 94) a similar arrangement is made regarding the 339 Japanese who applied for admission to the Territory of Hawaii during the month of June, 1908. As these tables are illustrative of the purport of the agreement and show what has been, and afford reasonable assurance as to what can be, accomplished by the enforcement of such agreement, a discussion of the various features thereof is inserted under subtitle 4 (p. 125), and no comment is needed at this point.

TABLE A.—ADMISSIONS AND REJECTIONS OF JAPANESE APPLYING FOR ADMISSION TO CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND HAWAII, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907 AND 1908, BY MONTHS.

Month.	1907.						1908.					
	Mainland.		Hawaii.		Total.		Mainland.		Hawaii.		Total.	
	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.
July.....	551	28	1,143	0	1,694	28	1,158	123	1,073	8	2,231	131
August.....	846	30	1,240	6	2,086	36	1,153	52	629	6	1,782	58
September.....	657	83	1,218	25	1,875	108	1,060	61	957	4	2,017	65
October.....	608	28	1,749	7	2,357	35	1,136	94	603	4	1,739	98
November.....	672	28	896	36	1,568	64	1,170	67	1,086	5	2,256	71
December.....	877	97	3,118	43	3,995	140	717	50	580	5	1,297	55
January.....	1,359	133	2,254	113	3,613	246	495	52	924	0	1,419	52
February.....	813	94	2,622	24	3,435	118	468	31	856	5	1,324	36
March.....	1,033	146	2,403	30	3,436	176	491	39	590	12	1,081	51
April.....	728	78	1,485	8	2,213	86	602	20	431	1	1,033	21
May.....	952	50	1,213	16	2,165	66	648	15	630	7	1,278	42
June.....	1,134	46	1,074	4	2,208	50	446	39	335	4	781	23
Total.....	10,230	841	20,415	312	30,645	1,153	9,544	643	8,694	60	18,238	703
Total arrivals.....	11,071		20,727		31,798		10,187		8,754		18,941	

TABLE B.—JAPANESE ADMITTED TO CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, CLASSIFIED AS NONLABORERS AND LABORERS.

Occupation.	1907.						1908.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Nonlaborers:													
Actors.....	1	33			4	7			3	4	1	1	54
Clergy.....	8	3	3	4	2	3		6	4	1	2	1	37
Editors.....	5	1	2	1	2	1	1			3	2		18
Government officials.....	1	9	3	3	7	3		6	2	4	1	6	45
Sculptors and artists.....	1	2				1			1	2	2		9
Teachers.....	8	13	5	6	8	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	50
Other professional.....	6	11	14	10	11	5	1	2	1	4	2	3	70
Clerks.....	3	24	11	16	26	8	13	9	10	19	12	3	164
Farmers.....	118	82	57	53	45	46	30	12	19	18	21	17	518
Merchants.....	96	99	83	96	155	98	47	56	55	91	51	24	951
Restaurant and hotel keepers.....	10	13	13	10	15	13	7	8	9	9	17	6	130
Students.....	200	260	232	258	299	221	99	99	128	109	65	48	2,018
Other occupations not laborers under rule 21 (j).....	9	15	16	9	25	12	8	8	9	19	12	8	150
No occupation, including women and children.....	105	147	76	19	152	112	88	96	81	106	172	145	1,299
Total.....	571	712	515	485	751	533	296	304	323	389	361	263	5,503
Laborers:													
Working students.....							54	40	10	57	67	6	234
Barbers.....	2	4	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	5	1	28
Carpenters.....	1	3	5	1	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	27
Tailors.....	5	3		8	4	3	4	1	2	2	4		36
Other artisans.....	6	14	12	9	14	8	8	6	2	12	7	1	99
Cooks.....	4	8	14	10	14	3	6	3	3	14	9	8	96
Farm laborers.....	71	40	91	74	193	59	62	52	96	70	134	89	1,031
Gardeners.....	3				3	2	4		1	3	2		18
Laborers.....	53	141	217	209	171	92	48	43	39	36	40	64	1,153
Servants.....	6	8	7	7	12	7	1	6	2	2	8	5	71
Other occupations included under head of laborers by rule 21 (j).....				3	4	6	9	7	9	12	8	9	67
Total.....	151	221	347	324	419	184	199	164	168	213	287	183	2,800
In transit.....	436	220	198	327									1,181
Total admitted.....	1,158	1,153	1,060	1,136	1,170	717	495	468	491	602	648	446	9,544

TABLE C.—JAPANESE DEPARTED FROM CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, CLASSIFIED AS NONLABORERS AND LABORERS.

Occupation.	1907.						1908.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	
Nonlaborers:													
Actors.....	2				3	1							6
Clergy.....	3			7	1		1	2	4				18
Editors.....	1			1	1		1			1			5
Government officials.....	5	2	1	6	4	1	1	3	7	1		3	34
Sculptors and artists.....							1	2	1			4	8
Teachers.....	1	2				2		1		4		18	28
Other professional Clerks.....		13	13	16	15	20	4	10	20	14	2	90	217
Farmers.....	15	44	5	276	134	57	52	13	8	30	29	130	793
Merchants.....	15	40	58	82	123	52	26	35	93	30	9	165	728
Restaurant and hotel keepers.....	2	4	3	12	18	6	3	5	7	4	3	3	70
Students.....	16	5	13	21	11	20	9	8	16	7	12	15	153
Other occupations not laborers under rule 21 (j).....	3	21	3	37	2	17	6	8	4	4		1	106
No occupation, including women and children.....	19	47	46	260	99	53	59	44	51	66	35	164	943
Total.....	82	194	142	730	417	234	167	131	212	176	91	619	3,195
Laborers:													
Working students.....													
Barbers.....	1	2		2	1	1	1	1		2			11
Carpenters.....			2	3	1	2	1		9	1		40	59
Tailors.....		4		1		14	4	2	3	7	2	1	38
Other artisans.....				1		2	1	50	60	4	40	55	213
Cooks.....	5	1	3	10	6	7	6	1	11	7	2	10	69
Farm laborers.....		7	5	8	7	13	12	4	1			3	60
Gardeners.....	2	1		1	4				1			1	10
Laborers.....	16	63	125	149	267	117	57	61	46	72	44	314	1,331
Servants.....		4	1	29	77	63	1	50	20	14	32	112	403
Other occupations included under head of laborers by rule 21 (j).....	7	16	7	52	32	127	23	11	23	6	2	23	329
Total.....	31	98	143	256	395	346	106	180	174	113	122	559	2,523
Total departed	113	292	285	986	812	580	273	311	386	289	213	1,178	5,718

TABLE D.—JAPANESE ADMITTED TO AND DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Admitted.	Departed.	Month.	Admitted.	Departed.
July.....	1,073	66	February.....	856	57
August.....	629	87	March.....	590	117
September.....	957	142	April.....	431	120
October.....	603	82	May.....	630	156
November.....	1,086	58	June.....	335	90
December.....	580	51			
January.....	924	32	Total.....	8,694	1,058

TABLE E.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1908, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS REGARDING STATUS, OCCUPATIONS, AND PASSPORTS.

	In possession of proper passport.													Without proper passport.			Total with and without proper passport.					
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.										Total with proper passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.			
	Former residents.			Parents, wives, or children of residents.			Settled agriculturists.			Not former residents, or parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists: Nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, or parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists.—Laborers.	Nonlaborers.							Rule 21 (j) laborers.	Total.	
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.													
Total applications.....	52	94	146	146	33	179				81	406	56	279	183	462	14	9	23	293	192	485	
Disposition:																						
Admitted.....	49	93	142	130	33	163				72	377	55	251	181	432	12	2	14	263	183	446	
Debarred.....	3	1	4	16		16				9	29	1	28	2	30	2	7	9	30	9	39	
Sex:																						
Male.....	47	92	139	16	27	43				69	251	53	132	172	304	12	7	19	144	170	323	
Female.....	5	2	7	130	6	136				12	155	3	147	11	158	2	2	4	149	13	162	
Came from:																						
Japan.....	52	94	146	146	33	179				81	406	55	279	182	461	10	9	19	289	191	480	
Hawaii.....													1	1	1	4		4	4	1	5	
Arrived via:																						
Seattle.....	39	82	121	112	31	143				62	326	36	213	149	362	1		1	214	140	363	
San Francisco.....	6	4	10	24	1	25				9	44	1	39	6	45			4	43	6	49	
Canada.....	5	8	13	10	1	11				10	34	10	25	28	53	8	7	15	33	35	68	
Mexico.....	2		2								2		2		2	1	2	3	3	2	5	
Resided in United States:																						
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	36	41	77								77		36	41	77	5	2	7	41	43	84	
Before Jan. 1, 1907.....	16	53	69								69		16	53	69		2	2	16	55	71	
Total former residents.....	52	94	146								146		52	94	146	5	4	9	57	98	155	

Tables G to S, inclusive, relate to aliens found to be inmates of penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions in this country as the result of an investigation conducted in accordance with section 22 of the new immigration act. The statistics so gathered have been arranged in tabulated form, showing character of the institutions where such persons are confined or punished, the States or Territories burdened with their support, and other useful and suggestive information bearing on the subject. The following explanation should be made with regard to the method of classification observed in said table:

Under the head "Charitable" are included inmates of almshouses, homes, asylums for orphans, juveniles, and feeble-minded, and all other institutions of a charitable nature, public and private, except asylums for the insane, the inmates of which are shown under the head "Insane." Under the head "Penal" are shown inmates of penal and reformatory institutions. All juvenile delinquents are included under this head, and are represented approximately by the number under 21 years of age. Under the head of "Probable period of detention" definite information is shown with regard to "penal;" with regard to "insane" and "charitable," however, the figures are approximate. In classifying "Crimes," under "Grave" are included murders, robberies, burglaries, and other offenses usually enumerated with the serious crimes. The misdemeanors or lesser offenses, including incorrigibility, are classed under the head of "Minor" crimes. Information as to ports of landing and length of time in the United States was not obtainable from all aliens. Percentages under those heads, therefore, are based upon answers of aliens from whom this information could be obtained.

The last investigation of this kind was made in 1904. (See pp. 48-76 of Annual Report for that year.) In a general way the method of presentation adopted in reporting the results of that investigation are now followed, but some changes are made in the interest of clearness and comprehensibility. Thus, Table G, in particular, is much more comprehensive than any table furnished in 1904, covering, as it does, the United States proper, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and giving an account of the entire number of inmates found in public institutions, segregating the institutions into penal, insane, and charitable, and the inmates into aliens, naturalized citizens, and native-born citizens, and showing a total of 60,501, 73,593, and 476,383 of the said classes, respectively, and a grand total of 610,477. The total of each class of inmates under each class of institution furnishes, by comparison, an interesting subject for study and speculation. Of the 149,897 inmates of penal institutions, 126,562 are native born and the remainder, 23,335 (15,323 aliens and 8,012 naturalized citizens), are foreign born; of the 172,185 inmates of insane asylums, 121,451 are native born and the remaining 50,734 (25,606 aliens and 25,128 naturalized citizens) are foreign born; while of the 288,395 inmates of charitable institutions (other than insane), 228,370 are native born and the remaining 60,025 (19,572 aliens and 40,453 naturalized citizens) are foreign born.

The other tables of this series are confined to furnishing certain interesting details and comparisons with regard to inmates who are now aliens, eliminating from consideration the cases of native-born and naturalized citizens. Table H gives a segregation by race under the headings "Sex," "Age," and "Cause" of incarceration; also

showing the probable period of detention and whether the institution is under federal, state, county, or private control; together with percentages of the total number in the United States for certain fixed periods of time and the percentages landed at certain of the principal ports. It is interesting to note that of the 15,323 inmates of penal institutions, 8,197 were confined for grave and 7,126 for minor offenses, and that 8.2 per cent of the alien inmates have been in the United States one year, 6.8 per cent two years, and 5.8 per cent three years.

Tables I, J, and K furnish a segregation by race under headings similar to those used in Table H, particularly with respect to penal, insane, and charitable institutions, respectively, while Tables L to S, inclusive, give a similar segregation, dividing the country into North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central, Western, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico sections.

A few comparisons with the figures for 1904 are not deemed inappropriate. The total number of aliens found in 1904 to be inmates of institutions of this character was 44,985, against 60,501 found by the recent investigation, an increase of 15,516, or about 34 per cent. As to class of institution, increases are shown as follows: Penal, from 9,825 to 15,323; insane, from 19,764 to 25,606; and charitable, from 15,396 to 19,572; while with regard to character of the offense for which incarcerated in penal institutions an increase is shown from 4,124 to 8,197 in grave offenses, and from 5,701 to 7,126 in minor offenses. With respect to the different sections of the country, increases are shown as follows: North Atlantic States, from 27,301 to 37,249; North Central States, from 9,082 to 12,205; South Central States, from 1,282 to 1,766; Western States, from 5,094 to 7,051; Hawaii, from 282 to 370; while the South Atlantic States show a reduction from 1,909 to 1,781, and Porto Rico from 35 to 19. Alaska, taken this year for the first time, shows a total of 60.

TABLE G.—ALIEN, NATURALIZED, AND NATIVE-BORN INMATES OF PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES.

States.	Penal.				Insane.				Charitable (other than insane).				Total.			
	Foreign born.		Native born.	Total.	Foreign born.		Native born.	Total.	Foreign born.		Native born.	Total.	Foreign born.		Native born.	Grand total.
	Aliens.	Naturalized citizens.			Aliens.	Naturalized citizens.			Aliens.	Naturalized citizens.			Aliens.	Naturalized citizens.		
North Atlantic:																
Maine.....	164	128	821	1,113	86	22	971	1,079	171	211	1,840	2,222	421	361	3,632	4,414
New Hampshire.....	116	102	555	773	95	204	629	928	129	253	1,945	2,327	340	559	3,129	4,028
Vermont.....	28	76	491	595	72	47	700	819	12	84	422	518	112	207	1,613	1,932
Massachusetts.....	1,693	931	5,219	7,843	2,584	1,479	6,194	10,257	2,148	1,992	7,197	11,337	6,425	4,402	18,610	29,437
Rhode Island.....	241	95	848	1,184	167	155	587	909	284	388	1,227	1,899	692	638	2,662	3,992
Connecticut.....	502	194	1,451	2,147	557	593	1,988	3,138	603	1,226	5,341	7,170	1,662	2,013	8,780	12,455
New York.....	3,454	1,766	12,167	17,387	6,756	5,959	14,980	27,695	6,089	8,997	43,470	58,556	16,209	16,722	70,617	103,638
New Jersey.....	965	390	3,297	4,652	1,935	424	3,301	5,660	674	1,377	5,347	7,398	3,574	2,191	11,945	17,710
Pennsylvania.....	2,172	683	7,978	10,833	2,164	1,615	10,916	14,695	3,388	4,225	31,964	39,577	7,724	6,523	50,858	65,105
Total.....	9,335	4,365	32,827	46,527	14,416	10,498	40,266	65,180	13,498	18,753	98,753	131,004	37,249	33,616	171,846	242,711
South Atlantic:																
Delaware.....	11	5	422	438	34	11	317	362	23	72	596	691	68	88	1,335	1,491
Maryland.....	165	210	3,755	4,130	233	115	2,273	2,621	101	643	5,433	6,177	499	968	11,461	12,928
District of Columbia.....	33	26	1,579	1,638	415	295	1,960	2,670	90	141	2,326	2,557	538	462	5,865	6,865
Virginia.....	37	5	3,978	4,020	58	10	3,612	3,680	24	75	3,933	4,032	119	90	11,523	11,732
West Virginia.....	107	32	2,034	2,173	86	61	1,758	1,905	59	59	1,226	1,344	252	152	5,018	5,422
North Carolina.....	8	.....	2,992	3,000	.....	9	1,641	1,650	8	5	4,165	4,178	16	14	8,798	8,828
South Carolina.....	.....	2	2,091	2,093	3	10	1,419	1,432	16	15	1,691	1,722	19	27	5,201	5,247
Georgia.....	47	25	6,205	6,367	19	.....	3,011	3,030	28	65	3,427	3,520	94	90	12,733	12,917
Florida.....	73	28	2,606	2,707	47	6	666	719	56	35	1,147	1,238	176	69	4,419	4,664
Total.....	481	333	25,752	26,566	895	517	16,657	18,069	405	1,110	23,944	25,459	1,781	1,960	66,353	70,094
North Central:																
Ohio.....	276	322	5,030	5,628	176	1,315	8,425	9,916	337	4,322	20,601	25,260	789	5,959	34,056	40,804
Indiana.....	180	89	3,641	3,910	388	133	4,009	4,530	116	1,360	9,539	11,015	684	1,582	17,189	19,455
Illinois.....	798	756	6,942	8,496	1,921	1,843	7,725	11,489	1,226	3,928	12,928	18,082	3,945	6,527	27,595	38,067
Michigan.....	434	378	3,074	3,886	771	1,518	3,491	5,780	456	1,425	4,377	6,258	1,661	3,321	10,942	15,924
Wisconsin.....	290	260	1,373	1,923	1,405	1,632	3,079	6,116	591	877	3,760	5,234	2,286	2,769	8,218	13,273
Minnesota.....	295	220	1,406	1,921	338	2,384	1,794	4,516	278	831	2,637	3,746	911	3,435	5,837	10,183
Iowa.....	23	105	1,579	1,707	16	1,133	3,508	4,707	9	866	4,343	5,218	48	2,154	9,430	11,632
Missouri.....	111	100	4,400	4,611	198	627	4,674	5,399	376	1,267	7,881	9,524	685	1,894	16,955	19,534

North Dakota.....	51	63	304	418	48	291	198	537	22	161	917	1,100	121	515	1,419	2,055
South Dakota.....	14	25	319	358	51	301	563	915	11	174	1,210	1,395	76	500	2,092	2,668
Nebraska.....	36	31	854	921	451	238	1,205	1,894	92	290	1,943	2,325	579	559	4,002	5,140
Kansas.....	102	63	3,763	3,928	168	170	2,036	2,374	150	268	2,746	3,164	420	501	8,545	9,466
Total.....	2,610	2,412	32,685	37,707	5,931	11,535	40,707	58,173	3,664	15,769	72,888	92,321	12,205	29,716	146,280	188,201
South Central:																
Kentucky.....	13	30	4,144	4,187	30	124	3,338	3,492	53	344	5,650	6,047	96	498	13,132	13,726
Tennessee.....	12	13	3,757	3,782	11	30	2,095	2,136	16	470	5,212	5,698	39	513	11,064	11,616
Alabama.....	48	14	4,604	4,666	53	9	1,845	1,907	56	23	1,840	1,919	157	46	8,289	8,492
Mississippi.....	10	1	2,164	2,175	41	.....	1,760	1,801	10	5	1,180	1,195	61	6	5,104	5,171
Louisiana.....	105	11	2,934	3,050	132	30	1,729	1,891	83	413	3,497	3,993	320	454	8,160	8,934
Texas.....	426	43	4,826	5,295	443	92	3,275	3,810	175	150	3,856	4,181	1,044	285	11,957	13,286
Oklahoma.....	19	11	985	1,015	3	95	605	703	.....	14	308	322	22	120	1,898	2,040
Arkansas.....	4	3	899	906	19	14	1,018	1,051	4	18	1,756	1,778	27	35	3,673	3,735
Total.....	637	126	24,313	25,076	732	394	15,665	16,791	397	1,437	23,299	25,133	1,766	1,957	63,277	67,000
Western:																
Montana.....	136	106	755	997	215	140	326	681	47	228	866	1,141	398	474	1,947	2,819
Wyoming.....	33	12	258	303	23	40	84	147	15	41	116	172	71	93	458	622
Colorado.....	183	59	1,340	1,582	166	119	702	987	145	232	432	809	494	410	2,474	3,378
New Mexico.....	60	6	348	414	6	14	166	186	4	11	94	109	70	31	608	719
Arizona.....	248	14	348	610	157	.....	153	310	31	36	131	198	436	50	632	1,118
Utah.....	49	16	392	457	57	23	282	362	47	52	176	275	153	91	850	1,094
Nevada.....	65	22	269	356	102	12	96	210	20	49	180	249	187	83	545	815
Idaho.....	36	21	240	297	67	65	206	338	23	66	254	343	126	152	700	978
Washington.....	238	82	1,409	1,729	530	258	888	1,676	151	232	1,368	1,751	919	572	3,665	5,166
Oregon.....	86	31	626	743	439	140	943	1,522	88	121	1,081	1,290	613	292	2,650	3,555
California.....	926	320	3,936	5,182	1,671	1,361	3,806	6,898	987	2,302	4,758	8,047	3,584	3,983	12,560	20,127
Total.....	2,060	689	9,921	12,670	3,433	2,172	7,712	13,317	1,558	3,370	9,456	14,384	7,051	6,231	27,089	40,371
Alaska.....	17	14	42	73	43	9	50	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	23	92	175
Hawaii.....	173	73	313	559	150	3	60	213	47	14	30	91	370	90	403	863
Porto Rico.....	10	.....	709	719	6	.....	334	340	3	.....	.....	3	19	.....	1,043	1,062
Grand total.....	15,323	8,012	126,562	149,897	25,606	25,128	121,451	172,185	19,572	40,453	228,370	288,395	60,501	73,593	476,383	610,477

TABLE H.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, CAUSES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Pau-pers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Fede-ral.	State.	County and munic-ipal.	Pri-vate.
								Grave.	Minor.									
African (black).....	323	260	63	1	29	232	61	101	74	69	79	146	95	82	7	176	112	28
Armenian.....	97	83	14	1	10	72	14	11	14	43	29	44	16	37	1	57	22	17
Bohemian and Moravian..	753	477	276	3	43	375	332	64	47	470	172	138	72	543	13	440	255	45
Bulgarian, Servian, Mon-tenegrin.	134	132	2	.....	18	101	15	32	24	23	55	80	24	30	2	37	83	12
Chinese.....	630	612	18	2	8	251	369	133	74	336	87	156	92	382	8	447	164	11
Croatian and Slovenian..	542	489	53	2	77	395	68	132	131	127	152	278	142	122	6	229	257	50
Cuban.....	72	49	23	2	11	40	19	17	6	35	14	20	25	27	2	47	13	10
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Her-zegovian and Flemish.	44	30	5	.....	2	38	4	12	8	17	7	19	8	17	1	26	16	1
Dutch and Flemish.....	333	264	69	4	23	161	145	50	32	129	113	87	65	181	7	165	125	36
East Indian.....	23	22	1	.....	1	15	7	4	4	9	6	11	2	10	1	11	10	1
English.....	4,763	3,139	1,624	71	373	2,063	2,256	679	469	2,047	1,568	1,344	809	2,610	88	2,780	1,389	506
Finnish.....	776	604	172	4	44	549	179	110	103	419	144	258	117	401	7	490	224	55
French.....	2,254	1,573	681	45	283	947	979	341	328	886	699	702	384	1,168	19	1,223	749	263
German.....	9,809	6,195	3,614	47	490	3,864	5,408	806	573	5,795	2,635	1,714	1,068	7,027	105	5,481	3,410	813
Greek.....	416	398	18	2	97	286	31	116	80	49	171	276	88	52	2	128	205	81
Hebrew.....	4,715	2,781	1,954	461	1,300	2,192	762	409	366	1,468	2,442	1,691	1,137	1,887	12	1,996	907	1,800
Irish.....	12,142	5,076	7,066	32	283	4,029	7,798	395	1,108	6,167	4,472	2,480	911	8,751	154	6,531	4,075	1,382
Italian (north).....	845	756	89	19	102	565	159	298	103	245	199	300	290	255	12	477	259	97
Italian (south).....	5,545	4,641	904	279	1,278	3,188	800	1,779	934	1,104	1,728	2,389	1,817	1,244	17	2,321	1,849	1,068
Japanese.....	327	318	9	.....	18	289	20	112	46	121	42	149	97	101	20	232	56	10
Korean.....	67	66	1	.....	3	63	1	7	27	14	14	18	40	17	11	44	4	8
Lithuanian.....	471	421	50	2	50	358	61	78	115	100	178	269	74	128	3	144	279	45
Magyar.....	1,024	794	230	19	188	606	151	232	216	244	332	585	199	240	10	300	477	147
Mexican.....	1,834	1,158	176	49	151	876	709	220	203	202	202	435	537	312	6	735	493	100
Pacific Islander.....	16	15	1	.....	1	9	6	4	3	8	1	4	3	9	.....	13	2	1
Polish.....	4,123	3,154	969	45	631	2,631	816	589	931	1,289	1,314	1,926	663	1,534	37	1,542	2,062	482
Portuguese.....	254	187	67	5	23	131	95	28	21	130	75	81	34	139	3	158	65	28
Roumanian.....	124	112	12	4	25	88	7	14	38	14	58	86	15	23	1	29	72	22
Russian.....	728	579	149	3	123	512	90	105	104	254	265	385	109	234	6	308	265	149
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	22	20	2	.....	3	15	4	3	6	6	6	11	4	7	.....	10	11	1
Scandinavian.....	4,227	2,814	1,413	38	206	2,242	1,741	307	279	2,613	1,028	893	518	2,826	47	2,578	1,305	297
Scotch.....	1,294	831	463	13	96	553	632	169	205	428	492	447	187	660	7	665	486	136
Slovak.....	1,233	999	234	10	177	842	204	178	332	313	410	652	234	347	12	330	659	182
Spanish.....	181	157	24	7	20	94	60	37	22	56	66	69	45	67	5	81	58	37

Spanish-American	33	24	9	5	19	9	4	4	16	9	10	4	19	2	18	10	3	
Syrian	212	135	77	37	82	80	13	33	16	37	126	75	94	43	65	50	97	
Turkish	59	54	5	2	7	39	11	6	14	33	34	7	18	25	25	23	11	
Welsh	197	131	66	3	10	79	105	24	17	87	69	44	25	128	2	84	95	
West Indian (except Cuban)	163	119	44	4	25	112	22	35	18	47	63	67	38	58	6	71	52	
Other peoples	12	11	1	.....	2	6	4	1	4	6	1	5	.....	7	1	7	4
Unknown	184	94	90	.....	3	104	77	4	1	168	11	6	8	170	.....	142	40
Total	60,501	39,763	20,738	1,216	6,321	29,171	23,793	8,197	7,126	25,606	19,572	18,396	10,202	31,903	643	31,073	20,692	8,093
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal	15,323	14,416	907	.....	2,768	10,463	2,092	8,197	7,126	.....	9,149	5,493	681	167	7,325	7,831	.....
Insane	25,606	13,929	11,677	2	344	12,036	13,224	.....	.....	25,606	945	1,590	23,071	416	21,205	3,666	319
Charitable	19,572	11,418	8,154	1,214	3,209	6,672	8,477	.....	.....	19,572	8,302	3,119	8,151	60	2,543	9,195	7,774
Total	60,501	39,763	20,738	1,216	6,321	29,171	23,793	8,197	7,126	25,606	19,572	18,396	10,202	31,903	643	31,073	20,692	8,093

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	Over 40 years.
Penal	10.3	9.6	9.0	15.3	22.5	20.7	8.7	2.7	1.2
Insane	1.4	1.9	1.8	5.5	14.4	32.1	23.7	11.0	8.2
Charitable	11.6	8.2	6.3	10.3	13.8	15.1	12.8	9.7	12.2
Total	8.2	6.8	5.8	10.5	16.9	22.0	14.7	7.8	7.3

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	71.4	Philadelphia	3.3	San Francisco	2.0	Mexican border	2.5
Boston	8.2	Baltimore	3.1	Canadian ports	6.1	Other ports	3.4

TABLE I.—ALIENS DETAINED IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Character of crime.		Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.		
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Grave.	Minor.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.
African (black).....	175	163	12	.....	16	132	27	101	74	87	76	12	4	99	72
Armenian.....	25	25	.....	.....	5	16	4	11	14	17	7	.....	.....	12	13
Bohemian and Moravian.....	111	107	4	.....	18	72	21	64	47	64	37	10	.....	57	54
Bulgarian, Servian, Montonegrin.....	56	55	1	.....	10	42	4	32	24	36	17	3	2	18	36
Chinese.....	207	205	2	.....	3	125	79	133	74	110	63	34	8	111	88
Croatian and Slovenian.....	263	255	8	.....	1	47	205	10	132	131	158	102	3	5	99
Cuban.....	23	23	.....	.....	6	13	4	17	6	11	10	2	1	14	8
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	20	18	2	.....	1	19	.....	12	8	14	4	2	.....	10	10
Dutch and Flemish.....	91	89	2	.....	10	69	12	59	32	54	36	1	3	45	43
East Indian.....	8	8	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	4	4	7	1	.....	.....	1	6
English.....	1,148	1,062	86	.....	1	161	770	216	679	469	646	465	37	24	666
Finnish.....	213	206	7	.....	15	183	15	110	103	146	59	8	3	96	114
French.....	669	604	65	.....	151	393	125	341	328	422	226	21	4	347	318
German.....	1,379	1,300	79	.....	1	194	884	300	806	573	784	540	55	14	744
Greek.....	196	196	.....	.....	50	138	8	116	80	127	63	6	1	77	118
Hebrew.....	805	740	65	.....	3	374	405	23	409	396	536	265	4	4	448
Irish.....	1,503	1,195	308	.....	87	950	466	395	1,108	1,009	312	182	10	574	919
Italian (north).....	401	399	2	.....	57	312	32	298	103	166	212	23	4	243	154
Italian (south).....	2,713	2,646	67	.....	5	645	1,854	209	1,779	934	1,359	1,253	101	10	1,479
Japanese.....	158	156	2	.....	8	139	11	112	46	93	57	8	18	114	26
Korean.....	41	40	1	.....	1	40	.....	27	14	31	9	1	11	28	2
Lithuanian.....	193	190	3	.....	1	31	149	12	78	115	138	49	6	2	54
Magyar.....	448	422	26	.....	2	99	317	30	232	216	318	124	6	8	163
Mexican.....	929	915	14	.....	88	706	135	709	220	360	495	74	4	535	390
Pacific Islander.....	7	7	.....	.....	3	7	.....	4	3	3	3	1	.....	5	2
Polish.....	1,520	1,461	59	.....	3	354	1,063	100	589	931	1,113	380	27	8	462
Portuguese.....	49	48	1	.....	12	33	4	28	21	35	14	.....	1	24	24
Roumanian.....	52	52	.....	.....	10	40	2	14	38	45	6	1	1	7	44
Russian.....	209	204	5	.....	1	49	149	10	105	104	152	55	2	4	71
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	9	9	.....	.....	1	8	.....	3	6	8	1	.....	.....	5	4
Scandinavian.....	586	551	35	.....	1	78	424	83	307	279	355	218	13	5	292
Scotch.....	374	346	28	.....	1	31	258	84	169	205	248	111	15	5	177
Slovak.....	510	494	16	.....	97	373	40	178	332	365	140	5	.....	137	373
Spanish.....	59	57	2	.....	8	42	9	37	22	33	21	5	.....	30	29
Spanish-American.....	8	8	.....	.....	3	4	.....	4	4	5	3	.....	1	4	3
Syrian.....	49	45	4	.....	16	32	1	33	16	27	19	3	.....	21	28
Turkish.....	12	12	.....	.....	1	10	1	6	6	6	4	2	.....	4	8
Welsh.....	41	41	.....	.....	2	34	5	24	17	27	13	1	.....	18	23
West Indian (except Cuban).....	53	53	.....	.....	6	41	6	35	18	28	21	4	.....	29	24
Other peoples.....	5	5	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	4	4	.....	1	1	1	3
Unknown.....	5	4	1	.....	1	3	1	4	1	2	2	1	.....	4	1
Total.....	15,323	14,416	907	.....	20	2,748	10,463	2,092	8,197	7,126	9,149	5,493	681	167	7,325
															7,831

TABLE J.—ALIENS DETAINED IN THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
African (black)	69	47	22			50	18	9	12	48	1	65	3	
Armenian	43	35	8		2	34	8	3	5	35	1	40	1	1
Bohemian and Moravian	470	261	209		7	229	234	9	19	442	12	365	89	4
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	23	23	1			15	7	3	1	19		19	4	
Chinese	336	323	13		1	3	107	225	15	23		332	3	1
Croatian and Slovenian	127	107	20			5	84	38	9	17		102	19	6
Cuban	35	10	16				21	14	2	11		33	2	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	17	16	1				13	4		3	1	16		
Dutch and Flemish	129	94	35				66	63	1	12	3	106	20	
East Indian	9	8	1				5	4	1	7		9		
English	2,047	1,163	884		14	806	1,227	74	131	1,842	58	1,761	212	16
Finnish	2,419	294	125		12	276	131	26	40	353	2	388	28	1
French	886	540	346		12	397	477	37	76	773	13	794	72	7
German	5,795	3,181	2,614		67	2,254	3,474	135	254	5,406	30	4,500	1,143	72
Greek	49	46	3		3	37	9	9	9	31		39	10	
Hobrow	1,468	714	754		1	73	1,087	307	91	78	8	1,360	92	8
Irish	6,167	2,114	4,053		18	2,074	4,075	154	265	5,748	132	5,189	762	84
Italian (north)	245	204	41		4	156	85	35	26	184	8	210	26	1
Italian (south)	1,104	824	280		26	676	402	69	107	928	6	958	123	17
Japanese	121	116	5		4	114	3	21	21	79	2	117	2	
Korean	14	14				13	1			14		14		
Lithuanian	100	91	9			83	17	3	9	88	1	62	36	1
Magyar	244	150	94		6	173	65	14	33	197	2	200	33	9
Mexican	203	133	70		8	115	80	16	4	183	2	199	2	
Pacific Islander	8	7	1			2	6	6		8		8		
Polish	1,289	824	465		24	879	386	44	96	1,149	29	908	318	34
Portuguese	130	87	43		3	71	56	5	15	110	1	125	3	1
Roumanian	14	9	5		2	9	3	1	2	11		13	1	1
Russian	254	187	67		6	197	51	14	37	203	2	204	37	11
Ruthenian (Russniak)	6	5	1			5	1	1		6		5	1	
Scandinavian	2,613	1,608	1,005		23	1,353	1,237	101	200	2,312	29	2,155	428	1
Scotch	428	218	210		4	171	253	23	22	383	1	375	51	1
Slovak	313	212	101		8	221	84	8	43	262	12	179	87	35
Spanish	56	48	8		1	30	25	6	9	41	2	50	1	3
Spanish-American	16	9	7		1	10	5	1		15		14	1	1
Syrian	37	25	12		4	29	4	1	4	32		33	3	1
Turkish	14	13	1			8	6	1	1	12		14		
Welsh	87	42	45			32	55	2	2	83	2	62	23	
West Indian (except Cuban)	47	31	16		1	37	9	1	1	45	6	39	1	1
Other peoples	6	5	1			3	3			6		6		
Unknown	168	83	85		1	94	73	1	1	166		137	30	1
Total	25,606	13,929	11,677	2	344	12,036	13,224	945	1,590	23,071	416	21,205	3,666	319

TABLE K.—ALIENS DETAINED IN THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.
(Institutions for insane not included.)

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.*	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
African (black)	79	50	29	1	12	50	16	50	7	22	2	12	37	28
Armenian	29	23	6	1	3	22	3	24	4	1	5	8	16	16
Bohemian and Moravian	172	109	63	3	13	74	77	65	16	91	1	18	112	41
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	55	55			7	44	4	41	6	8			43	12
Chinese	87	84	3	1	2	19	65	31	6	50		4	73	10
Croatian and Slovenian	152	127	25	1	25	106	20	111	23	18	1	28	79	44
Cuban	14	7	7	2	5	6		7	4	3	1		3	10
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	7	5	2		1	6		5	1	1			6	1
Dutch and Flemish	113	81	32	4	13	26	70	32	17	64	1	14	62	36
East Indian	6	6			1	3	2	3		3		1	4	1
English	1,568	914	654	71	197	487	813	624	213	731	6	353	719	490
Finnish	144	104	40	4	17	90	33	86	18	40	2	6	82	54
French	699	429	270	45	120	157	377	243	82	374	2	82	350	256
German	2,635	1,714	921	47	228	726	1,634	795	274	1,566	11	237	1,646	741
Greek	171	156	15	2	44	111	14	140	16	15	1	12	77	81
Hebrew	2,442	1,307	1,135	460	850	700	432	1,064	794	584		188	462	1,792
Irish	4,472	1,767	2,705	32	178	1,005	3,257	1,317	334	2,821	12	768	2,394	1,298
Italian (north)	199	153	46	19	41	97	42	99	52	48		24	79	96
Italian (south)	1,728	1,171	557	279	602	658	189	961	552	215	1	174	502	1,051
Japanese	48	46	2		6	36	6	35	9	4		1	28	19
Korean	12	12			2	10		9	1	2		2	2	8
Lithuanian	178	140	38	2	18	126	32	128	16	34		28	106	44
Magyar	332	222	110	19	81	176	56	253	42	37		27	167	138
Mexican	202	110	92	49	55	55	43	59	88	55		1	101	100
Pacific Islander	1	1			1			1					1	1
Polish	1,314	869	445	46	249	689	330	769	187	358		172	694	448
Portuguese	75	52	23	5	8	9	27	35	41	5	1	9	38	27
Roumanian	58	51	7	4	13	39	2	40	7	11		9	28	21
Russian	265	188	77	3	67	166	29	219	17	29		33	94	138
Ruthenian (Russniak)	7	6	1		2	2	3	3	3	1			6	1
Scandinavian	1,028	655	373	38	104	465	421	427	100	501	13	131	588	206
Scotch	492	267	225	13	60	124	295	176	54	262	1	113	243	135
Slovak	410	293	117	7	72	248	80	279	51	80		64	190	147
Spanish	66	52	14	7	11	22	26	30	15	21	3	1	28	34
Spanish-American	9	7	2		5	3	4	4	1	4	1		6	2
Syrian	126	65	61	37	62	19	8	47	71	8		11	19	96
Turkish	33	29	4	2	6	21	4	27	2	4		7	15	11
Welsh	69	48	21	3	8	13	45	15	10	44		4	49	16
West Indian (except Cuban)	63	35	28	4	18	34	7	38	16	9		3	27	33
Other peoples	1	1			1			1					1	
Unknown	11	7	4		1	7	3	3	5	3		1	9	1
Total	19,572	11,418	8,154	1,214	3,209	6,672	8,477	8,302	3,119	8,151	60	2,543	9,195	7,774

TABLE L.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

[North Atlantic States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.]

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave.	Minor.									
African (black).....	191	140	51	1	20	134	36	50	37	43	61	88	50	53	99	68	24	
Armenian.....	87	74	13	1	8	66	12	9	13	38	27	42	12	33	51	19	17	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	188	110	78	3	14	102	69	12	17	115	44	48	17	123	119	50	19	
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	25	25	.....	.....	2	18	5	2	7	8	8	14	1	10	10	13	2
Chinese.....	89	88	1	1	2	67	19	34	12	25	18	41	17	31	38	43	8	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	299	268	31	.....	48	221	30	71	83	43	102	176	84	39	109	162	28
Cuban.....	33	25	8	.....	4	17	12	5	5	19	4	8	6	19	24	6	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	6	3	3	9	2	2	4	8	1
Dutch and Flemish.....	112	77	35	3	8	57	44	19	13	43	37	42	20	50	59	32	21	
East Indian.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	2	2	1	3	.....	3	2	3	1
English.....	2,926	1,754	1,172	62	274	1,248	1,342	283	329	1,193	1,121	932	454	1,540	1,693	837	396	
Finnish.....	189	130	59	4	18	139	28	16	35	75	63	93	26	70	99	60	194	
French.....	1,521	1,035	486	39	237	650	586	211	281	520	500	567	264	690	2,800	527	518	
German.....	4,765	2,821	1,944	29	269	2,060	2,407	356	2,704	1,350	1,031	523	3,206	6,900	1,557	518	1,444	
Greek.....	215	201	14	2	58	141	14	48	39	27	101	151	39	25	75	85	55	
Hebrew.....	4,047	2,394	1,653	380	1,144	1,927	596	366	378	1,266	2,037	1,527	919	1,601	1,768	835	1,444	
Irish.....	9,547	3,778	5,769	28	216	3,353	5,950	196	980	4,848	3,523	2,116	636	6,795	5,376	3,235	936	
Italian (north).....	428	381	47	13	63	294	58	158	62	95	113	161	173	94	251	108	69	
Italian (south).....	4,685	3,859	826	268	1,154	2,648	615	1,429	835	838	1,583	2,094	1,629	962	2,088	1,589	1,008	
Japanese.....	20	18	2	.....	3	16	1	1	2	13	4	6	4	10	2	6	2
Korean.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	348	308	40	2	37	264	45	58	84	67	139	202	54	92	99	210	39	
Magyar.....	652	455	197	17	126	409	100	113	147	186	206	341	128	183	238	300	114	
Mexican.....	11	7	4	1	2	5	3	1	1	5	4	4	1	6	6	2	3	
Pacific Islander.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	2,887	2,208	679	35	475	1,919	458	381	707	867	932	1,474	458	955	1,065	1,456	366	
Portuguese.....	102	68	34	2	13	59	23	16	13	33	35	54	11	37	57	27	18	
Roumanian.....	53	47	6	1	14	36	2	2	20	4	27	39	4	11	11	32	10	
Russian.....	314	240	74	3	60	223	28	35	65	108	106	166	50	98	112	150	52	
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	19	17	2	.....	3	13	3	3	3	4	5	7	4	6	8	10	1
Scandinavian.....	1,077	631	446	13	69	662	333	61	107	546	363	352	110	615	650	266	161	
Scottish.....	829	476	353	8	72	352	397	50	158	263	358	319	86	424	418	313	98	
Slovak.....	1,033	823	210	10	152	701	170	141	297	235	360	564	200	269	268	591	174	

TABLE L.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave.	Minor.									
Spanish.....	66	52	14	3	12	36	15	12	12	18	24	33	17	16	.....	26	19	21
Spanish-American.....	11	6	5	.....	2	9	.....	2	.....	6	3	4	1	6	.....	6	3	2
Syrian.....	155	99	56	31	57	58	9	16	10	29	100	54	64	37	.....	46	32	77
Turkish.....	41	36	5	2	4	27	8	4	4	10	23	22	5	14	.....	19	13	9
Welsh.....	120	71	49	3	6	50	61	9	14	49	48	31	13	76	.....	38	70	12
West Indian (except Cuban)	101	66	35	4	20	70	7	11	11	25	54	53	20	28	.....	33	37	31
Other peoples.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	3	4	.....	3	4	4	.....	4	3	.....
Unknown.....	33	26	7	.....	3	17	13	2	.....	22	9	4	6	23	.....	24	7	2
Total.....	37,249	22,843	14,406	969	4,674	18,102	13,504	4,185	5,150	14,416	13,498	12,879	6,113	18,257	.....	18,497	12,786	5,966
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal.....	9,335	8,618	717	.....	1,942	6,167	1,226	4,185	5,150	.....	.....	6,015	2,946	374	.....	3,983	5,352	.....
Insane.....	14,416	6,792	7,624	2	180	7,173	7,061	.....	.....	14,416	.....	524	844	13,048	.....	12,387	1,830	199
Charitable.....	13,498	7,433	6,065	967	2,552	4,762	5,217	.....	.....	.....	13,498	6,340	2,323	4,835	.....	2,127	5,604	5,767
Total.....	37,249	22,843	14,406	969	4,674	18,102	13,504	4,185	5,150	14,416	13,498	12,879	6,113	18,257	.....	18,497	12,786	5,966

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	Over 40 years.
Penal.....	<i>Per cent.</i> 10.7	<i>Per cent.</i> 10.4	<i>Per cent.</i> 9.3	<i>Per cent.</i> 15.5	<i>Per cent.</i> 22.2	<i>Per cent.</i> 20.5	<i>Per cent.</i> 7.3	<i>Per cent.</i> 2.4	<i>Per cent.</i> 1.2
Insane.....	1.6	1.9	1.8	5.2	14.0	33.9	23.3	10.5	7.3
Charitable.....	12.5	9.1	6.9	11.0	14.7	15.4	11.6	8.5	10.3
Total.....	8.8	7.5	6.2	10.8	16.8	22.2	13.8	7.2	6.7

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York.....	78.1	Philadelphia.....	3.7	San Francisco.....	0.3	Mexican border.....	0.1
Boston.....	10.6	Baltimore.....	1.7	Canadian ports.....	4.5	Other ports.....	1.0

TABLE M.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

[South Atlantic States: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.]

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Gravo.	Minor.									
African (black).....	64	60	4		6	48	10	25	22	11	6	27	28	9	6	36	20	2
Armenian.....	1	1				1				1				1	1			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	37	24	13		1	16	20	1	1	33	2	4	2	31	12	22		3
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	3	3			1	2		1	2			2	1				3	
Chinese.....	1	1					1					1		1		1	1	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	10	9	1		1	8	1	2	5	2	1	6	2	2	1	7	1	1
Cuban.....	22	10	12	2	4	12	4	5	1	11	5	7	13	2	1	14	2	5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	3	3	1			3		2		1		2		1	1		2	
Dutch and Flemish.....	15	13	2		1	9	5	2	3	7	3	4	3	8	4	6	3	2
English.....	180	147	33		12	83	85	19	22	95	44	62	13	105	63	58	32	27
Finnish.....	9	9			1	6	2	1		5	3	2	1	6	4	4		1
French.....	34	28	6		6	12	16	3	4	18	9	8	7	19	13	8	7	6
German.....	342	230	112		10	129	203	19	20	233	70	53	19	270	84	186	39	33
Greek.....	20	19	1		3	14	3	7	2	4	7	12	6	2	1	7	8	4
Hebrew.....	79	52	27	4	15	47	13	9	2	44	24	13	21	45	12	41	5	21
Irish.....	355	179	176	1	1	93	260	3	18	230	104	36	18	301	133	73	43	106
Italian (north).....	50	43	7	2	9	30	9	18	4	15	13	24	10	16	8	14	18	10
Italian (south).....	138	134	4		30	86	22	80	19	20	19	70	42	26	15	67	46	10
Japanese.....	2	2			2			2		2		1		1	2			
Lithuanian.....	14	13	1		2	12		3	7	3	1	10	1	3	2	9	2	1
Magyar.....	15	14	1		1	12	2	3	8	2	2	11	2	2	5	2	3	
Mexican.....	6	6			1	4	1	2	1	3		2	2	2	3		1	
Polish.....	137	116	21		12	89	36	21	31	54	31	56	15	66	36	61	31	9
Portuguese.....	5	5			4	1		1	2	1		3		1	2	1	2	
Roumanian.....	1	1			1			1						1	1			
Russian.....	34	25	9		1	27	6	8	6	14	6	15	6	13	4	17	9	4
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	3	3			2		1	2		1		2		1		2	1	
Scandinavian.....	79	67	12	4	5	48	22	6	10	43	20	25	13	41	35	21	13	10
Scotch.....	23	15	8		1	7	15	2	9	5	7	13	2	8	2	6	12	3
Slovak.....	56	52	4		8	41	7	10	10	18	18	29	6	21	12	34	7	3
Spanish.....	17	16			1	11	5	6	1	6		4	3	6	4	7	6	
Spanish-American.....	1		1			1					1	1		1	1			

Syrian.....	8	4	4		2	5	1	3	2	2	1	2	4	2		3	4	1	
Turkish.....	3	3				1	1			1	2			1		1			
Welsh.....	2	2				1	1			2				2					
West Indian (except Cuban).....	10	9	1			7	3	2	2	6		4		6		1	3		
Other peoples.....	2	1	1			1	1			2				2		2			
Total.....	1,781	1,318	463	13	135	876	757	265	216	895	405	516	242	1,023	476	717	324	264	
Character of institution in which detained:																			
Penal.....	481	469	12		84	346	51	265	216			328	134	19	47	214	220		
Insane.....	895	605	290		6	387	502			895		29	56	810	415	407	10		63
Charitable.....	405	244	161	13	45	143	204				405	159	52	194	14	96	94		201
Total.....	1,781	1,318	463	13	135	876	757	265	216	895	405	516	242	1,023	476	717	324	264	

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Penal.....	13.8	9.1	10.9	17.4	22.6	17.9	7.0	0.9	0.4
Insane.....	.9	1.4	2.8	5.3	13.3	28.7	22.5	11.5	13.6
Charitable.....	14.3	8.8	5.8	7.7	7.7	12.8	14.6	9.6	18.7
Total.....	9.5	6.4	6.6	10.5	15.1	20.2	14.5	7.0	10.2

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York.....	62.6	Philadelphia.....	5.4	San Francisco.....	0.3	Mexican border.....	0.3
Boston.....	3.6	Baltimore.....	16.1	Canadian ports.....	3.5	Other ports.....	8.2

TABLE N.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

[North Central States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.]

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Pau-pers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Fedral.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave	Minor.									
African (black).....	39	33	6	.....	2	29	8	18	5	10	6	11	13	15	.....	25	14	.....
Armenian.....	6	5	1	.....	1	3	2	2	.....	2	2	1	3	2	.....	4	2	.....
Bohemian and Moravian.....	388	238	150	.....	22	178	188	27	19	244	98	58	38	292	1	200	176	11
Bulgarian, Servian, Monte-negrin.....	53	52	1	.....	10	40	3	14	7	2	30	39	8	6	.....	6	44	3
Chinese.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	6	4	3	1	6	.....	2	3	5	.....	6	4	.....
Croatian and Slovenian.....	136	126	10	1	16	107	12	31	32	40	33	71	27	38	2	50	68	16
Cuban.....	5	2	3	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herze-govinian.....	6	3	3	.....	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	.....	4	2	.....
Dutch and Flemish.....	164	139	25	.....	12	76	76	31	12	65	56	31	33	100	2	80	77	5
East Indian.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....
English.....	819	595	224	.....	46	342	431	176	65	370	208	165	149	505	19	446	315	39
Finnish.....	348	282	66	.....	14	240	94	67	60	188	33	113	52	183	1	209	127	11
French.....	366	255	111	4	29	135	198	75	21	162	108	62	61	243	3	192	140	31
German.....	3,311	2,123	1,188	11	167	1,113	2,020	264	143	1,918	981	441	337	2,533	16	1,512	1,583	200
Greek.....	92	91	1	.....	19	69	4	21	19	7	45	70	14	8	.....	10	67	15
Hebrew.....	518	269	249	63	125	191	139	29	14	124	351	141	169	208	.....	149	60	309
Irish.....	1,176	590	586	3	44	319	810	108	61	557	450	186	147	843	13	466	460	237
Italian (north).....	138	124	14	.....	16	94	28	55	21	45	17	53	42	43	1	66	67	4
Italian (south).....	328	295	33	4	61	220	43	153	33	62	80	132	123	73	1	184	116	27
Japanese.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	3	1	.....	2	4	.....	2	.....	1	2	1
Lithuanian.....	106	97	9	.....	11	79	16	16	24	28	38	56	19	31	.....	34	67	5
Magyar.....	340	309	31	1	60	233	46	109	57	55	119	227	62	51	5	138	165	32
Mexican.....	15	15	.....	.....	3	12	.....	9	3	2	1	11	3	1	3	5	7	.....
Polish.....	967	720	247	8	135	543	281	158	180	299	330	364	164	439	1	323	545	98
Portuguese.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2	2
Roumanian.....	56	54	2	3	9	41	3	11	17	1	27	42	9	5	.....	9	38	9
Russian.....	186	160	26	.....	36	119	31	42	17	63	64	97	25	64	2	92	78	14
Scandinavian.....	2,101	1,395	706	11	89	975	1,026	128	107	1,428	438	294	198	1,609	1	1,198	819	83
Scotch.....	213	149	64	3	13	83	114	40	21	76	76	56	36	121	3	88	99	23
Slovak.....	93	77	16	.....	13	65	15	17	20	28	28	42	2	40	.....	41	48	4
Spanish.....	8	8	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	3	.....	4	2	2
Spanish-American.....	4	3	1	.....	1	3	.....	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Syrian.....	26	17	9	2	12	11	1	9	4	1	12	14	11	1	9	10	7	
Turkish.....	8	8			2	5	1		2		6	8				8		
Welsh.....	39	28	11		2	12	25	7	1	17	14	4	6	29	20	18	1	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	3	3				3		3			1	1	2		2	1		
Other peoples.....	2	2			1	1			1		1	1		1		1		
Unknown.....	121	43	78			68	53	1	1	119		1	1	119	90	31		
Total.....	12,205	8,333	3,872	116	976	5,434	5,679	1,630	980	5,931	3,664	2,804	1,787	7,614	79	5,668	5,266	1,192
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal.....	2,610	2,483	127		474	1,800	336	1,630	980			1,504	1,017	89	50	1,323	1,237	
Insane.....	5,931	3,387	2,544		87	2,508	3,336			5,931		141	371	5,419	4,079	1,796		56
Charitable.....	3,664	2,463	1,201	116	415	1,126	2,007				3,664	1,159	399	2,106	29	266	2,233	1,136
Total.....	12,205	8,333	3,872	116	976	5,434	5,679	1,630	980	5,931	3,664	2,804	1,787	7,614	79	5,668	5,266	1,192

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	<i>Per cent.</i>
Penal.....	10.6	9.4	10.4	15.5	22.4	18.7	9.1	3.0	0.9
Insane.....	1.1	1.7	1.8	5.8	15.4	29.4	25.7	12.0	7.1
Charitable.....	9.0	6.2	4.6	9.0	11.7	15.6	16.6	13.3	14.0
Total.....	7.0	5.8	5.5	10.1	16.2	21.0	17.1	9.6	7.7

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York.....	70.4	Philadelphia.....	2.6	San Francisco.....	0.5	Mexican border.....	0.5
Boston.....	3.8	Baltimore.....	7.6	Canadian ports.....	13.0	Other ports.....	1.6

TABLE C.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

[South Central States: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas.]

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Fe-male.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Pau-pers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Fedral.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Gravo.	Minor.									
African (black)	17	16	1			13	4	3	9	2	3	14		3				
Bohemian and Moravian	67	43	24		2	33	32	4	3	50	10	5	2	60	1	7	9	1
Bulgarian, Servian, Montene-grin	7	7			1	5	1	2		1	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
Chinese	8	8		1		4	3	1	3	3	1	4	2	2		5	3	
Croatian and Slovenian	13	13		1	1	10	1	2	2	3	6	4	7	2	4	4	5	4
Cuban	7	7			2	5		2		4	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	
Dutch and Flemish	12	11	1			8	4	3	2	4	3	3	5	4		7	2	3
East Indian	1	1				1		1				1			1			
English	107	86	21		4	57	46	25	15	38	29	26	28	53	2	55	40	10
Finnish	6	6				4	2	1	1		4	3	3			2	1	2
French	56	42	14		2	20	34	5	5	32	14	8	10	38	2	33	11	10
German	356	243	113	4	12	160	180	25	14	248	69	44	42	270		262	56	38
Greek	15	13	2		1	12	2	3	9		3	12	3			1	11	3
Hebrew	59	37	22	14	14	22	9	5	1	25	28	8	28	23		29	5	25
Irish	178	95	83		4	40	134	6	19	75	78	37	21	120	3	83	31	61
Italian (north)	17	14	3		2	12	3	4	2	5	6	5	8	4		10	4	3
Italian (south)	103	83	20	3	8	61	31	33	13	43	14	16	40	47	1	06	26	10
Japanese	3	3				3		1	1		1	1	2			2		1
Lithuanian	1	1				1				1				1		1		
Magyar	4	4				3	1	2	2			2	2		1	3		
Mexican	500	420	80	25	51	317	107	258	88	93	61	131	232	137		251	205	44
Polish	29	23	6	2	1	17	9	1	6	17	5	6	6	17		17	8	4
Portuguese	5	5				3	2		1	2	2	1	1	3		2	3	
Roumanian	3	2	1			3				3				3		3		
Russian	12	6	6			9	3	1	1		1	1	1	10		11	1	
Scandinavian	100	80	20	2	4	56	38	11	14	49	26	27	24	49	8	55	25	12
Scotch	33	29	4		1	15	17	8	9	8	8	11	8	14		12	19	2
Slovak	6	6				4	2	1		5				5		6		
Spanish	16	14	2	2	1	5	8		2		8	4	3	9	1	6	4	5
Syrian	15	11	4	2	9	3	1	2		3	10	4	10	1	3	3	3	9

Character of institution in which detained:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total.....	1,766	1,338	428	56	121	913	676	412	225	732	397	387	497	882	22	995	498	251		
Character of institution in which detained:																				
Penal.....	637	624	13		49	467	121	412	225			289	310	38	4	269	364			
Insane.....	732	468	264		12	333	387			732		5	41	686	1	713	18			
Charitable.....	397	246	151	56	60	113	168				397	93	146	158	17	13	116	251		
Total.....	1,766	1,338	428	56	121	913	676	412	225	732	397	387	497	882	22	995	498	251		

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	Over 40 years.
Penal.....	<i>Per cent.</i> 9.7	<i>Per cent.</i> 6.5	<i>Per cent.</i> 4.5	<i>Per cent.</i> 12.0	<i>Per cent.</i> 24.3	<i>Per cent.</i> 26.9	<i>Per cent.</i> 10.7	<i>Per cent.</i> 3.9	<i>Per cent.</i> 1.5
Insane.....	1.0	4.3	2.4	5.7	9.0	24.7	22.4	16.7	13.8
Charitable.....	18.0	6.0	7.8	8.0	9.5	12.2	13.0	10.5	15.0
Total.....	10.8	5.8	5.2	9.7	17.0	22.0	13.4	8.2	7.9

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York.....	36.7	Philadelphia.....	1.2	San Francisco.....	0.7	Mexican border.....	37.1
Boston.....	1.7	Baltimore.....	1.7	Canadian ports.....	2.6	Other ports.....	18.3

TABLE P.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE WESTERN STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

[Western States: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California.]

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.				
		Male.	Fe-male.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insanc.	Pau-pers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Fedral.	State.	County and municipal.	Pri-vate.	
								Gravc.	Minor.										
African (black).....	8	7	1		1	5	2	4	1			1	3	4	1		7	1	
Armenian.....	3	3			1	2			1		2		1	1	1		2	1	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	73	62	11		4	46	23	20	7	28	18		23	13	37		45	17	11
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegroin.....	45	44	1		4	35	6	12	8	12	13		21	12	12		19	21	5
Chinese.....	428	417	11		4	114	310	71	36	257	64		76	42	310	2	313	113	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	77	66	11		7	47	23	24	9	34	10		21	20	36	1	54	21	1
Cuban.....	4	4				4		2					2	2			2	2	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	21	20	1			18	3	8		10	3		6	3	12		17	4	
Dutch and Flemish.....	30	24	6	1	2	11	16	4	2	10	14		7	4	19	1	13	11	5
East Indian.....	12	12				8	4	2	1	5	4		6	2	4		7	5	
English.....	721	549	172	9	36	326	350	176	34	346	165		152	164	405	2	521	165	33
Finnish.....	222	175	47		9	160	53	25	7	149	41		46	35	141	1	174	36	11
French.....	271	207	64	2	8	120	141	45	17	142	67		54	41	176		186	64	21
German.....	1,019	763	256	3	29	398	589	141	33	681	164		138	141	740	4	817	175	23
Greek.....	74	74			16	50	8	37	11	11	15		31	26	17	1	35	34	2
Hebrew.....	12	9	3		2	5			1	9			2		10		9	2	42
Irish.....	880	428	452		17	220	643	80	27	456	317		99	89	692		532	306	11
Italian (north).....	210	192	18	4	11	135	60	63	14	83	50		56	57	97	3	134	62	13
Italian (south).....	291	270	21	4	25	173	89	84	34	141	32		77	78	136		265	72	13
Japanese.....	164	161	3		11	146	7	58	15	65	26		71	46	47	5	112	40	1
Korean.....	8	8			2		1	2		3	3		2	3	3		4	3	1
Lithuanian.....	2	2			2			1		1			1		1	1	1		
Magyar.....	13	12	1	1	1	9	2	5	2	1	5		4	5	4		6	6	53
Mexican.....	801	709	92	23	94	537	147	439	126	100	136		286	349	166		470	278	1
Pacific Islander.....	8	8				6	2	4	1	3			1	3	4		7	1	
Polish.....	103	87	16		8	63	32	28	7	32	16		26	20	57		76	22	5
Portuguese.....	100	86	14		3	46	51	10	4	60	26		12	14	74		69	31	
Roumanian.....	11	8	3		2	7				6	4		5	1	5		6	2	3
Russian.....	177	144	33		23	133	21	18	14	57	88		104	27	46		71	27	79
Scandinavian.....	849	620	229	8	29	495	317	99	38	531	181		174	172	503	1	636	181	31
Scotch.....	192	159	33	2	7	94	89	69	6	74	43		46	54	92		139	43	10

Slovak.....	45	41	4	1	4	31	10	9	5	27	4	17	6	22	31	13	1	
Spanish.....	57	61	6	1	3	31	22	14	5	17	21	13	16	28	29	26	2	
Spanish-American.....	14	12	2	1	1	6	7	1	2	7	4	3	1	10	8	6	3	
Syrian.....	8	4	4	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	1	5	2	4	1	3	
Turkish.....	7	7	.....	.....	1	5	1	2	.....	3	2	2	2	3	5	2	.....
Welsh.....	31	26	5	2	2	12	17	8	1	17	5	7	4	20	25	5	1	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	29	24	5	2	2	19	8	17	3	2	7	5	14	10	19	9	1	
Other peoples.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unknown.....	30	25	5	.....	.....	19	11	1	.....	27	2	1	1	28	28	2	.....
Total.....	7,051	5,521	1,530	60	372	3,546	3,073	1,587	473	3,433	1,558	1,603	1,477	3,971	22	4,840	1,816	373
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal.....	2,060	2,025	35	213	1,514	333	1,587	473	876	1,035	149	22	1,382	656
Insane.....	3,433	2,508	925	27	1,537	1,809	3,433	221	245	2,907	3,420	12	1
Charitable.....	1,558	988	570	60	132	495	871	1,558	506	197	855	38	1,148	372
Total.....	7,051	5,521	1,530	60	372	3,546	3,073	1,587	473	3,433	1,558	1,603	1,477	3,971	22	4,840	1,816	373

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	<i>Per cent.</i>
Penal.....	8.6	7.6	7.4	14.0	22.8	21.8	12.0	3.8	2.0
Insane.....	1.2	1.8	1.1	5.9	15.1	29.6	23.9	11.6	9.8
Charitable.....	7.2	5.2	4.6	8.7	12.9	13.4	14.5	12.4	21.1
Total.....	5.6	5.0	4.4	9.7	17.4	22.2	16.9	8.9	9.9

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York.....	51.0	Philadelphia.....	2.0	San Francisco.....	15.0	Mexican border.....	11.7
Boston.....	4.3	Baltimore.....	1.6	Canadian ports.....	6.5	Other ports.....	7.9

TABLE Q.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF ALASKA, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Criminals.		Insane.	Probable period of detention.			Character of institution.	
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Grave.	Minor.		Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	1	1				1		1			1			1	
Chinese.....	3	3					3			3	2		1		3
Croatian and Slovenian.....	7	7			6		1	2		5		2	5	2	5
English.....	4	3	1		3		1		2	2	4			2	2
Finnish.....	2	2			2					2	1		1		2
French.....	3	3			1			2	1	2	2		1	1	2
German.....	6	6		1	2		3		1	5	4		2	1	5
Irish.....	6	6			5		1	2	3	1	6			5	1
Italian (north).....	2	2			1		1			2	1		1		2
Japanese.....	2	2			2			1		1	1		1	1	1
Russian.....	2	2			1		1			2			2		2
Scandinavian.....	16	16			12		4	2		14	8	1	7	2	14
Scotch.....	4	3	1		4				2	2	3	1		2	2
Spanish.....	1	1					1			1			1		1
Spanish-American.....	1	1				1				1			1		1
Total.....	60	58	2		2	40	18	9	8	43	33	4	23	17	43
Character of institution in which detained:															
Penal.....	17	17			2	14	1	9	8		14	3		17	
Insane.....	43	41	2			26	17			43	19	1	23		43
Total.....	60	58	2		2	40	18	9	8	43	33	4	23	17	43

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Penal.....	5.9		17.6	47.1	11.8	17.6		
Insane.....	4.8	9.5	9.5	14.3	42.9	14.3		4.7
Total.....	5.0	6.8	11.9	23.7	33.9	15.3		3.4

TABLE R.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Character of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave.	Minor.									
African (black).....	2	2				1	1					1						2
Chinese.....	91	85	6		2	60	20	24	22	42	3	31	28	32	6	82		3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	1	1				1			1			1				1		
East Indian.....	1	1							1							1		
English.....	6	5	1			5			2		1	3	1	2		5		1
French.....	2	2				1			1	1	1	1		1		1		1
German.....	10	9	1			4	6	2	1	6	1	3	1	6		9		1
Japanese.....	130	126	4		3	117	10	48	27	40	15	65	33	32	10	106		14
Korean.....	56	55	1			55		24	14	9	9	37	7	12	11	38		7
Mexican.....	1	1				1			1			1				1		
Pacific Islander.....	7	6	1		1	2	4		1	5	1	2		5		6		1
Portuguese.....	37	19	18	1	2	17	17	1		28	8	10	7	20		29		8
Russian.....	2	2			2			1	1			2				2		
Scandinavian.....	4	4				3	1		2			2		2		4		
Spanish.....	5	4	1	1	1	1	2		1		4	4		1		1		4
Spanish-American.....	2	2						1		1		1		1		2		
West Indian (except Cuban).....	13	12	1		2	10	1			11	2	2		11		11		2
Total.....	370	336	34	2	14	278	76	101	72	150	47	166	77	127	27	299		44
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal.....	173	170	3		4	150	19	101	72			119	44	10	27	146		
Insane.....	150	125	25		6	96	48			150		5	31	114		150		
Charitable.....	47	41	6	2	4	32	9				47	42	2	3		3		44
Total.....	370	336	34	2	14	278	76	101	72	150	47	166	77	127	27	299		44

TABLE R.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, ETC.—Continued.
LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Penal.....	2.4	1.2	1.8	20.6	30.6	35.1	7.1	1.2	.....
Insane.....	7.7	9.6	5.8	17.2	46.2	13.5	.....	.....	.....
Charitable.....	8.7	10.8	2.2	28.3	17.4	8.7	17.4	2.2	4.3
Total.....	4.5	4.5	2.6	21.3	31.3	26.5	7.5	1.1	7

All the aliens were landed at the port of Honolulu.

TABLE S.—ALIENS DETAINED IN THE PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF PORTO RICO, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		In-sane.	Pau-pers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Fedral.	State.	County and municipal.	Pri-vate.
								Grave.	Minor.									
African (black).....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Cuban.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
French.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Russian.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish.....	11	11	.....	1	4	6	.....	5	1	2	3	5	4	2	.....	7	1	3
West Indian (except Cuban).....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Total.....	19	16	3	.....	1	8	10	8	2	6	3	9	5	5	.....	14	2	3
Character of institution in which detained.																		
Penal.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	5	5	8	2	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	8	2	.....
Insane.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charitable.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	19	16	3	.....	1	8	10	8	2	6	3	9	5	5	.....	14	2	3

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	<i>Per cent.</i>
Penal.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	.....	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0
Insane.....	20.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0	20.0	40.0	.....
Charitable.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	27.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	.....	16.6	16.6	16.6	5.6

All the aliens were landed at the port of San Juan.

2. SOURCES OF AND INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

What was said under this subtitle in the report for 1907 (pp. 60-62) and in the report for 1906 (pp. 59-61) undoubtedly still holds true, although by reason of the reduction this year in immigration the figures do not furnish perhaps as convincing evidence as in previous years. There can be no denying the statement, however, that proportionately our immigration does not come from as desirable sources as in earlier times, i. e., the aliens who come to us now, being so different from our original stock, can not so readily be assimilated into the body politic. And, moreover, those now coming do not, to so great an extent as in earlier times, become attached to the soil, but congregate in the cities and centers of labor employment, and often fall into occupations to which they are but illy, if at all, adapted. A remedy for these conditions, it is hoped, will be found as the Division of Information (and Distribution) is gradually developed by a broadening of the law, and a liberal interpretation and application thereof. Had this enterprise been entered upon a decade ago, it is believed the unequal distribution and consequent incomplete, slow, and unsatisfactory assimilation of foreigners which has been so apparent to all, and which constitutes the chief danger of practically unrestricted immigration, would have been to a large extent avoided. It is better late than never, however, and the Bureau is hopeful, especially in view of the partial rest from the influx the country is now enjoying, that the remedy may be applied with much benefit to the country and to humanity in general.

The lull in the strenuous demand for labor has brought to the surface many facts respecting individual cases which, had the demand continued unabated, would never have been known. Some of these are alluded to more particularly in subtitle 5, as they arose in connection with investigations under the contract-labor features of the law. It has been shown by overwhelming testimony that one of the chief inducements to immigration has been the efforts exerted by money lenders and subticket-agents in Europe, whose only interest has been to exploit in a most outrageous manner the ignorant peasant, who, having no ready money, but being in possession of small amounts of real or personal property, and being consumed with a desire to better his condition, could be influenced by the exaggerated stories regarding prosperity in America to borrow money at exorbitant rates, mortgaging his property as security therefor. Such a case was that of the Tsokas brothers (operating in conjunction with their father, a money lender of Turkey), who induced hundreds of Bulgarians and Macedonians to come to the United States by advancing their fares and assuring them of remunerative employment on arrival. But for the change in labor conditions these operations would probably have remained unknown, as the laborers were all carefully instructed. Another case of similar kind, and perhaps even more extensive scope, is that known as the "Steelton case," from the fact that the exploited aliens settled in Steelton, Pa. In the Tsokas brothers' case a conviction was secured in New York on an indictment for conspiracy to violate section 4 of the immigration act, and one of the brothers was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, the other brother's case not being pushed by the prosecution because the offender was very ill, and moreover was but a tool

in the hands of the chief conspirator. All such operations are in contravention of that wise provision of law which is intended to keep immigration upon a healthy plane by removing so far as possible the elements of artificiality, and insisting that a supply shall not be sent or brought here when there is no natural demand to be met.

Table II (p. 13) shows that during this year of relatively small immigration, as in the preceding several years showing the largest immigration the country has experienced, the bulk of the aliens have come from southern or eastern Europe—Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey, and the small principalities surrounding—and Russia having supplied as much as 64 per cent of the total. The Bureau does not cast any aspersions on the people of these countries; for that they have their good points, and that there inhere within them the possibilities of good citizenship, has already been demonstrated. But the fact remains that they are quite different in origin and attributes from the northern and western Europeans, out of which stock the original settlers and those following them for many generations were drawn; and when it becomes a question of ready assimilation this matter of stock counts.

3. PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL CONDITION OF ALIENS.

A slight change is made in the heading of this subtitle, for under the new law the moral quality of aliens seeking to enter or remain in this country is being emphasized as never before.

The change in the law extending the fining provisions to cover the bringing of mentally as well as physically diseased aliens to United States ports, and placing tuberculosis under the same ban, is of great benefit. Fines aggregating \$26,700 have been assessed, of which \$24,300 was on account of loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, \$100 on account of tuberculosis, and \$2,300 on account of mental affections.

Table III (p. 14) shows that during the past fiscal year 2,906 aliens have been rejected solely on account of physical, 370 solely on account of mental, and 311 on account of moral defects, to which should be added 870 rejected because certified for minor physical or mental defects sufficiently grave to affect ability to earn a living—a total of 4,457; and Table III A (p. 18) shows that 287 have been expelled from the country on warrants of deportation on account of physical, 563 on account of mental, and 87 on account of moral defects—a total of 937. Thus it will be seen that during the year it has been necessary to return to the country of origin as many as 5,394 aliens physically, mentally, or morally unfit; and when it is remembered that, particularly at the large seaports, the inspection must be made hurriedly and often on the surface, and that the limit of the statute is three years, so that no alien, no matter how unfit he may be, who has lived here for that period can be expelled, it is obvious that the figures do not adequately cover this matter. The anticipations of the Bureau (Annual Report 1907, p. 62) that the new law would be found to be in this respect a marked improvement over the old have, however, been realized, and it is confidently believed that, as the application of the law is made more perfect, with the experience gained in its enforcement, its valuable features will become even more apparent.

It is possible to gather from this year's figures a better idea than ever before of the physical condition of aliens seeking the privilege of residence in this country, for not only is there shown by Table III the number rejected for physical afflictions of a character to place them absolutely in the inadmissible classes, viz, 2,906, but Table XVII (p. 61) shows that 1,215 were certified, under the new provision contained in sections 2 and 26 of the immigration act as being persons not comprehended in the other excluded classes, but found by an examining surgeon to be physically defective to such an extent as to interfere with ability to make a living, whose cases accordingly became applications for admission under bond, of which applications 566 were denied and 649 granted. Thus it will be seen that 3,472 aliens were turned back because of physical disease and 649 were allowed to land only on condition that the people of this country were secured by a satisfactory bond against the likelihood of their becoming public charges. Many others were, of course, found to be suffering from minor defects not sufficiently serious to be taken into account in passing upon the question of admissibility.

Of even greater importance is the detection of mental defects, and Table III shows that, notwithstanding the great decrease in the number of aliens applying for admission, 20 idiots and 184 insane were rejected this year, against 29 and 189, respectively, last, and that of the new classes of mental afflictions inhibited by the law now in force, 45 imbeciles and 121 feeble-minded persons were refused entry. This is regarded as an evidence of very thorough work by the officers charged with the duty of making the medical inspection, and also as an indication of the value of the extended provisions of the new law.

Moral shortcomings, none the less important than physical and mental, are unfortunately much more difficult of detection. The new law marks a distinct advance along this line, and it has been possible, therefore, during the past year to accomplish more than in any preceding like period toward the detection of such defects and the exclusion or removal from this country of those not morally fit. With respect to the class "alien convicts" or "alien criminals," the law has been extended to include those who "admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude," instead of covering only those who have been convicted of such a crime or misdemeanor in their native land. Moreover, it has been possible with a smaller immigration to increase the effectiveness of the investigation of arriving aliens. It would naturally be expected that the result would be a large increase in rejections of this class, but it is obvious that either such class has been discouraged from embarking for this country or else that the members thereof have become more efficient in concealing their identity and status, for the figures show a reduction from 341 in 1907 to 136 in 1908, as will be seen by reference to the comparative statement given in the discussion of Table III (p. 8). Reference to Table III A will show that there has been an increase in the number of criminals apprehended within the country and deported, viz, from 11 in 1907 to 41 in 1908. The number rejected at the ports, 136, and the number deported out of the country, 41, when combined make a total of 177 aliens of the criminal class returned to the country of origin. During the year 2 alien anarchists have been refused admission. The phase of immigration constituted by the criminal and anarchistic classes is a matter in which

the most discouraging obstacles to even comparative success are met; but, while doubtless many aliens of said classes have succeeded in passing the inspectors and many others are still in this country, much has been accomplished and the foundation has been laid for even better results in future. On March 3, 1908, there was issued a circular of instructions regarding anarchists and criminals, emphasis being laid upon the necessity that the immigration officers should cooperate with state, county, and municipal authorities to the fullest extent possible under the immigration laws. This circular has produced already a considerable effect, and the Bureau is sure that its officers throughout the country are exerting every possible endeavor to carry out to the letter the instructions contained therein.

Reference to Tables III and III A will show that during the past year there has been great activity on the part of the Bureau in the suppression of the importation of alien women for purposes of prostitution or "other immoral purposes." The first table shows that of prostitutes and women coming for other immoral purposes 124 have been rejected at the ports; and of procurers of prostitutes 43. Table III A shows that 44 alien prostitutes and 2 procurers have been deported from the country, and the Bureau's files show that 14 procurers and keepers of houses of ill fame have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment and fines, the sentence in 4 cases being imprisonment for from one to five years, and in the remaining 10 both imprisonment and fine, ranging from six months to eighteen months and from \$50 to \$1,000. The law now in force is a great improvement over former immigration laws, both in its provisions with respect to the exclusion and expulsion of immoral alien women and in the penalties it attaches to importing or harboring alien prostitutes or alien women similarly immoral, or placing in houses of ill fame alien women who have entered this country with the intent to lead lives of virtue. Not only is the law, by the terms in which enacted, made much broader than heretofore, but fortunately the first case brought in the courts to test its scope was carried up to the Supreme Court, and a decision sustaining the Government's contention for a construction of the broadest possible kind has been handed down. Reference is had to the case of *United States v. John Bitty* (208 U. S., 393), in which the Supreme Court held that a foreign woman being brought to the United States as the personal, private mistress of a man living here was being imported "for other immoral purposes," and that therefore the importer was subject to the penalty of the statute and the woman to deportation.

Early in the year a circular of special instructions with respect to the arrest and deportation of immoral alien women was issued, and a systematic campaign having that object in view has been inaugurated. Already, as shown by the figures given, good results are being attained, and it is confidently expected that much more will be accomplished hereafter. One of the greatest difficulties encountered is the fact that most women brought into this country as "white slaves" are carefully instructed by their masters to make no damaging admissions with regard to the date of their arrival or the name under which the ocean passage was booked, and to claim always that the date of arrival was more than three years previously, three years being the limit of time fixed in the law within which deportation may be effected. To partly overcome this plan to block ascertainment of the actual date of

arrival of such persons and disprove their fictitious claims, the Department felt justified in holding that, if an immoral woman refuses to furnish the correct date of arrival and the name under which she traveled, it will be assumed for administrative purposes that she arrived within the three-year period, and unless she disproves such presumption of fact deportation will follow. This is having a good effect. What will do more than anything else to break up the nefarious barter in humanity will be securing, in the large centers particularly, a few such sentences in the cases of the procurers as that given David Rokoff by District Judge Morris, of Baltimore. Rokoff was shown to be an outrageous violator of the law regarding procuring and holding alien women to prostitution, and the judge, promptly upon the return of a verdict of guilty, pronounced a sentence of five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Several of the immigration officials who were detailed abroad during the year reported that the white-slave traffic was flourishing between European and North and South American countries, and that it was a matter of regret that the United States had not yet become a party to the agreement between the leading European countries for cooperation in the breaking up of the traffic. On June 6, 1908, however, the President, on behalf of the United States, proclaimed said agreement, the text of which is as follows, the countries signatory being Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland:

ARTICLE 1. Each of the Contracting Governments agrees to establish or designate an authority who will be directed to centralize all information concerning the procurement of women or girls with a view to their debauchery in a foreign country; that authority shall have the right to correspond directly with the similar service established in each of the other Contracting States.

ART. 2. Each of the Governments agree to exercise a supervision for the purpose of finding out, particularly in stations, ports of embarkation and on the journey, the conductors of women or girls intended for debauchery. Instructions shall be sent for that purpose to the officials or to any other qualified persons, in order to procure within the limits of the laws, all information of a nature to discover a criminal traffic.

The arrival of persons appearing evidently to be the authors, the accomplices or the victims of such a traffic will be communicated in each case, either to the authorities of the place of destination, or to the interested diplomatic or consular agents, or to any other competent authorities.

ART. 3. The Governments agree to receive, in each case, within the limits of the laws, the declarations of women and girls of foreign nationality who surrender themselves to prostitution, with a view to establish their identity and their civil status and to ascertain who has induced them to leave their country. The information received will be communicated to the authorities of the country of origin of said women or girls, with a view to their eventual return.

The Governments agree, within the limits of the laws, and as far as possible, to confide temporarily and with a view to their eventual return, the victims of criminal traffic, when they are without any resources, to some institutions of public or private charity or to private individuals furnishing the necessary guaranties.

The Governments agree also, within the limits of the laws, to return to their country of origin such of said women or girls who ask to be so returned or who may be claimed by persons having authority over them. Such return will be made only after reaching an understanding as to their identity and nationality, as well as to the place and date of their arrival at the frontier. Each of the Contracting Parties will facilitate their transit over its territory.

Correspondence relative to the return (of such women or girls) will be made, as far as possible, through direct channels.

ART. 4. In case the woman or girl to be sent back can not herself pay the expenses of her transportation and she has neither husband, nor relations, nor guardian to pay for her the expenses occasioned by her return, they shall be borne by the country in whose territory she resides as far as the nearest frontier or port of embarkation in the direction of the country of origin, and by the country of origin for the remainder.

ART. 5. The provisions of the above articles 3 and 4 shall not infringe upon the provisions of special conventions which may exist between the contracting Governments.

ART. 6. The contracting Governments agree, within the limits of the laws, to exercise, as far as possible, a supervision over the bureaus or agencies which occupy themselves with finding places for women or girls in foreign countries.

ART. 7. The non-signatory States are admitted to adhere to this present Arrangement. For this purpose, they shall notify their intention, through diplomatic channels, to the French Government, which shall inform all the contracting States.

ART. 8. The present arrangement shall take effect six months after the date of the exchange of ratifications. In case one of the contracting Parties shall denounce it, that denunciation shall take effect only as regards that Party, and then twelve months only after the date of said denunciation.

ART. 9. The present arrangement shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris, as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement, and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the 18th of May, 1904, in single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, and of which one copy, certified correct, shall be sent to each Contracting Party.

4. JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

To section 1 of the immigration act approved February 20, 1907, a proviso was attached reading as follows:

That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any other country than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

This legislation was the result of a growing alarm, particularly on the Pacific coast and in States adjacent to Canada and Mexico, that labor conditions would be seriously affected by a continuation of the then existing rate of increase in admissions to this country of Japanese of the laboring classes. The Japanese Government had always maintained a policy opposed to the emigration to continental United States of its subjects belonging to such classes; but it had been found that passports granted by said Government to such subjects entitling them to proceed to Hawaii or to Canada or Mexico were being used to evade the said policy and gain entry to continental United States. On the basis of the above-quoted provision, the President, on March 14, 1907, issued a proclamation excluding from continental United States "Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and come therefrom." Department Circular No. 147, dated March 26, 1907, which has been continued in force as rule 21 of the Immigration Regulations of July 1, 1907, outlined the policy and procedure to be followed by the immigration officials in giving effect to the law and proclamation. In order that the best results might follow from an enforcement of the regulations, an understanding was reached with Japan that the existing policy of discouraging the emigration of its subjects of the laboring classes to continental United States should be continued and should, by cooperation of the governments, be made as effective as possible. This understanding contemplates that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers

who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing there, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise in this country; so that the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports have come to be designated "former residents," "parents, wives, or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists." With respect to Hawaii, the Japanese Government of its own volition stated that, experimentally at least, the issuance of passports to members of the laboring classes proceeding thence would be limited to "former residents" and "parents, wives, or children of residents." The said government has also been exercising a careful supervision over the subject of the emigration of its laboring class to foreign contiguous territory.

It will be seen, therefore, that the report for the past fiscal year covers a novel phase of the immigration question, viz, the exclusion from the continental portion of this country of certain classes of aliens, such exclusion being based in part upon the provision of law mentioned, but principally upon the mutual understanding of the two countries affected, and to be brought about largely by said two countries uniting upon a policy, agreed by both to be necessary and desirable, one of the countries exercising control over the departure and the other over the admission of the persons whose emigration and immigration it is desired mutually to control. It is believed that the tables and comments furnished constitute a striking illustration of what far-reaching and desirable results may be expected to ensue when two equally interested countries cooperate in good faith toward their accomplishment. All that is necessary is that there shall exist a clear conception of the object sought by each country, a working understanding of the field to be covered and the administrative details to be carried out, and general good faith upon the part of all concerned.

Tables A to F, appearing in subtitle 1 hereof (pp. 90-96), relate to this feature of the Bureau's work. They have already been commented upon in a general way, but it remains to discuss their showing as it bears particularly upon the subject covered by this subtitle.

By referring to Table A, a comparison can readily be made between the fiscal year 1907 and the present year or between any month of the two years, and proper deductions drawn as to progress effected in reducing the immigration of Japanese laborers. It must be remembered, however, that the character of the subject itself, as well as the manner in which it had to be handled because of its somewhat indefinite and tentative nature, already described, rendered it necessary that progress should be made slowly in the first few months succeeding the issuance of the proclamation. As a matter of fact, the system did not begin to work smoothly in all its details until the last month of the fiscal year. Therefore a comparison between the figures for June, 1907, and those for the corresponding month of 1908 is best calculated to illustrate the results accomplished. That comparison will show that in the first-mentioned month a total of 2,208 Japanese were admitted (1,134 to the continent and 1,074 to Hawaii) and that in the last-named month 781 Japanese were admitted (446 to the mainland and 335 to Hawaii). Tables B and C show the occupations in detail of those admitted during each month of the

year. Examining these tables with respect to the 446 admitted in June to the continent (those to which the most interest attaches), it will be found that 263 followed nonlaboring pursuits and 183 laboring pursuits. This inquiry can be carried as far as anyone may desire by examining the tables.

As a further illustration of the gradual but sure reduction made, it might be noted from Table B that in July, 1907 (the first month of the fiscal year), there were 1,168; that in January, 1908, there were 495, and that in June, 1908 (the last month of the fiscal year), there were 446 Japanese admitted to continental United States. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that of the 1,158 admitted in July, 571 were not of the laboring class, and that of the 495 for January only 199, and of the 446 for June only 183 were laborers; and that of the 9,544 Japanese admitted during the entire year more than half—viz, 5,503—were nonlaborers. In this connection, also, Table C should be examined. It shows that during the year 5,718 Japanese departed from continental United States; so that the net increase in the Japanese population was only 3,826.

Tables E and F are of the greatest interest, however, to the question, Does the combination of the provision of law, of the President's proclamation, and of the general understanding with Japan produce a reasonably effective control of the immigration of Japanese of the laboring classes? These tables, as already stated, cover the month of June only, for the reason that sufficient progress had not theretofore been made in perfecting administrative measures to permit of the collection of minutely detailed data. Table E shows that during the month 485 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 446 were admitted and 39 debarred. Of the total number applying, 462 were, and 23 were not, in possession of proper passports. Of the 462 holding proper passports, 406 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports, and the remaining 56 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 406 entitled to passports consisted of 146 former residents, 179 parents, wives, or children of residents, and 81 new arrivals who were nonlaborers. The 56 in possession of passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents; parents, wives, or children of former residents, or settled agriculturists; so that with respect to this comparatively small number it is reasonable to assume that the passport officials of Japan were deceived as to their status, and that most, if not all, of them produced evidence to show that they were proceeding to this country to join immediate relatives, or were the possessors of interests in farms located here. Experience has shown that some fraud and deceit will be perpetrated in connection with any system of exclusion; so that these figures are not surprising in the face of an urgent desire on the part of the inhibited class to enter continental United States notwithstanding the prohibition.

Table F furnishes information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii. During the month 339 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 335 of whom were admitted and 4 debarred. All but 1 (a stowaway who had left Japan surreptitiously) of the 339 applicants were in possession of passports. Of the 338 holding passports, 232 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table, and

106 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 232 entitled to passports, 42 were former residents and 190 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 106 not entitled to passports consisted of 97 laborers and 9 nonlaborers who were not former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

In the light of the foregoing, the Bureau has reason to be gratified with what has been accomplished under this heretofore untried plan, and hopes and believes that the first few months of the coming fiscal year will confirm the showing of the figures for June and will evidence even more marked progress toward the reduction of the immigration of Japanese of the laboring classes. On this subject the report of the supervising inspector of the Mexican border, whose territory comprises one of the most important districts in the enforcement of the understanding, is interesting and encouraging, as will be seen from the following extract:

The subject of Japanese immigration to the United States by way of Mexico is one which has been very fully covered during the year in reports, not only by officers of this service stationed in the United States, but also by special officers who have investigated the question in Mexico.

A history of this movement can be briefly summed up by stating that the various Japanese immigration companies fostered and encouraged the migration of Japanese from their native country to Mexico, undoubtedly holding forth the dual advantage to the immigrant—first, that the presence of Japanese labor in Mexico was desired by the employers of labor in that country; second, that, should the Japanese coming to Mexico be disinclined to remain in that country, the extensive land border of the United States afforded an apparently sure and easy means of entering into a section where no antagonism existed toward the Japanese, such as was to be met with in the Pacific Coast States.

The volume of Japanese applicants for admission into the United States through the Mexican border district undoubtedly reached its highest point in the early part of the year 1907, but, with the understanding now existing between the Governments of the United States and Japan, the number of Japanese applicants for admission at the ports in this district will doubtless hereafter be negligible.

* * * There has been a gradual and marked decrease in Japanese arrivals, which clearly indicates that the present regulations are entirely effective.

5. ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

In the past year more has been accomplished in the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws than in any year since their first enactment. This is due to a combination of three causes—first, the law, as modified and reenacted in the new immigration act, is broader and more certain in its terms than ever before; second, provision is made in section 24 of said act for the employment of special officers and the expenditure of not exceeding \$50,000 per year to enforce this feature in particular; and, third, the industrial conditions have been such as to make more readily discoverable than in times of greater business activity violations by individuals and corporations, and to render easier the procurement of the legal evidence necessary to secure convictions in court. In the last report of the Bureau (pp. 68–69) attention was called to a number of typical instances of the wholesale introduction of foreign laborers into this country under plans involving prepayment of passage and promises of employment. The first five months of the fiscal year witnessed numerous such cases; in fact, evidence has been cropping out all through the year showing that many of the ignorant southeastern European peasants, who by reason of distress from lack of work have been objects of charity in different labor centers of the country, originally came to the United

States under a system embodying a violation of the spirit of the law, in that their immigration was induced by promises (often unwarranted) of employment, with which was combined a system of exploiting the aliens by loaning them the amount of their passage, at exorbitant interest rates, taking their property as security.

The padrone system continues to flourish. Its evil effects are well known and have often been described in detail by the Bureau. (See especially report for 1907, p. 70.) One of the Bureau's inspectors, Mr. A. A. Seraphic, thoroughly versed in the Greek language and in the customs and business methods of Greece, has devoted considerable time during the past year to investigating the Greek shoe-shining establishments of several of the large cities, and has submitted an able and extremely interesting report, which would be quoted but for lack of sufficient space. He prefaces his report with a description of the conditions under which young Greek boys are apprenticed or bound out in Greece and Turkey at wages ranging from \$10 to \$20 per year, finding employment with roving bootblack bosses, peddlers, café and restaurant proprietors, and keepers of combination groceries and saloons, also showing that the hours of labor are extremely long, extending often from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m., and that the food furnished the apprentices is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. This he assigns as the principal explanation of the willingness of Greek boys to come to the United States under the padrone system and to be held in practical slavery by the padrones for terms of years under conditions with respect to pay, hours of labor, and living accommodations which are abominable, according to the standards of this country, but are considerably better than those existing in their native land. The Greek padrones have practically monopolized the business of bootblacking in the United States, which is explained by the fact that they obtain their labor under conditions which preclude competition by persons of other races. The proprietor of a stand is able to derive an income of \$300 to \$500 a year from the labor of each boy imported. The wages paid the boys range from a minimum of \$80 to a maximum of \$250, the average being about \$150 per year. The boys are required to turn over to the padrones all tips collected by them, and such collections amount to from 40 cents to \$2 per day, according to locality. The padrones keep the boys closely confined to their places of occupation and allow them to come in contact with outsiders only so far as necessary, the object being to prevent their learning of labor conditions in this country or becoming acquainted with the English language, so that they can continue to practice imposition upon them. As a rule the places in which the boys live are highly insanitary. These insanitary conditions, especially in the sleeping quarters, close confinement to work in places generally overheated and badly ventilated, the stooping position which they must constantly assume, and the improper nourishment as a rule received, all combine to injure the constitution of the boys and render them anæmic, debilitated, and subject to pulmonary troubles.

Inspector Seraphic further shows that as a rule the importation of Greek boys is so arranged as to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure evidence upon which either to deport the boys or to prosecute the importers. The plan principally followed is that of claiming fictitious relationships, and of so coaching the boys as to

prevent their being broken down on examination. Notwithstanding this handicap, however, up to the time of submitting his report, April 7, 1908, the inspector had been able to place in the hands of United States attorneys evidence on which two padrones of Boston were obliged to plead guilty, while in Chicago 14 were indicted, 6 of whom plead guilty, 2 were tried and found guilty, and proceedings against the remaining 6 are still pending.

As illustrative of the good work done in enforcing the alien contract-labor feature of the immigration law, the Bureau cites the following typical cases in which action has been taken against the aliens, and prosecutions brought, with the cooperation of the United States attorneys and the Department of Justice wherever it was possible to develop the necessary evidence, and punishment meted out to the importers—the most effective way of preventing future violations. Other cases have arisen, but these are given as the most important and typical.

The Allis-Chalmers Company, a large corporation of Chicago, having direct business connections with concerns bearing similar names in England and Canada, brought to the United States four English iron molders, who were apprehended and deported after being used as witnesses in the prosecution of the company. The plan followed by this concern was to engage men in England to come to a plant in Montreal allied with their American house, and in making such importations to bring more men than they needed in Canada. Upon arrival there the men would be advised that work could not be furnished them, but if they would proceed to the United States employment would be given at better wages than those offered in Canada at the time their immigration from England was induced. The corporation employed able counsel, and resorted to every possible effort to avoid the penalty of the law, but the United States attorney at Chicago finally secured a conviction and the assessment of a fine of \$4,000, and the decision of the district court to that effect was sustained when the case was taken to the higher court on appeal.

The Duquesne Mining and Reduction Company, a large mining corporation of Tucson, Ariz., imported from Mexico 29 miners, who were subsequently taken into custody by the immigration officers and deported on departmental warrant. Prosecution was instituted, after the men had been carefully examined, their evidence showing that the company had instructed one of its employees, a Mexican, to proceed to his native country and secure a stated number of miners, and that under these instructions he brought the 29 aliens into the United States. After considerable delay and a careful consideration of the evidence that it would be possible to produce in court against the company, a compromise of the case was effected, the corporation pleading guilty to one of the counts of the complaint and paying a fine of \$1,000, and in addition costs to the amount of \$1,500.

The Arizona Copper Company case arose in the same section of the country as that last above mentioned, but the violation of the law was arranged in quite a different manner. The company is a branch of a concern organized in Edinburgh, Scotland, and the violations consisted in bringing from Scotland employees for the mines located in Arizona, and the stores and other enterprises connected therewith. Two of the aliens were deported; and a compromise of the suit against the company was eventually effected, after careful consideration of

the evidence available, the conditions of the compromise being the payment by the company of \$2,000 on account of the two aliens who were deported.

The Grasselli Chemical Company, a corporation with factories located in the vicinity of Clarksburg, W. Va., is shown by the evidence collected to have been in the habit of encouraging certain classes of foreigners to take employment in their works, the main object apparently being to obtain several quite distinct races, and thus prevent a general organization of the men into unions which might give the company more or less trouble. Unfortunately, it was not possible to develop from the testimony taken indicating this state of facts sufficient evidence, in a technically legal sense, to justify the institution of proceedings against the offending corporation. The Department did, however, issue warrants for the deportation of 15 Spaniards found at the works after having recently entered, and also took measures which prevented another party of Spaniards destined to the same place from entering at the port of Boston.

On February 25, 1908, there arrived at the port of New York 15 Belgian glassworkers, who were held for examination by a board of special inquiry because it was found that they were destined to western Pennsylvania, and a report had been received from the immigration inspector in Pittsburg to the effect that, because of a controversy between several glassworkers' unions, one of the local unions would endeavor to import foreign glassworkers, so as to compel its competitors to agree to a wage rate upon which it had seen fit to fix. A most careful investigation was conducted, which resulted in the deportation of 14 of the 15 applicants, the evidence showing that the remaining man had become attached to the party through a misunderstanding. While not sufficient evidence to justify proceedings in court was developed, it was shown to a reasonable certainty that the report of the inspector to the effect that one of the unions was attempting to import labor was substantially correct; and, strange as it may seem, this peculiar case has arisen among one of the skilled trades which was most persistent before Congress in securing the passage of the alien contract-labor law to protect the union men of this country.

The two Tsokas brothers, Bulgarians (in conjunction with their father, located in Turkey), brought to this country, under a most outrageous system of exploitation and violation of law, a large number of Bulgarians, Turks, and Macedonians. As many as 87 of the men were apprehended in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and eventually deported on the ground that they had entered the United States in violation of law, their passages having been prepaid and their immigration induced by promises of employment. The plan followed by the Tsokas brothers was to have their subagents in Turkey loan money to peasants induced to migrate by glowing promises of employment at high wages, mortgages on real and personal property being taken as security and exorbitant rates of interest charged. The men would come to the United States, destined to addresses of a fictitious character so as to avoid suspicion, and would be met at the port of arrival and taken to central points from which distributed to labor employers, the brothers combining with their enterprises in Turkey a regular employment agency in this country. Both men were apprehended and brought to trial in New York City, and the one

really responsible for the transactions (the other being merely a tool in his hands) was convicted, the United States attorney very adroitly availing himself of a slight change in the wording of section 4 of the new law, making a violation thereof a misdemeanor, to draw the indictment for conspiracy under section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, and Tsokas was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

In the Steelton case 177 aliens were apprehended, and, after hearing, ordered deported by the Department because it appeared that their migration had been induced by offers and promises of employment, that they had come to this country under a system of exploitation similar to that adopted by the Tsokas brothers, and that they had by stress of circumstances become destitute and practically a charge upon the public at Steelton, Pa. Unfortunately it was not possible, although a most diligent investigation was conducted, to secure sufficient evidence to justify prosecuting any one or more persons responsible for the aliens' presence in this country.

Nelson H. Marsden, an employee of the Utica Cotton Mills, induced 10 operatives located in Canada to enter the United States under promises of employment. The aliens were apprehended and deported. Prosecution was brought but was not completed, a compromise being effected on Marsden's paying a fine of \$500.

In the case of the Simonds Manufacturing Company, of Fitchburg, Mass., complaint was made by the secretary-treasurer of the Saw-smiths' International Union of North America that the company had been importing saw smiths from England. An exhaustive investigation was conducted, resulting in the ascertainment of the fact that a number of saw smiths had been imported by the company. The company was able to show, however, to the Department's entire satisfaction, that at the time the importations were made it was impossible to obtain in this country at regular wages skilled labor of like kind unemployed. It was also ascertained that the president of the union had known of the intention of the company to import foreign laborers, and had practically given his consent to said importation. The strange part of the case is that neither the corporation nor the union seemed to consider for an instant that there was any necessity, or even propriety, of approaching the Department charged with the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws with respect to such a matter. The only action that it was possible to take was to advise both the corporation and the president of the union of the Department's unqualified disapproval of the course pursued, directing attention to the provisions of the law, and advising that in future when an importation of foreigners was contemplated by the one, or agreed to by the other, the Department should first be allowed opportunity to determine whether labor of like kind unemployed could be secured in the United States.

The Washburn Lignite Coal Company, located in Wilton, N. Dak., was accused of having sent an employee into Canada to induce miners to migrate. Three of the miners were apprehended and deported, and an effort was made to show the agency of the employee who had imported them, said employee not being situated financially so as to make it worth while to bring a prosecution against him. The evidence was not considered by the United States attorney as sufficient to secure the indictment of the company, and the proposal to institute suit was therefore abandoned.

The Hecker Cereal Mills, of Milwaukee, induced an alien to come to the United States from Canada, to accept employment as an oatmeal miller, and in connection therewith still another alien proceeded to the same place, he having received assurances from the firm that he also would be given employment. The peculiar feature of the case was that the first-mentioned alien was apprehended at the border and turned back into Canada, being advised that he was a contract laborer, and could not enter the United States for a year. He wrote the company of this misfortune, and the company replied that they could not now give him any assurances of employment, but if he came to Milwaukee they thought they could arrange the matter to his satisfaction, thus endeavoring to observe the letter of the law and violate its spirit. Suit was instituted by a private individual on his own behalf, in view of which it was not deemed by the district attorney advisable to proceed on account of the Government.

The Tile-Makers' case arose at Mobile, Ala. The National Mosaic Floor Company, a concern originally organized in Cuba, constructed a plant at Mobile and endeavored to bring to the United States a number of operatives for employment in what they claimed was a new system of manufacturing tiles. The operatives were rejected at the port of entry, and, not understanding the law, failed to take an appeal to permit the company to make any showing with respect to the claim that it was impossible to secure in this country the operatives required for the new industry. Later the same men were brought to the port of Mobile, and a full investigation was made of the entire matter, which resulted in a decision by the Department that the company, engaged in establishing a new industry, was entitled to the benefit of the exception to the law.

It will be noted from the foregoing that the Bureau is always quite as anxious to extend to those legally entitled thereto the benefit of the exception to the contract-labor law, permitting of the importation of skilled labor if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country, as it is to rigidly enforce the general provisions of the statute.

One respect in which the law does not even yet work satisfactorily is with reference to the exceptions made in favor of States and Territories advertising the facilities and inducements they offer to immigrants. Some of the States, particularly in the South and West, are vitally interested in securing settlers. Yet the new law, like the old, does not, in terms and according to the literal letter, contemplate in the exception more than that the said States should be allowed to place in foreign newspapers and magazines advertisements describing in general terms the opportunities for settlers and wage-earners within their limits. Moreover, the Attorney-General has held (26 Op. At. Gen., 410, advance sheets) that, if a representative of a State or Territory induces an alien to immigrate by holding out to him individually a promise of employment, such alien is inadmissible.

In closing this part of its report the Bureau can not refrain from repeating the statement made last year (Annual Report 1907, p. 69) in the following language:

So long as healthy, honest, and industrious laborers, either unskilled or skilled, seek this country impelled by no other motive than a desire to better their condition, by availing themselves of a natural demand for their services, no one is entitled to complain, but the moment that the migration of any class of laborers is induced, encouraged, or assisted by the prospective employer, there is an encroachment upon that

principle essential to the protection of our own institutions and standards of living and constituting the very marrow of the alien contract-labor legislation, which requires that preference shall be given by the employer to our own labor market in the selection of his employees and that a foreign source of supply shall be resorted to only in case of absolute necessity, and even then solely by the statutory means.

6. THE CANADIAN AND MEXICAN BORDERS.

Along the Canadian border and in Canada the immigration laws have been successfully enforced during the past year, under the new agreement with the Canadian transportation companies, drawn under and made operative simultaneously with the going into effect of the new law. This agreement is set forth in rule 25 of the Immigration Regulations of July 1, 1907, and covers in a detailed, comprehensive manner the enforcement of the United States laws on Canadian soil and along the Canadian boundary to the same extent and with the production of results with respect to the Canadian steamship companies and the aliens themselves similar to those attained at the seaports of this country. The year has also witnessed in Canada, as in this country, a financial and commercial depression, which has brought to light there, as here, some facts, with regard to the evils of an immigration not thoroughly restricted, that are interesting and enlightening. The policy of the Dominion has heretofore been to encourage by every possible means the immigration of foreigners, and it is evident that in the government's desire for quantity due regard has not been had to quality. Consequently Canada has found that she has on her hands a considerable problem in caring for those who, being the most unfit, have been pushed to the wall immediately that the unprecedentedly prosperous times of the past decade have begun to show signs of temporary abatement. The result has been the adoption of more strict rules and regulations, and a general tendency to discourage all immigration but the highly desirable; her standards being brought to a par with ours—in fact, placed in some respects higher. All this is likely eventually to redound to the benefit of the United States, for the interests of the two countries are so closely interwoven that what benefits one is almost sure to ultimately benefit the other. The same principle applies with regard to Asiatic immigration, covered more particularly elsewhere (p. 125); the fact that an "Asiatic problem" arose in Canada simultaneously with our embarrassment on the same subject has been of incalculable benefit to us (and to them also) in arranging for and carrying out corrective measures. As was pointed out in last year's report (p. 71), there is opportunity and need for further cooperation between the two countries, especially with respect to the obligations of each to receive back without demur on legal grounds aliens (not citizens of either) who after proceeding from one country into the other are found to be unlawfully resident and subject to expulsion.

The report of the United States commissioner of immigration for Canada is summarized under subtitle 8 hereof (p. 137) and is worthy of careful consideration; and the matter of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws along the northern boundary is covered in subtitle 4 of Title II (p. 160), to which reference should be had, it being necessary to divide the subject in this manner to make the report concise and systematic.

The new plan for the control of the Mexican border inaugurated with the fiscal year covered by this report, to which allusion was made in hopeful anticipation in the last report (p. 72), is found to be an inestimable improvement in administration. The report of the supervising inspector, quoted elsewhere (p. 144), demonstrates that consolidating the border and placing the administration of both the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws thereon under a centralized head is likely to be the successful solution of the embarrassing problem of preventing the unlawful entry of aliens through the Mexican Republic, especially if it is found possible to make with the Mexican transportation companies an agreement similar to that with the Canadian transportation companies already alluded to. While such an agreement has not yet been secured, there is good reason to hope that it will be in the near future, especially as the railroads of Mexico have now practically come under government control. By referring to Table III C (p. 21) a comparison can be drawn between the control of immigration on the two land boundaries during the past year, and if the showing of this table is compared with that of last year (Annual Report 1907, p. 15) it will be seen that even the figures, which of course give only the barest outline, indicate an improvement on the Mexican border.

The Mexican border has been during the past year of especial importance in administering the President's proclamation regarding Japanese and Korean laborers and in the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Both of these subjects, however, are taken up separately, and no reference need be made to them here further than to point to the pages of the report where they are treated. (See subtitle 4 of this title, p. 125, and subtitle 4 of Title II, p. 160, respectively.)

7. IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

The improvements, additions, and extensions made during the past year in the immigration station at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, are described in detail in a report submitted by the commissioner at New York, from which the following is extracted:

Twelve of the buildings of the contagious-disease hospital group have been completed and steps have been taken toward the erection of the remaining five buildings. It is expected that the entire plant will be ready for occupancy December 31, 1908.

The extension to the general hospital on Island No. 2 is at present well advanced. The contract requires its completion by March 1, 1909.

The baggage and dormitory building is partially roofed over and is to be completed December 31, 1908. The psychopathic ward has been occupied since September, 1907.

The two portable pavilions were occupied during the past winter and summer.

In the main building material changes have been made for the better accommodation of detained aliens. They were designed particularly to obtain better sanitary conditions, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the upper story the entire dormitory space was remodeled and a new system of beds installed. The two large dormitories were divided into small rooms, accommodating about 50 persons each. Sanitary plumbing was installed and a ventilating apparatus arranged whereby the air in each room is changed every five minutes. The floors and walls were covered with vitrified tile and the rooms are now flushed with hot water after each night's occupancy. Additional dormitories were constructed at the ends of the balcony. The corridors on both the second and third floors were tiled and skylights constructed for their better lighting and ventilation.

In the kitchen and laundry building the upper floor was remodeled into one large dining room, with kitchen adjacent, this room accommodating more than 1,000 persons at one sitting, same being rendered sanitary by the use of tile on floors and walls. The

first floor of this building was remodeled, sanitary cement floors laid, and improved laundry machinery installed, including appliances whereby the clothing of detained aliens may be washed when necessary. A dining room for detained cabin passengers has also been provided upon this floor.

The Bureau will, of course, understand that some of the improvements above referred to were not actually completed during the last fiscal year, but they were all either under way or contemplated.

Although a bill was introduced at the last session of Congress providing for the purchase of a site and the location of an immigration station at Boston, such bill did not become a law, and the Government still has to depend upon rented quarters, supplemented by accommodations furnished by the steamship companies, in enforcing the law at the port mentioned.

A bill was passed providing for the purchase of a site and location of a station at Philadelphia, \$250,000 being appropriated for that purpose. The choice of an appropriate location has been found a matter of some difficulty, but the available sites have been examined and preliminary consideration given them, so that but little further delay need occur in selecting a site, immediately after which the work of erecting or remodeling a building can be undertaken.

With respect to Baltimore, an important port in immigration matters, the arrangements for detention and hospital quarters described in last year's report (p. 79) are still in existence. The offices of the commissioner have been removed to a location more convenient to the custom-house and harbor front, but, with the exception of one room in the basement of the custom-house, which is occupied by the officers assigned to boarding duty, the quarters in that city are rented.

With regard to the authority given by Congress for the erection of immigration stations at New Orleans, Galveston, and Charleston (see Annual Report 1907, p. 79) the Bureau has to report as follows: After negotiations extending over a long period of time, it has been possible to select at New Orleans a property known as the "Lawton site," on which to place the proposed building. Some of the details of the transfer of this site by the city to the Federal Government still remain to be observed, after which rapid progress should be made in placing upon the site a building adapted to the uses for which intended. At Galveston the city finally ceded to the Federal Government a tract of land known as "Pelican Spit," and plans and specifications have been drawn for the erection of a dock and buildings thereon. An unanticipated delay has occurred, however, because of the fact that it has not been possible for the city, which lacks the necessary funds, to extend a water main to the spit, and it would be inconvenient and expensive to attempt building operations without water on the premises. All operations looking to the construction of the building will, therefore, have to be postponed until a further appropriation is available to the city with which to lay the water main. At Charleston a site has been selected, but has not been taken over by the Federal Government, the title not having been pronounced good by the Department of Justice, as required by law.

The station on Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor, is practically finished and will probably be occupied by the immigration officials early in the coming year.

8. REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

If space permitted, the Bureau would publish extensive extracts from the reports made by the commissioners of immigration at the several large ports and by the inspectors in charge at smaller ports and inland stations. As it is not practicable to do this, the Bureau can only state that the reports mentioned are of a highly satisfactory character, indicating that the various officers supervising the work of the service, and those serving in subordinate capacities under them, are endeavoring to enforce the law in an effective manner, and that the result of their endeavors is in the main gratifying. For details with respect more particularly to the inspection work accomplished at the various seaports and land border ports, reference can be had to the tables given under subtitle 1 hereof.

The report of the commissioner of immigration for the port of New York, and extracts from the report of the commissioner in charge of inspections at Canadian ports and of the Canadian border, and from the report of the supervising inspector of the Mexican border are furnished because of their great importance to an understanding of the methods followed in endeavoring to prevent the entry of aliens of the classes declared by law inadmissible.

The first mentioned report reads as follows:

I have the honor to report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908: During the year referred to 2,074 ships brought aliens to the port of New York, the total alien arrivals by said vessels being 689,474. This showed a decrease of 434,370 as compared with arrivals during a corresponding period ending June 30, 1907. In addition to these, 26,380 steerage passengers were examined, who satisfactorily proved their right to admission as citizens of the United States. Of the total number of aliens, 550,575 were admitted on primary inspection and proceeded to destination on the day of arrival; 86,220 were temporarily detained, and 52,679 were held for special inquiry. Those held for special inquiry were disposed of as follows: 28,495 were admitted on first hearing by the boards of special inquiry, 18,493 were admitted by the boards at subsequent hearings, 723 were admitted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor on bond, 325 were admitted by said Secretary on appeal, and 4,643 were deported.

The following table gives information concerning the disposition of the cases of aliens who appealed to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor from the excluding decisions of the boards, and those who applied to said Secretary for admission under bond:

Admitted on appeal.....	325	Bonds denied.....	516
Admitted on bond.....	723	Appeals withdrawn.....	30
Appeals dismissed.....	510	Appeals pending close of official year.	25

In my last annual report I stated that, in my opinion, aliens afflicted with mental degeneracy or physical ills susceptible of reproduction in aggravated form ought never to be admitted under any form of bond. In this connection I now desire to state that experience has not shown any cause for a change of view on this subject.

The primary inspectors were led to hold for special inquiry many of the 52,679 by reason of the medical certificates issued to the effect that the holders were mentally or physically defective, 7,216 such certificates being issued during the period covered by this report. About one-sixth of these certificates covered cases designated as dangerous, contagious, loathsome, or mentally diseased or defective. The other five-sixths not being included in the above designations were eligible to land, either by action of the boards of inquiry or on appeal to the Department. Of the total number thus certified for all causes, the following dispositions were made: 5,006 admitted, 2,210 deported. These results do not evidence a failure to reap the full measure of protection which the medical inspection was designed to afford. A close study of the figures will demonstrate that what appears to be a lax disposal relates in fact not to those serious cases which are admittedly the just cause of apprehension, but to a class of physical imperfections and infirmities which are neither loathsome, dangerous, nor contagious, but which at worst render those thus afflicted more or less liable to be nonself-supporting. However, seeing that all aliens certified for any physical or

mental defect are detained for special inquiry, and are only admitted after such special inquiry, it may be safely regarded (despite what appears to be a lack of efficiency) that the intent of both the letter and spirit of the statutes is being properly observed and enforced.

The following table relating to the work of the medical division for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 is of interest:

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Aliens certified for mental defects.....	146	286	355	291
Aliens treated in hospitals.....	6,483	7,464	9,293	6,569
Aliens sent to hospital for measles.....	608	1,031	1,333	943
Aliens sent to hospital for diphtheria.....	13	26	49	39
Aliens sent to hospital for scarlet fever.....	31	91	131	119
Aliens sent to Ellis Island Hospital.....	4,828	4,913	5,940	4,535
Aliens certified.....	6,695	7,573	8,510	7,216
Total deaths.....	161	327	350	267
Total births.....	10	18	14	21
Percentage of those certified deported.....	20	28	23	30

When the volume of immigration is small the percentage of rejections is higher than when the volume of immigration is large. Of this the present year's experience is an illustration. The average rejections last year were 0.59 of 1 per cent, whereas the average rejections this year were 0.67 of 1 per cent.

Of the total number (689,474) of aliens inspected at this port during the fiscal year to which this report relates, 37,263 had previously been in the United States, 29,351 were persons "in transit" to other countries, and 36,710 were tourists.

Prosecutions have been undertaken and administrative penalties imposed as follows:

Actions brought during the year.....	20
Indictments obtained.....	10
Convictions secured, including pleas of guilty.....	5
Cases dismissed or discontinued.....	1
Civil actions pending.....	1
Writs of habeas corpus served on the commissioner (one of which was sustained).....	11
Contracts drawn.....	102
Warrant cases handled.....	1,406
Fines resulting from immigration court cases.....	\$350
Fines imposed under section 9, act February 20, 1907.....	22,200
Fines imposed under section 15, act February 20, 1907.....	870
Total fines.....	23,420

Seven thousand six hundred and sixty-five letters were received during the year for arriving aliens from their friends or relatives. Remittances to the number of 7,600 were received for aliens, aggregating \$122,778.01, all of which amount was delivered to payees except \$22,868.65 which was returned to the senders, delivery not being practicable.

In my former annual reports I have called attention to the lack of hospital facilities here, and it is therefore very gratifying to be able to report at this time that in all probability it will not be necessary in subsequent reports again to refer to such lack of equipment. The new hospitals for the care of patients afflicted with dangerous contagious diseases are about 60 per cent completed, and the remaining unfinished portions are practically provided for, so that by the close of the present calendar year it is confidently hoped and believed that this group of hospitals will be put in commission. When that is an accomplished fact, a very important result will have been secured. The report of the surgeon in charge shows that 267 deaths occurred at the various hospitals where those requiring medical treatment were placed. Of this total, children afflicted with measles, scarlet fever, etc., furnished 229. It is confidently hoped that the opening of the new hospital at Ellis Island will cause a decided diminution of the rate of mortality, since the promptness with which the treatment may be afforded will be a decided advantage over the present conditions.

It is also a pleasure to be able to report that the pavilion for the treatment of insane aliens, which was placed in commission in November, 1907, has met all the purposes for which it was designed, and has served to correct a condition relating to that

unfortunate class of aliens which, to say the least, placed the Government on the defensive.

It is no less a pleasure to be able to report that the extension of the main hospital has already been authorized and is now in course of construction. It will probably be placed in commission about the 1st of March, 1909.

These three great improvements, as previously stated, have been long needed, and their addition to this station will enable the Government adequately to meet every situation incident to the care of the sick and disabled.

Since the filing of my last annual report a new dining room for the feeding of immigrants has been put in operation, and the advantage derived from it can scarcely be exaggerated. The dormitories on the entire upper floor have been modernized, by reason of which the sleeping accommodations for women and children are now very satisfactory. A new baggage room and dormitory are now being constructed, which when completed will furnish similar accommodations for men and families, and, in my judgment, will place the station in a condition leaving little or nothing to be desired in this connection. The completion of the baggage room and dormitory referred to will permit of the lowering of the main examining floor to the ground level. To any one familiar with the present method of taking aliens up a long flight of stairs to the inspection room, the proposed alteration will surely commend itself.

Precisely the same causes which have made it necessary to enlarge the hospital accommodations, the dormitory facilities, the dining rooms, etc., will make it absolutely necessary to provide larger quarters for the statistical records. The frequency with which these records have to be consulted for the purpose of verifying landings has been very largely increased of late years, owing to additional Federal statutory requirements—such, for instance, as the verification of landing of aliens incident to their naturalization. There is also the furnishing of certificates of landing of children who, minus the proof which such statistical records contain, are prevented from working in the various States having child-labor-laws. The Bureau will recall that the valuable records collected here during the years 1890 to 1897, and those previously compiled by the State of New York, were destroyed by fire in the latter year. Commencing with a date subsequent to the fire, these records have accumulated very rapidly, and have been rendered more and more valuable. They have also been very materially augmented in that a card-index system has been added to the former record, and by the act of February 20, 1907, it is now necessary to keep a record of aliens departing from this port; so that the space originally set apart for the keeping of the records has become very inadequate, and is no longer adapted to the purpose for which it was originally designed. The only possible relief which may be obtained immediately is by transferring these valuable records to the basement, which is not only an insecure place but is clearly unfit, as it is difficult to make suitable arrangements there for their proper preservation. As soon as alterations and additions herein referred to have been sufficiently completed to make possible a definite representation on the subject of records, I shall deem it my duty to bring this matter specifically to the attention of the Bureau.

It is my earnest hope that the alterations now being made will be completed before immigration is again as voluminous as it was a year ago; otherwise it will be impossible to make suitable provisions for so large a number of aliens as must of necessity be detained in order to meet all the statutory requirements relating to them.

The report of the surgeon in charge needs no special comment further than that I should state, which it certainly gives me pleasure to do, that the officers of the medical division are entitled to no less credit for the faithful discharge of their onerous duties than those of the Immigration Service at this station.

Another year's experience has demonstrated the necessity for an additional ferry-boat at this station. I therefore not only renew the recommendation which I had the honor to make a year ago, but to strongly emphasize that recommendation, and earnestly request that necessary steps be taken to secure this addition to our present equipment.

The part of the report of the commissioner for Canada which is deemed of particular interest reads as follows:

Responsive to Bureau instructions I have the honor to submit the following report covering the subject of immigration to the United States through and from Canada for the initial twelve months of the operation of the immigration act which became effective July 1, 1907.

The changes in the new law authorizing assessment of head tax only in respect of aliens landing at Canadian ports en route to the United States, and aliens who have not had an uninterrupted residence of one year in Canada, and requiring manifesting

of Canadian citizens who enter our own country for permanent residence, necessitate, in order that the Canadian border inspection work may be easily understood, a division into classes of the total number of aliens examined.

Class A. Aliens manifested on board steamships and examined at ports of arrival under United States laws:

Total number of aliens examined at Canadian seaports.....	17,381
Number debarred and causes therefor—	
Idiots.....	2
Epileptic.....	1
Trachoma.....	53
Paupers.....	3
Contract laborers.....	138
Criminals.....	6
Under 16 years.....	12
Feeble-minded.....	1
Insane.....	1
Other dangerous contagious diseases.....	3
Likely to become public charges.....	39
Accompanying aliens.....	10
Assisted aliens.....	43
<hr/>	
Total debarred.....	312
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Percentage of trans-Atlantic aliens debarred.....	1.91
Percentage of trans-Pacific aliens debarred.....	.75

Class B. Aliens coming originally to Canada, and who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival:

Total number examined.....	14,866
Number debarred.....	863
Percentage debarred.....	5.80

Class C. Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports, and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year:

Total number examined.....	13,599
Number debarred.....	587
Percentage debarred.....	4.31

Class D. Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, exempt from head tax:

Total number examined.....	12,250
Number debarred.....	591
Percentage debarred.....	4.82

Class E. Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence:

Total number manifested.....	18,111
Number debarred.....	849
Percentage debarred.....	4.68

In the annual report from this office for 1905, I had the honor to suggest that the "manifesting of Canadian citizens intending to settle in the United States, for statistical purposes, would offer little or no annoyance to passengers in ordinary travel." As stated above, a total of 18,111 citizens of the Dominion sought entry to the United States during the past fiscal year for permanent settlement, and this office has yet to hear a complaint from any source because of the fact that this large number of passengers were politely asked to answer such questions as were necessary to complete the manifest record concerning these new additions to our population.

Total number examined at border stations..... 58,826

Number debarred and causes therefor:

Idiots.....	4
Epileptics.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	21
Favus.....	12
Professional beggars.....	12
Likely to become public charges.....	913
Contract laborers.....	729
Under 16 years.....	26
Criminals.....	28

Number debarred and causes therefor—Continued.

Prostitutes.....	58
Japanese without passports.....	146
Feeble-minded.....	11
Insane.....	17
Trachoma.....	612
Other dangerous contagious diseases.....	62
Paupers.....	4
Surgeon's certificate.....	178
Accompanying aliens.....	27
Assisted aliens.....	6
Anarchists.....	2
Procurers.....	15
Total debarred.....	<u>2,890</u>

Percentage debarred of border classes..... 4.91

In additions to exclusions on account of disease, as noted above, our medical examiners certified 1,203 for minor physical defects, in many instances the defect contributing to the excluding cause.

To the number debarred it will be proper to add those aliens who applied for admission at the border, but being unable or unwilling to meet the requirements of the regulations pertaining to head tax, were denied examination excepting to the extent provided in rule 25 of the Regulations..... 1,971

Of the total number held by border inspectors for boards of special inquiry, there failed to appear for examination, and should therefore be added to the excluded..... 782

Number of Chinese included in statistical reports..... 1,354

Grand total examined..... 80,314

Grand total debarred..... 5,955

Percentage debarred..... 7.42

The 80,314 aliens above accounted for were selected from 8½ millions of passengers crossing from Canada to the United States during the year.

The amount of head tax collected during the past fiscal year in this jurisdiction was \$184,232.99.

Outgoing alien passengers for the first ten months of the past fiscal year, by Canadian lines, number 4,870. At the same rate of travel for the remaining two months of the year approximately 6,000 aliens will be recorded as leaving the United States via Canada.

Compared with the number of aliens showing United States destinations upon arrival at Canadian Atlantic ports during the fiscal year 1907, the year just closed shows a falling off of 3,969, or 20 per cent. The same comparison for arrivals at Pacific ports shows a falling off of 655, or 27.5 per cent. The total number of aliens examined at border ports for the year ended June 30, 1907, was 39,142, and for the year ended June 30, 1908, 58,826, showing an increase of 19,684, or 50 per cent.

Regarding immigrants having United States destinations arriving at Canadian ports in the fiscal year of 1907, 2.24 per cent were certified for disease, while from the arrivals during 1908, 2.6 per cent were found physically unfit. Of the aliens applying for admission at the border in 1907, 5.9 per cent were found physically defective, and the record of debarment for disease for 1908 shows 4.16 per cent of alien arrivals who failed to meet the physical requirements.

Head-tax collections for 1908 show an increase of \$58,754.88 over collections for the previous fiscal year.

Concerning the immigration act approved February 20, 1907, speaking for the Canadian border service, I feel warranted in saying that the Bureau should derive satisfaction in contemplating the results of the first year's application of said law. Owing to certain changes in the new act, to wit, increase in the head tax, limiting assessment of head tax to aliens having less than a year's residence in Canada, and the debarment of aliens suffering from tuberculosis, it was freely predicted that no end of trouble would be encountered.

Without fear of contradiction, however, it may be said that the expected difficulties have not presented themselves. No doubt that provision of the act which authorizes assessment of head tax only in respect of aliens who actually enter the United States was of material aid in the endeavor to enforce the requirements of the new law without

friction, but from at least a fair understanding of the conditions with which our border officers have to cope, and from personal observation of the intelligent, forceful, yet cautious manner in which such officers proceeded to carry into effect the wishes of Congress and the Department as set forth in the present immigration law and regulations, I am constrained to feel that gross injustice would be done were I to refrain from saying that whatever measure of success may have attended the enforcement of this new law as applied to the work under the Montreal office must be attributed to the experienced, trustworthy, painstaking corps of officers who stand guard along the great northern boundary of our country, and it is often a matter of doubt as to whether there is proper appreciation of the self-sacrificing devotion with which these officers apply themselves to the important duties devolving upon them. Many of them are obliged to forego the privileges of citizenship in their own country, to undergo family separations, to, in many instances, put up with living accommodations unworthy the name; the nature of their work is such as to render the observance of Sundays or holidays impossible, and in view of being employed in foreign territory, there is required from them, in all that they do, a care and discretion not exacted from employees of the Bureau elsewhere. It is to this corps of officers, working under the above-described conditions, that I unhesitatingly accord any credit that may be due in connection with the first year's application of the new immigration law on the northern frontier.

Owing to the executive order of March 14, 1907, limiting Japanese immigration of the laboring class to those holding passports to continental United States, to the large number of Hindus coming to British Columbia who subsequently sought access to the United States, and to the unsatisfactory industrial conditions which obtained in both Canada and the United States for at least eight months of the past year, I know of no place in the whole immigration service where the law was put to a severer test than in the western end of the Montreal jurisdiction, and I am sure that the Bureau will agree that the results attained justify the assertion that the efficacy and practicality of the new law can not be doubted.

Thousands of Asiatics having United States destinations were being disembarked at Victoria, British Columbia, from steamers of American lines, these aliens almost immediately applying to the Bureau's officers at Victoria for permission to enter the United States. Those who proved admissible were being made to personally meet the capitation tax which the law says shall be collected from the steamship company bringing them.

The steamers involved were being allowed to proceed to Puget Sound ports entirely immune from any of the responsibility which the law declares shall devolve upon lines bringing immigrants to the United States. But the Bureau's administrative officers again invoked the potency of the immigration act now operative, and aided by the determined stand taken by the Department, which sustained and encouraged its officers, an irregularity of many years' standing was brought to an end, and the immigration laws and regulations are now being enforced in the Puget Sound territory as contemplated by Congress and the Department.

The provisions of the present act which prohibit the landing of aliens for immoral purposes, and adding those who admit having committed a crime to the excluded classes, afford to the Bureau's officers authority of incalculable value in conducting the work of inspection. In the exercise of this authority, especially in the large cities adjacent to the border, the Bureau's officers, assisted by the Department of Justice, have done most effective work, and it seems reasonable to assume that the punishment meted out to offenders against the law must result in lessening the incoming of undesirables of the above classes.

Immigration through and from Canada to the United States for the fiscal year just ended presents many interesting phases, some of which I feel our Department can afford to contemplate with genuine satisfaction. It is interesting to note that while immigration to the United States through other avenues of entrance shows a remarkable falling off, yet the addition to our alien population by the Canadian route shows an increase of more than 20 per cent over any preceding year.

As might be expected, increase in numbers has shown an increase in undesirables. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, of a total immigration through Canada of 65,410, the excluded represented 6.63 per cent of the whole, the per capita amount of money shown being \$37.72. Of a total immigration through Canada of 80,314 for the year ended June 30, 1908, 7.42 per cent were excluded, and the per capita amount of money shown was \$46.78.

Without doubt, the condition represented by the above percentage of exclusions was at least somewhat responsible for the recent determination manifested by the Canadian authorities to shut the door to undesirable aliens, regardless of whence they come. From the actions of the Dominion Government, the unmistakable earnestness

of protests appearing in leading Canadian journals, and from the speech of Canadian citizens in general, I believe it safe to conclude that Canada has drawn the line at immigration stimulated by charitable or benevolent institutions, and shall hereafter rigorously insist that the immigrant who would make himself a home north of the forty-fifth parallel, must be of the independent, self-reliant, self-maintaining class, which after all is the only immigrant whose migration to a new country should be encouraged.

As applied to immigration to Canada, and from Canada to the United States, the recent industrial depression seems bound to prove a blessing, for it has undoubtedly aroused our Canadian neighbors to a fuller realization of the worthlessness of assisted immigration, a lesson long since brought home to our own Government.

In a previous communication to the Bureau on the subject now in hand, I had occasion to remark that "so long as the Dominion immigration act authorizes hospital treatment for aliens who may be diseased, so long will the Canadian route be patronized by those doubtful of their ability to pass the scrutiny of medical officers at United States ports." As the result of disclosures made at Halifax during the past year, it was learned that through connections touching Marseille, Liverpool, and Halifax, unscrupulous persons, noncitizens in Canada or our own country, were engaged in an unlawful undertaking involving the migration of diseased and otherwise unfit aliens from southern Europe to the United States, such immigrants becoming the prey of the designing through the assurance that hospital treatment was always obtainable upon arrival in Canada.

The offenders were promptly dealt with by the courts at Liverpool and Halifax, and resulting in still greater benefit to the service was the issuance of an order by the Dominion authorities to the effect that in future hospital treatment will be allowed only in cases considered especially meritorious, and that in all ordinary cases where mental or physical unfitness is certified by the medical officers deportation must ensue forthwith.

With strict adherence to the above order, thus compelling more careful medical inspection before embarkation, the result must necessarily be to the advantage of both Canada and the United States, and it is confidently believed that another year's record will show justification for this contention.

The recent perfection of arrangements whereby immigrants coming to Canada via United States ports, and who become deportable under Dominion laws, can be returned to the countries whence they came over the lines by which they reached Canada, has properly and satisfactorily settled one cause of annoyance in supervising the work of inspection along the Canadian border, and the willingness manifested by the railway and United States steamship lines to participate in such arrangement was extremely gratifying.

Relations of the most amicable character continue to exist between the Dominion immigration officials and the officers of our own service, and it affords me no little pleasure to report that in living up to every feature of the compact entered into between the Canadian steamship and transportation lines and our own Department, for the better control of immigration through Canada to the United States, the former have shown most commendable sincerity, which, together with the unvarying courtesy extended by the Dominion officials, has rendered easier of accomplishment the important work committed to the care of the Bureau's officers in this jurisdiction.

Through the courtesy of the Dominion immigration department, I am enabled to invite the Bureau's attention to the accompanying table, showing immigration to Canada for the year ended June 30, 1908.

The figures given therein show an immigration to Canada from the United States of 56,860, which it is supposed includes citizens and aliens who have resided for various periods in the latter country. To reach a conclusion, however, as to the real effect had on the population of Canada and the United States by reason of emigration from one country to the other, the above reported emigration from the United States to Canada must be compared with the following, shown by the Bureau's manifest records on file at this office to have been the emigration from Canada to the United States:

Aliens coming originally to Canada, who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival	14, 866
Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports, and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year	13, 599
Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, exempt from head tax	12, 250
Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence	18, 111
Total	58, 826

While the possibilities of the Canadian northwest have attracted from our own country many who would profit thereby, yet an irrefutable record shows that during the past fiscal year a still greater number left Canadian territory to take up their abode in the neighboring Republic to the south.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA FROM JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1908.

Month.	British.	Conti- nental, etc.	United States.	Total.
July.....	12,395	8,551	5,395	26,341
August.....	10,806	6,130	4,076	21,012
September.....	8,879	6,325	3,853	19,057
October.....	7,796	5,801	4,646	18,243
November.....	4,538	6,670	4,156	14,265
December.....	1,835	4,264	2,937	9,036
January.....	881	1,924	2,762	5,567
February.....	2,131	1,567	2,466	6,164
March.....	5,932	3,319	6,162	15,413
April.....	11,384	9,285	9,084	29,753
May.....	10,361	6,784	6,438	23,583
June.....	7,412	3,340	4,885	15,637
Total.....	84,351	62,860	56,860	204,071

The supervising inspector of the Mexican border, whose headquarters are located at San Antonio, Tex., reports in part as follows:

As is well known, the territory adjacent to the Mexican border, lying between the Gulf of Mexico on the east and the Colorado River on the west, was consolidated on July 1, 1907, the position of supervising inspector created, and the history of the new district thus begins coincident with the date on which the new immigration law became effective.

In reporting the volume of immigration entering the United States through Mexican border ports, it is necessary to look beyond the mere figures giving the total alien arrivals, and to analyze and separate into their component parts the classes of immigrants which go to make up the whole body of arrivals. * * * The alien immigration through Mexican border ports is not diversified to the extent which characterizes the arrivals at ports along the Atlantic coast. At the latter, practically all of the European races which go to swell the total volume of alien immigration are represented; this condition, however, does not apply to the Mexican border. The arrivals at ports along the Mexican border can be, generally speaking, grouped into two classes, namely, legitimate and illegitimate.

Under the first heading come Mexicans, who, as a natural consequence of the contiguity of their native country, constitute a majority of this class of immigration, and are naturally the largest single race of aliens represented in the arrivals at Mexican border ports. The number of Spaniards arriving through ports in this district is, of course, accounted for by a certain amount of natural drift on the part of aliens belonging to this race toward a country having the same speech, and consequent later easy gravitation toward the United States, caused, for the most part, by expectation of better wages and a higher standard of living. Aliens from countries of Europe other than Spain have but scant representation among the alien arrivals of this district, easily accounted for by the fact that the distance to the United States by way of Mexico is greater than to the Atlantic ports, and consumes not only much additional time but also expense. This class of immigration can, therefore, be briefly passed over and no particular significance attached to its fluctuation in numbers from time to time.

Under the second heading are properly considered those classes of aliens whose coming to the United States by way of Mexico can be accounted for only upon the well-grounded assumption that their application at ocean ports would be met with refusal, and the impression held by them that access to the United States over the southern land boundary could be, in some manner, successfully accomplished. The two principal races comprehended in the above category are Syrians and Japanese, with a scattering few of Greeks and gypsies from eastern Europe.

The influx of Syrians by way of the Mexican border is a matter of long standing, and represents now, as it has for several years past, a constant attempt on the part

of members of this race to secure entrance to the United States through Mexico, as a result either of being refused passage for Atlantic ports of the United States, or through advices given by unscrupulous individuals at the various rendezvous of immigrants in Europe to the effect that the route to the United States via Mexico, while longer and more expensive, afforded a surer means of ingress into this country. A very large percentage of Syrian arrivals at Mexican border ports are found to be suffering with diseases of a contagious character, or to have been suffering from same at some time in the past; and practically the entire remainder is made up of aliens who have been told by runners in Europe that they were afflicted with some excludable ailment, when, in reality, no disability of such character existed. Syrian immigration by way of the Mexican border is, therefore, likely to continue in considerable volume until such time as the impression is removed at the seaports of southern Europe that the Mexican route affords a more favorable means for Syrian aliens to secure entry into the United States than by the usually traveled lines leading to the Atlantic coast ports of this country. * * *

-During the year 2,775 aliens were held for special inquiry, apportioned among the respective ports of entry as follows:

Brownsville	205	Presidio.....	4
Hidalgo	25	El Paso.....	1,143
Laredo	643	Douglas.....	6
Eagle Pass	693	Naco.....	25
Del Rio	27	Nogales.....	4

During the year a total of 43 aliens appealed to the Department from the excluding decisions of boards of special inquiry, and of this number 9 appeals were sustained and 34 dismissed. There were 6 appeals from admitting decisions during the year filed by dissenting members of boards of special inquiry, and in each case the appeal was dismissed by the Department, thereby sustaining the action of the majority members of the board.

The percentage of aliens debarred, in comparison with the total number of applications for admission at ports in this district, is, comparatively speaking, high, the total debarred aggregating over 17 per cent of the number of aliens of all classes admitted. This high percentage is largely accounted for among the Mexicans, whose exclusions for diseases and likelihood of becoming public charges make up the greater part of the debarred of that race, and constitute 60 per cent of the total debarred of all races. Syrians, whose ineligibility has been previously touched upon, and Japanese laborers holding limited passports comprehended in the executive order of March 14, 1907, represent practically the remainder of aliens debarred in this district.

The assignment of competent medical examiners at all important ports along the Mexican border, as well as the constant efforts expended in increasing the efficiency of inspecting officers, has undoubtedly had a material effect in increasing the proportion of exclusions, so that it can be properly stated that at this time the number of exclusions represent an accurate proportion of alien applicants who are inadmissible.

Perhaps no one feature of the immigration work, as applied to the Mexican border district, is of more importance than the apprehension of aliens found in the United States in violation of law, and who are arrested upon departmental warrants. The large area of sparsely settled territory adjacent to the southern land boundary of the United States, with inadequate transportation facilities, affords a comparatively easy means of entry for aliens desirous of evading inspection at the hands of immigration officers, and is a particularly difficult section of the country to effectually guard. The international boundary west of El Paso is, of course, merely an imaginary line, and east of that point the Rio Grande, which forms the line between the two countries, is readily fordable at almost any time or place. It is apparent, therefore, that to properly carry out the restrictions against inadmissible aliens imposed upon the officers of this district is a task of immense proportions; and, with the relatively small force available to safeguard the border, the problem constantly exists taxing ingenuity to the utmost as to the manner in which the officers should be assigned to cover all railway junctions and other strategic points, and thus effect the apprehension of aliens who have entered the United States in violation of law before it is possible for them to reach the interior. It would be idle to state that with the system now in vogue it is impossible for an alien to secure surreptitious entry into the United States by way of the Mexican border; it can, however, be stated that with all points comprehended in the plans of this office covered by alert and vigilant officers, it should be practically impossible for an alien to successfully elude their vigilance

and reach interior points in the United States. Even at present, when lack of time has prevented the working out to an entirely satisfactory conclusion of numerous plans for strengthening our lines of defense, it can be stated to a degree approaching certainty that the officers are apprehending the vast majority of the aliens who enter the United States in this district without inspection, and the remainder is not only comparatively small, but constantly decreasing. There were arrested on departmental warrants in the Mexican border district during the fiscal year just ended 577 aliens, of which number 513 were deported, 42 were released from custody, 4 died or escaped, and 18 are pending. The results accomplished in this respect are a source of gratification to this office, the mere figures themselves conveying no adequate idea of the hard and unremitting labor attached to the apprehension of many of the aliens enumerated, nor instances in which the accomplishment of the object involved not only privation but imminent peril at the hands of desperate and criminal characters.

During the fiscal year just ended there have been instituted in this district 12 prosecutions for violations of the immigration laws, as follows:

Name.	Section of act Feb. 20, 1907, violated.	Disposition.
Yasutaro Ozaki.....	8.....	Continued until fall term of court.
Duquesne Mining Co.....	4.....	Compromised; \$2,000 and costs.
Hughes Printing Co.....	4.....	Dismissed.
Lola Valdez, Pedro Garza Valla, and Amada Perrea.....	3.....	Valdez and Valla each 1 year penitentiary and \$1,000 fine; Perrea 1 year penitentiary, fine \$50 and costs.
Shinji Kawamoto.....	8.....	3 months county jail on 1 count; other dismissed.
Bernardino Lozeno.....	8.....	90 days in jail.
Ali El Halal.....	8; perjury.....	60 days in jail and \$300 fine.
A. C. Markley.....	4.....	Grand jury refused to indict.
Matsumoto Joe, and Hamai Chokichi.....	8.....	Each 3 months in jail.

The results obtained have, on the whole, proven extremely satisfactory. In 9 cases decisions favorable to the Government were secured; in 2 cases, each involving violations of the contract-labor provisions, the Federal grand jury refused to return indictments, and in 1 case where the defendant was charged with violating section 8 of the act approved February 20, 1907, a continuance has been granted until the October term. This case, however, is quite strong, and will, in all probability, result in the Government securing a conviction. As will be noted, the prosecutions instituted are for violation of not only the contract-labor provisions, but also for the importation of prostitutes, for perjury, and for violation of section 8 by bringing into the United States aliens not lawfully entitled to enter.

In securing a conviction for perjury committed by a witness before a board of special inquiry, this office considers that a valuable precedent has been established in this district, which will be of great assistance in securing truthful statements from witnesses appearing before boards.

It is gratifying to state that this office has received the hearty cooperation of the Federal judges in this district, and the prosecuting officers have handled immigration cases with skill and vigor. * * *

At the close of the fiscal year just ended the fact that no reciprocal agreement with the Mexican Government or the transportation lines in that country has been entered into again brings in sharp contrast the difficulty in effectively enforcing the immigration laws experienced in this district, as compared with the Canadian border. This subject has been too frequently presented to the Bureau to make it necessary at this juncture to again set forth the manifold advantages to be obtained by our service through such an arrangement. Suffice it to say that the deferring of the time when our officers are stationed at the seaports and important inland cities of the Republic of Mexico is but delaying the consummation of an adjunct to the present administration of the law in this district which will, when applied, prove of inestimable assistance. It is sincerely hoped that during the fiscal year just beginning all obstacles in the way of an agreement, mutually satisfactory to both Governments, may be removed.

9. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1908, AND BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1908.

Balance shown in report for fiscal year 1907.....	\$3,079,515.26
Special appropriations not heretofore deducted.....	1,259,529.13
Total.....	1,819,986.13
Amount advanced to Immigration Commission, fiscal year 1907.....	75,000.00
	1,744,986.13
Appropriation, "Enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion act," 1908.....	\$500,000.00
Appropriation, "Immigrant station, Charleston, S. C.".....	70,000.00
Appropriation, "Immigrant station, Galveston, Tex.".....	70,000.00
Appropriation, "Immigrant station, New Orleans, La.".....	70,000.00
Appropriation, "Immigrant station, Philadelphia, Pa.".....	250,000.00
Reimbursement, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.....	150,000.00
Addition to old hospital building, Ellis Island.....	250,000.00
Additional buildings contagious-disease hospital, Ellis Island.....	150,000.00
New water main, Ellis Island.....	18,000.00
Mechanical equipment, contagious-disease hospital, Ellis Island.....	115,000.00
Immigration Commission.....	75,077.14
Amount of special appropriations to be reimbursed from the "immigrant fund".....	1,718,677.14
	26,308.99
Receipts, fiscal year 1908.....	2,500,000.00
	2,526,308.99
Expenditures, fiscal year 1908.....	1,973,391.95
Balance June 30, 1908.....	550,917.04

ENFORCEMENT OF CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS.

Appropriation for enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, 1908.....	\$500,000.00
Expended for salaries and expenses of officers and miscellaneous items.....	350,240.77
Expended for deportation of Chinese entering the United States from the eastern Canadian border.....	1,887.85
Expended for deportation of Chinese entering the United States from the western Canadian border.....	555.30
Expended for deportation of Chinese entering the United States from the Mexican border..	43,752.18
Expended for deportation of Chinese entering the United States from other points.....	1,548.15
Total amount expended.....	397,984.25

II. CHINESE EXCLUSION.

1. IN GENERAL.

The past year has furnished ample confirmation of the views so often expressed by the Bureau with regard to the subject of the exclusion of Chinese laborers. The vast majority of the Chinese who desire to come to this country are coolies; nearly all of those who succeed in passing our portals belong to that class—this largely because of the fact that, almost without exception, those domiciled here either do belong or have belonged to said class. Many of those who engage from time to time in so-called mercantile pursuits are by class coolies, and often return, by choice or necessity, to laboring occupations; and the "minor sons" and "natives" admitted at our ports almost invariably become laundrymen, or waiters in restaurants, or enter other laboring pursuits. Yet some members of the exempt classes do enter, more particularly students, and the opinion seems to be quite general that it is to our advantage to encourage by every possible means their coming. The object to be accomplished in enforcing an immigration law relating to Chinese should be to make easy the admission of those entitled to land, and to make sure both the exclusion and the expulsion (for one can not be made effective

without the other) of all not entitled to enter and reside in this country. The accomplishment of this object is a matter of extreme difficulty under the law which has been in force now for almost a quarter of a century. To prevent the coolie from posing as an exempt, the bona fide exempt must be examined at our ports; and, not understanding or caring to understand this, offense is often taken where none is intended. Every time one plan followed by the coolie and the promoter and smuggler is discovered and defeated a new plan is substituted, which for a time may prove even more successful than that abandoned, and the introduction of the prohibited class goes on, as is aptly illustrated by the circumstances narrated under subtitle 4 hereof (p. 160).

It was pointed out in last year's report (pp. 90-91) that experience in the enforcement of the law has resulted in the adoption and perfection of plans of administration at the ports of entry for Chinese which are at least fairly satisfactory to all concerned and give little just cause for complaint. But these plans for the effective enforcement of the law at the ports of entry increase rather than diminish the difficulties encountered elsewhere; for the vast majority of the Chinese who desire to enter the United States are not entitled to do so, and, finding their entry at regular ports, even with the most careful planning and most detailed coaching of witnesses, practically impossible, they naturally turn to surreptitious methods and place themselves in the hands of the professional smugglers or "steerers," of whom "the name is legion," always glad, for a valuable consideration, to undertake to land the coolie in the interior of the country.

In the early months of the calendar year 1905 the Bureau undertook the conduct of a quiet canvass with the object of securing a record of the Chinese in each district and of the papers, if any, held by them as evidence of their right to reside in the United States. In some districts this canvass, or census, was complete, but in others it was only fairly begun when so strong a protest arose on all sides that instructions were issued for its discontinuance. It had been carried far enough, however, to indicate that there were then about as many Chinese in the United States whose entry had been unlawful and who held either no papers showing a right of residence or else had in their possession papers of a forged, fraudulent, or irregular character as there were of the lawfully resident class. Is it any cause for wonder, therefore, that the "companies," the "steerers," the "promoters," and the "smugglers" interested in the immigration and residence here of coolies should have registered an emphatic objection to the Government's pursuing a course calculated to expose the extensiveness of their operations? Simultaneously with the discontinuance of the census the general policy with regard to the making of arrests in the interior of the country was so changed as to contemplate arrests being made only in flagrant cases of unlawful residence coming to the attention of the Chinese inspectors incidentally during the conduct of investigations regarding domiciled Chinese, which policy has been practically continued to the present time. In other words, while the excluding provisions of the law have been vigorously enforced at the ports of entry, the provisions contemplating expulsion have not been emphasized elsewhere than along the Canadian and Mexican borders and in districts immediately connected therewith. Table 3 A (p. 154) shows that during the year 912

Chinese persons have been arrested and 477 finally deported. But the vast majority of these arrests, viz, 816, were made in districts immediately on or closely connected by lines of travel with the land boundaries. During the fiscal year 1907, 503 arrests were made, only 50 of which occurred in the interior (Annual Report 1907, p. 99). What has been the result? Chinese have come to believe that once they reach the large cities of the interior they are practically safe, and that it is much easier and not very much more expensive to gain entry by some of the surreptitious routes than through a regular port; hence the conditions described in subtitle 4 hereof regarding the Canadian and Mexican borders. If the exclusion law is to remain on the statute books as now drawn, it is obvious that its reasonable enforcement demands a change in this policy. Money that was formerly spent in the defense of Chinese arrested in the interior can now be used to pay the expenses of smuggling coolies and conveying them to the interior, and as long as this can be done at a profit the smuggling will continue.

In the report for the fiscal year 1906 the Bureau arranged Title II, covering the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, under certain headings or subtitles which, through years of experience in the practical administration of the law, had come to be regarded as the divisions into which the subject properly falls; and the same classification was adopted in the report for 1907. In order to reduce this report as much as possible and to avoid repetition, this discussion by classes is consolidated and merged into the text of subtitle 2 hereof, the designation of which has been changed accordingly to "Statistical tables—Classes." In the reports for 1906 and 1907 the classification of Chinese was described in detail, and if the comments now made are not regarded as sufficiently comprehensive reference can be had by any interested person to said reports.

2. STATISTICAL TABLES—CLASSES.

The tables relating to Chinese are designated by Arabic numerals to readily distinguish them from those concerning immigration proper, and are so headed and arranged as to be practically self-explanatory.

By comparing Table 1 with the similar table given in last year's report it will be found that the total number of cases of Chinese handled during the former year was 3,723, and that during 1908 a total of 5,134 has been disposed of, an increase of 1,411, or almost 38 per cent, which gain is divided among all the principal ports. Table 2 is so arranged as to show by whom the Chinese were admitted and rejected, respectively, and before whom unsettled cases are pending. Of the 4,624 Chinese admitted, 4,556 were landed by administrative officers at ports of entry and 68 by the Department on appeal, resort by the rejected Chinese to the courts on writs of habeas corpus not having been successful in any case. The officers at the ports refused admission to 450 Chinese, the Department dismissed 162 appeals from such excluding decisions, and in 13 cases resort by the rejected Chinese to the courts resulted in affirmation of the administrative exclusions. Of those rejected, 364 have actually been deported during the year.

TABLE 1.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

BORDER CASES.

Class.	Total cases.	New applications.	Pending from previous year.	Finally admitted.	Deported.	Pending close current year.
United States citizens.....	269	256	13	223	34	12
Wives of United States citizens.....	5	4	1	2	1	2
Returning laborers.....	320	319	1	313	7	.....
Returning merchants.....	220	215	5	200	13	7
Other merchants.....	44	44	.....	41	3	.....
Merchants' wives.....	13	13	.....	13	.....	.....
Merchants' children.....	167	161	6	133	27	7
Students.....	22	22	.....	21	1	.....
Travelers.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Teachers.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Officials.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	12	12	.....	3	1	8
Total.....	1,033	1,057	26	960	87	36

SEAPORT CASES.

United States citizens.....	1,541	1,456	85	1,386	93	62
Wives of United States citizens.....	36	36	.....	35	1	.....
Returning laborers.....	601	593	8	570	29	2
Returning merchants.....	627	583	44	573	42	12
Other merchants.....	183	183	.....	175	8	.....
Merchants' wives.....	31	31	.....	30	.....	1
Merchants' children.....	764	720	44	630	101	33
Students.....	138	137	1	136	2	.....
Travelers.....	12	12	.....	12	.....	.....
Teachers.....	16	16	.....	16	.....	.....
Officials.....	80	80	.....	80	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	22	21	1	21	1	.....
Total.....	4,051	3,868	183	3,664	277	110

TOTAL.

BY CLASSES.						
United States citizens.....	1,810	1,712	98	1,609	127	74
Wives of United States citizens.....	41	40	1	37	2	2
Returning laborers.....	921	912	9	883	36	2
Returning merchants.....	847	798	49	773	55	19
Other merchants.....	227	227	.....	216	11	.....
Merchants' wives.....	44	44	.....	43	.....	1
Merchants' children.....	931	881	50	763	128	40
Students.....	160	159	1	157	3	.....
Travelers.....	13	13	.....	13	.....	.....
Teachers.....	23	23	.....	23	.....	.....
Officials.....	83	83	.....	83	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	34	33	1	24	2	8
Grand total.....	5,134	4,925	209	4,624	364	146
BY PORTS.						
San Francisco, Cal.....	3,404	3,228	176	3,055	255	94
Seattle, Wash.....	344	339	5	318	12	14
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	253	251	2	248	4	1
Sumas, Wash.....	336	324	12	290	34	12
Portal, N. Dak.....	178	174	4	172	5	1
Malone, N. Y.....	309	303	6	354	25	20
Richford, Vt.....	166	162	4	140	23	3
New York, N. Y.....	45	45	.....	38	6	1
New Orleans, La.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Mexican border.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Grand total.....	5,134	4,925	209	4,624	364	146
In transit overland.....	1,962	1,962	.....	1,960	2	.....
In transit by water.....	377	800	77	840	8	29

TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.
BORDER CASES.

Class.	Admissions.			Rejections.			Cases pending.			Cases finally disposed of.	
	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens.....	215	8	.....	51	33	4	4	.....	8	223	34
Wives of United States citizens.....	2				1		1		1	2	7
Returning laborers.....	312	1		10	2					313	1
Returning merchants.....	195	5		21	4		5	2		200	13
Other merchants.....	40	1		5	1					41	3
Merchants' wives.....	12	1		4						13	
Merchants' children.....	120	13		46	19		2	4	1	133	27
Students.....	20	1		3						21	1
Travelers.....	1									1	
Teachers.....	7									7	
Officials.....	3									3	
Miscellaneous.....	3			9		8			8	3	1
Total.....	930	30	.....	149	60	12	12	6	18	960	87

SEAPORT CASES.

United States citizens.....	1,361	25	.....	116	85	1	36	5	21	1,386	93
Wives of United States citizens.....	35									35	1
Returning laborers.....	566	4		30			2			570	29
Returning merchants.....	571	2		43	4		11	1		573	42
Other merchants.....	175			7						175	8
Merchants' wives.....	29	1		1			1			30	
Merchants' children.....	624	6		101	13		30	3		630	101
Students.....	136			2						136	2
Travelers.....	12									12	
Teachers.....	16									16	
Officials.....	80									80	
Miscellaneous.....	21			1						21	1
Total.....	3,626	38	.....	301	102	1	80	9	21	3,664	277

TOTAL.

BY CLASSES.											
United States citizens.....	1,576	33	.....	167	118	5	40	5	29	1,609	127
Wives of United States citizens.....	37				1		1		1	37	2
Returning laborers.....	878	5		40	2		2			883	36
Returning merchants.....	766	7		64	8		16	3		773	55
Other merchants.....	215	1		12	1					216	11
Merchants' wives.....	41	2		5			1			43	
Merchants' children.....	744	19		147	32		32	7	1	763	128
Students.....	156	1		5						157	3
Travelers.....	13									13	
Teachers.....	23									23	
Officials.....	83									83	
Miscellaneous.....	24			10		8			8	24	2
Grand total.....	4,556	68	.....	450	162	13	92	15	39	4,624	364
BY PORTS.											
San Francisco, Cal.....	3,020	35	.....	261	84	1	76	6	12	3,055	255
Seattle, Wash.....	318			27	17		4	1	9	318	12
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	245	3		6						248	4
Sumas, Wash.....	284	6		50	20		7		5	290	34
Portal, N. Dak.....	167	5		10	5		1			172	5
Malone, N. Y.....	343	11		53	20	12	1	6	13	354	25
Richford, Vt.....	132	8		36	15		3			140	23
New York, N. Y.....	38			7	1			1		38	6
New Orleans, La.....	3									3	
Mexican Border.....	4									4	
San Diego, Cal.....	2									2	
Grand total.....	4,556	68	.....	450	162	13	92	15	39	4,624	364
Section VI cases.....	402	2	.....	3						404	9
In transit overland.....	1,960			2						1,960	2
In transit by water.....	840			3			29			840	8

TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Class.	Admitted.	Deported.	Class.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens.....	1,609	127	Students.....	157	3
Wives of United States citizens.....	37	2	Travelers.....	13	.....
Returning laborers.....	883	36	Teachers.....	23	.....
Returning merchants.....	773	55	Officials.....	83	.....
Other merchants.....	216	11	Miscellaneous.....	24	2
Members of merchants' families.....	806	128	Total.....	4,624	364

Table 3, compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals, shows action taken in the cases of Chinese arrested on judicial warrants. During the year, 912 Chinese have been so arrested, compared with 503 arrested in 1907. It will be noted that of those arrested during the year, 912, and those whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 217 (a total of 1,129), 53 died or escaped, 154 were discharged, 477 were deported, and there remain pending the cases of 445. The majority of these arrests were of Chinese who had surreptitiously crossed the land boundaries, only a very few being taken into custody at interior points. This is clearly shown by Table 3 A, giving the exact localities in which the arrests were made, from which table it will be noted that about 89 per cent of the Chinese were apprehended in districts immediately on or directly connected with the land boundaries.

TABLE 3.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Cases before United States commissioners.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrests.....	911
Pending before hearing at close of previous year.....	75
Total.....	986
Disposition:	
Escaped and forfeited bail.....	5
Discharged.....	133
Pending before hearing at close of present year.....	137
Ordered deported.....	711
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	711
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year.....	27
Total.....	738
Disposition:	
Died.....	2
Escaped.....	12
Deported.....	446
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year.....	186
Appealed to United States district courts.....	92

TABLE 3.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Cases before United States district courts.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrest.....	1
Appealed to United States district courts.....	92
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	64
Total.....	<u>157</u>
Disposition:	
Died.....	1
Escaped and forfeited bail.....	5
Discharged.....	19
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	86
Ordered deported.....	46
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	46
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year..	8
Total.....	<u>54</u>
Disposition:	
Escaped.....	7
Deported.....	24
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year.....	8
Appealed to higher courts.....	15

Cases before higher United States courts.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to higher United States courts.....	15
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	43
Total.....	<u>58</u>
Disposition:	
Discharged.....	2
Escaped.....	17
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	27
Ordered deported.....	12
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	12
Disposition:	
Escaped.....	4
Deported.....	7
Awaiting deportation at close of present year.....	1

Recapitulation of all cases.

Arrests.....	912
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	217
Total.....	<u>1,129</u>
Disposition:	
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	53
Discharged.....	154
Deported.....	477
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	445

TABLE 3.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Summary, by months, of action taken in the cases of Chinese arrests, fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand total.
Arrests made during present month.....	43	111	77	76	42	86	58	56	60	85	96	152	912
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	1	20	1	5	1	1	7	4	1	4	4	7	53
Discharged.....	15	20	20	15	13	19	19	8	8	6	10	1	154
Deported.....	13	51	50	16	6	111	4	50	28	50	38	60	477

There were 217 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1907, and 445 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1908.

TABLE 3 A.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial district.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Judicial district.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Vermont.....	2	.....	Western Washington.....	12	5
Northern New York.....	67	9	Oregon.....	4	1
Western New York.....	8	.....	Nevada.....	1	.....
Eastern Pennsylvania.....	.....	2	Utah.....	2	1
Southern Florida.....	1	.....	Northern California.....	68	43
Middle Alabama.....	1	.....	Southern California.....	25	26
Middle Tennessee.....	.....	1	Arizona.....	307	250
Southern Ohio.....	1	.....	New Mexico.....	95	41
Northern Illinois.....	2	.....	Northern Texas.....	1	5
Eastern Michigan.....	12	.....	Southern Texas.....	1	1
Eastern Missouri.....	4	.....	Eastern Texas.....	4	.....
Western Missouri.....	3	2	Western Texas.....	275	87
Nebraska.....	.....	1	Oklahoma.....	1	.....
Idaho.....	2	.....	Hawaii.....	9	1
Montana.....	1	1			
Wyoming.....	2	.....	Total.....	912	477
Eastern Washington.....	1	.....		

TABLE 4.—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.	Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.
San Francisco, Cal.....	397	383	Malone, N. Y.....	136	116
Seattle, Wash.....	152	103	Richford, Vt.....	41	47
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	136	84			
Sumas, Wash.....	38	65	Total.....	993	883
Portal, N. Dak.....	93	85			

Table 5 shows, by ports of entry, the number of Chinese cases in which appeals have been taken from excluding decisions rendered by inspectors in charge and the action of the Department thereon. It is thought that this table furnishes an emphatic demonstration of the ability of the officers who handle the applications of Chinese for admission to the United States. At the close of 1907 there were pending 28 appeals, and 270 appeals were perfected during the past year, making a total of 298, of which the Department has sustained only 68; and it should be added that in many of these instances the Department's action was based on evidence submitted after the

officer at the port had rendered a decision. These appeals are handled in the Bureau with painstaking care and the utmost impartiality, the appellants and their counsel being afforded every reasonable opportunity to show that the appeal is well taken; and, while it is true that, generally, only the weakest and least deserving cases reach the Bureau on appeal, the fact that the inspection officers have been sustained in most instances is significant of their care and fairness.

TABLE 5.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Sumas, Wash.	Portal, N. Dak.	Malone, N. Y.	Richford, Vt.	Boston, Mass.	Total.
Pending at close of previous year.....	15	1	2	1	2	5	2	5	28
Appealed.....	142	17	3	30	9	38	26	5	270
Total.....	157	18	5	31	11	43	28	5	298
Disposition:									
Sustained (admitted).....	35	..	3	6	5	11	8	..	68
Dismissed (rejected).....	84	17	..	20	5	20	15	1	162
Withdrawn or disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....	31	..	1	5	1	7	2	3	50
Pending at close of current year.....	7	1	1	..	..	5	3	1	18

TABLE 6.—NATIVE-BORN CHINESE ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Port.	No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		Total.
		Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
Seattle, Wash.....	34	33	20	87
San Francisco, Cal.....	13	453	352	818
Sumas, Wash.....	27	24	23	74
Portal, N. Dak.....	2	16	6	24
Malone, N. Y.....	4	69	6	79
Richford, Vt.....	7	..	..	44
New York, N. Y.....	..	2	3	5
Total continental United States.....	87	634	410	1,131
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	80	9	..	89
Grand total.....	167	643	410	1,220
BY WHOM ADMITTED.				
Inspection officers.....	157	640	395	1,192
Department.....	10	3	15	28

With the foregoing comment concerning such tables as relate to the subject of exclusion in a general way, the Bureau proceeds to a discussion of what the tables show with respect to the different classes of Chinese in practically the same order as that observed in last year's report.

The most important is the "section 6" exempt class, composed of officials, merchants, students, travelers, and teachers. Table 1 shows that 83 officials, 227 merchants, 160 students, 13 travelers, and 23 teachers, making a total of 506 members of this exempt class, have applied for admission during the year. Chinese officials are admitted on the credentials issued to them by their Government, while the remainder of this exempt class are admitted on certificates of identity issued to them by the Chinese Government in accordance with section 6 of the act approved July 5, 1884. Table 2 shows that 412 Chinese presented such certificates, of whom 404 were admitted. The refusal to admit the remaining 8 was either because of the failure of the applicants to properly identify themselves as the rightful possessors of the certificates presented, or because the applicants were found to be inadmissible under the general immigration law by reason of being afflicted with some excludable disease. In 1907 there were 295 applications by members of this exempt class (of whom 272 were admitted), as compared with 506 this year, an increase in applications of 211, or 71 per cent.

According to Table 1, 847 merchants residing in the United States (798 new cases and 49 pending from previous year) returned from temporary visits abroad, of whom 773 were admitted and 55 deported, 19 cases remaining undecided. Formerly the practice commonly prevailed for laborers unlawfully in the United States to pose as members of this class and depart and return as such; but under the system which the Bureau has gradually evolved for the preinvestigation of these cases little trouble is encountered in detecting attempted frauds. The 55 deportations were cases in which it was found that the claim of mercantile status was fictitious.

During the year 43 wives and 763 minor children of domiciled merchants have been admitted, of 44 and 931, respectively, applying, as shown by Table 1. The applications by minor children have increased from 592 in 1907 to 931 in 1908. This continuous increase in a class of applicants the vast majority of whom are coolies was cause for comment in last year's report (p. 102).

Table 4 covers travel to and from China of registered Chinese laborers and shows that 993 left the country after having made preparations to be admitted upon returning, and that 883 were readmitted to the United States. A domiciled laborer departing from the country must, in order to be readmitted, return at all events within two years. If the figures for the past four years are considered, a fair estimate may be formed of how many of this class who make preparations to return actually apply and are admitted. In 1905, 500 departed and 623 returned; in 1906 the figures are 917 and 431; in 1907, 953 and 765; and in 1908, 993 and 883, making totals for the four years of 3,363 departures and 2,702 returns, the latter being about 80 per cent of the former. It seldom happens that a Chinaman of this class is refused readmission. Under the law the cases are investigated before the Chinese depart, and the practice is to promptly readmit the applicants unless good cause has developed during their absence for believing that fraud has been perpetrated in the case.

From Table 2 it will be observed that during the year 1,609 Chinese have been admitted by administrative officers as American citizens and that 37 women have been admitted as the wives of such citizens, and from Table 3 that the courts have discharged 154 persons of the

Chinese race, the majority of whom claimed when placed on trial to be citizens of this country. Of the 1,609 mentioned, 1,220 claimed American citizenship by virtue of birth in the United States, and the balance, 389, is made up of Chinese who had become citizens of Hawaii by naturalization prior to the annexation and therefore became citizens of the United States upon the annexation of the islands, and of a few who were able to establish that, although born abroad, they were the sons of American citizens. A new table is furnished (Table 6) which is designed to show certain interesting details regarding Chinese entering the United States on the claim of birth in this country. The fact that a total of 1,220 such persons is shown for the year does not mean that 1,220 Chinese have been declared American citizens for the first time; for of said number 643 had previously to application been adjudicated of American birth either by the courts or by administrative officers. The actual number of Chinese determined by the administrative officers to be citizens by birth, therefore, was 577, of which number 80 entered the Territory of Hawaii. Of said 577 there was record evidence of residence in this country in the cases of 410, while 167 (commonly called "raw natives") had to prove that fact in other ways, and were therefore required to submit most convincing evidence of birth in the United States. Of the 1,220 who entered, 1,192 were admitted by the officers at ports of entry without appeal and only 28 by the Department by sustaining appeals taken from excluding decisions of such officers. The Department requires reasonable proof in all these cases, but is especially exacting in the cases of those who can produce no record evidence of a previous residence in this country—those who claim that they were taken or sent by their parents to China when only a few months or years of age, at a time prior to the keeping of accurate records of departures at the various ports—for experience has shown that such claims are almost always open to serious suspicion.

The claim of American birth is abused more than any other by Chinese coolies desiring to enter this country, and there can be no question but that the great majority of those who have heretofore "established" American birth have done so by perjured testimony, especially when the cases have been heard under formal court proceedings, which readily lend themselves to the production of false testimony and do not supply the opportunities open to administrative officers for investigation and detection of fraud. By this means, therefore, not only is the law regarding the exclusion of laborers violated, but at the same time persons not in the least entitled to the boon of citizenship are freely accorded all the rights and privileges thereof. So far as the admission of this class is controlled by the executive officers, the cases are handled with the utmost care to prevent the perpetration of fraud. It is anticipated that greater success will hereafter attend the efforts of the Bureau in this direction by reason of the recent handing down by the Federal courts of several important decisions. The two most far-reaching were rendered by the circuit court of appeals, second circuit, in test cases brought by the Department of Justice at the special request of the Bureau. Finding that, despite the head tax of \$500 supposed to be charged on all Chinese laborers entering the Dominion of Canada and the control of the direct Chinese passenger business afforded by the Bureau's agreement with the Canadian Pacific Company, the number of Chi-

nese crossing the border into northern New York was continuous and increasing, the Bureau had the two test cases mentioned brought, believing that if the Government were successful in either the effect would be very beneficial. The practice has obtained in northern New York for years of having Chinese coolies, landed in Canada by various schemes, cross singly or in parties of 6 to 10, and upon entering the United States submit to arrest, the promoters and smugglers having arranged in advance for the production of coached witnesses, brought from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, or even Chicago, and other centers of Chinese population. Under this plan, as a measure of economy, the Chinese would often be arranged in couples or triplets, and the claim made that they were two or three brothers who had been born in the United States from twenty to thirty years previously and taken or sent to China by their parents in early infancy. A single Chinese witness, usually posing as an "uncle" of the two or three boys, would be produced, and the boy would not be permitted by the "promoter" or "steerer" (or in more accurate language "smuggler") and his counsel to take the stand or to utter one word regarding his own claim, or rather the claim being made for him probably as a usual thing without his knowing more than the bare outlines thereof. Thus there would be introduced before the United States commissioner the uncontradicted, and as a rule uncontradictable, testimony of an unimpeached, and under the arrangement practically unimpeachable, witness to a claimed state of facts; and although all interested in the case might feel morally certain that the rankest kind of a fraud was being perpetrated, the Government seemed to be at the mercy of unprincipled parties who for a large fee were willing to make of green country boys of China full-fledged American citizens.

The Bureau felt that the time had come for the taking of drastic steps, and, upon placing the matter before the Department of Justice, consented to the detail of one of its officers, as a representative of that Department, to the affected district. This officer insisted that, the proceedings being civil, the defendants in these cases could with propriety be compelled to testify against themselves. The test case thus raised was carried to the circuit court of appeals from a decision by Judge Ray, of the northern district, and his decision, sustaining the Government's position, has been affirmed by the appellate court. The other test case was arranged by having the eight members of a party of Chinese that crossed the northern New York border taken into the detention station at Malone, N. Y., and examined by the administrative officers as though they had presented themselves at said port and applied for admission. The Chinese were advised of their right to testify themselves and introduce evidence, and of their privilege of appeal and to employ counsel. The cases were heard and, the Chinese failing to establish a right to enter, were rejected. Writs of habeas corpus were sued out by their counsel and the jurisdiction of the immigration officers disputed on such writs before Judge Ray, of the northern district of New York. The court held that Chinese apprehended under the circumstances shown in said cases were not properly to be regarded as Chinese "found unlawfully within the United States," but were in point of fact applicants for admission to the United States and therefore subject to the administrative examination prescribed by the

law, with the privilege of appeal to the Department, which the record showed had not been denied them. From this decision an appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals, by which a confirmatory decision has been handed down. This, it is thought, is the most important judicial decision in Chinese matters rendered since the Supreme Court's decisions in the Sing Tuck and Ju Toy cases, for it will now be possible to handle promptly and with good effect, and at the same time with absolute justice and the avoidance of long delays and expense to the Chinese, all cases arising immediately on the land boundaries.

By reference to Table 1 (p. 150) it will be seen that during the year 2,800 Chinese have passed through the United States in transit to other countries—1,962 overland and 800 by water. There is no reason to doubt that with these transits, as with the same class in the past, many enter Mexico and other near-by countries with the purpose, often accomplished, of eventually taking up a residence in the United States despite the provisions of law, this country being the El Dorado of the coolie's desire because so many of his friends have returned to the various districts of Kwang Tung Province of China in comparative wealth, or are now prospering in the towns and cities of this country, where they are engaged in the laundry or restaurant business.

Seamen of the Chinese race to the number of approximately 30,000 have entered ports of the United States during the past year, and it has been no small part of the duties of the immigration officials at such ports to guard against their permanent stay in the country. This special feature of the alien seaman question (discussed in its general aspects in subtitle 1 of Title I hereof, p. 10) is doubly important, because both the immigration and exclusion laws are violated by seamen of the Chinese race. While probably it was the expectation of the lawmakers, in the first instance, that under the Chinese-exclusion law (secs. 9 and 10, act of September 13, 1888) no seamen of that race should be allowed to enter the ports of this country unless under the most urgent necessity, the practice almost immediately grew up, and has been continued until the present time, of making no further restrictions in this respect than to require such steamships as allow Chinese seamen to go ashore in ports of this country to furnish bond conditioned for their departure; and, while the law imposes a penalty against a master who allows a Chinese laborer to escape into the country, it is difficult, as the statute is drawn, to obtain a conviction in such a case, so that the law thus becomes of little effect.

3. REGISTRATION OF CHINESE-AMERICANS IN HAWAII.

When the Secretary of Commerce and Labor was in Hawaii in August last, a petition was presented to him by a number of the leading Chinese of that place who had been born in the islands or had been naturalized as citizens of the kingdom or republic prior to annexation, that they be furnished with an official paper or certificate which would be accepted by the immigration inspectors as conclusive evidence of their right to come and go at will. This quite reasonable request was referred by the Secretary to the Bureau, and the latter suggested a modified application of "rule 59" of the

Chinese-exclusion regulations of May, 1905, since abandoned (quoted in last year's report, p. 105), to the cases of Chinese citizens of Hawaii. The proposal was taken up and discussed with a committee of the Chinese-Americans, with the result that mutually satisfactory arrangements were made for the issuance of a beautifully and effectively engraved certificate, prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with the highest degree of care on secret process paper, a copy of which is here given.

[Face.]

ORIGINAL.

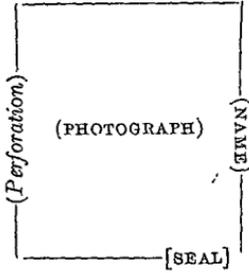
No. —.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY—ISSUED IN CONFORMITY WITH A REGULATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, ADOPTED JANUARY 14, 1908.

This is to certify that the case of the person named on the reverse side hereof has been adjudicated, satisfactory proof having been submitted and placed on file showing said person to have been born in the Hawaiian Islands or naturalized as a citizen thereof prior to the annexation of said islands to the United States.

This certificate is not transferable, and is granted solely for the identification and protection of said Chinese person so long as his status remains unchanged; to insure the attainment of which object an accurate description of said person is written on the reverse side hereof; and his photographic likeness is attached, with his name written partly across, the number above given perforated through the edge of, and the official seal of the inspector in charge impressed partly over, said photograph.

[Back.]



DESCRIPTION.

Name..... Age.....
 Occupation.....
 Local residence.....
 Height..... feet..... inches.
 Physical marks and peculiarities.....

 Issued in the Territory of Hawaii, this..... day
 of....., 190.....

.....
Inspector in Charge.

Thus an embarrassing situation with respect to the enforcement of the exclusion laws in Hawaii has been successfully met, and the plan followed furnishes a valuable illustration of what can be done in the way of a registration that is practically incapable of being made the basis of such fraud and deceit as has been practiced in connection with the registration of Chinese laborers conducted under the acts of 1892 and 1893.

4. CANADIAN AND MEXICAN BORDER CONDITIONS.

The generally satisfactory situation with respect to the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Canadian border, described in the reports of the Bureau for the past several years, has continued and been even more marked during the fiscal year 1908. In accordance with the agreement with the Canadian Pacific Company, all Chinese who seek to enter the United States

regularly through Canada are examined at four designated ports of entry under conditions which make it possible to handle their cases in the same manner as though they were applying for admission at a seaport, and any rejected are promptly returned to the country of origin by the company at its expense. The smuggling of Chinese across the Canadian border was formerly quite extensive and the practice has never been wholly discontinued. In recent years, however, by reason of the \$500 head tax charged by Canada on Chinese laborers and because of the good effect produced by the agreement with the Canadian Pacific Company above mentioned, these operations have been greatly reduced. There has been considerable effort during the past year to introduce into Canada, despite the head tax, a supply of Chinese coolies from which to draw from time to time parties to be smuggled into this country. These efforts have been only partially successful, and it is confidently believed that the number of Chinamen actually landed in the United States by these means has been small compared with the operations of several years ago. The Canada-New York line has always been the center of these operations, Buffalo being used as a convenient point at which to effect the entry of those whom it was intended to convey to the interior without allowing them to be apprehended, and Rouses Point and that vicinity being selected as the place at which to enter those with respect to whom coaching and other prearrangements for witnesses, etc., had been made with a view to establish a fictitious claim of American citizenship and not only introduce the Chinamen into the country but insure their continued residence here. In the latter months of the year it became apparent that operations, for some time practically abandoned, had been actively resumed at Buffalo, and steps were immediately taken to strengthen the force of employees and nip the renewal in the bud; this, it is believed, will be successfully accomplished.

The reports of the inspectors in charge of districts contiguous to the Canada border bear out the above assertion that smuggling thereon is not extensive. The report of the inspector in charge of the New York district shows that at Buffalo, after the tightening of the lines at that place, above mentioned, 8 Chinese were apprehended. Also that during the year 67 Chinese submitted to arrest in the vicinity of Rouses Point, which, with 21 such cases pending from the previous year, made a total of 88 cases considered; that of these, 61 of the Chinese were discharged as American citizens and 9 were actually deported, leaving 18 pending at the close of the year. He points out further that these 67 new cases arose during the first half of the year and that no Chinamen have submitted to arrest in northern New York since the success of the Government in the Tom Wah and Chow Chok cases carried by the Department of Justice as tests of the law to the circuit court of appeals upon the special request of the Bureau, which matter is explained in detail under subtitle 2 of this title (p. 157). These decisions will go far toward affording a permanent remedy for the evil which has for so long existed in the northern district of New York and which has been the subject of extended comment in previous reports of the Bureau.

In last year's report (pp. 110-112) quotations were furnished from letters written the Bureau by Inspector Marcus Braun, with the object of emphasizing the seriousness of the Mexican border situation

with respect to the smuggling of Chinese. No one subject has had more attention at the Bureau's hands during the past year than this. The consolidation of the Mexican border from the Gulf of Mexico to the California line under a supervising inspector, stationed at San Antonio, Tex., has made possible a control of the situation not heretofore approached, and the Bureau believes that it is not going too far to say that conditions have been revolutionized, and the smugglers and promoters of Chinese immigration brought to their wits' end to devise new schemes to defeat the law.

A few figures will illustrate this marked improvement. During the fiscal year 1907, 229 Chinese were apprehended in the territory comprising the district above mentioned, while during the past fiscal year 671 have been apprehended. The vicinity of El Paso is the most important part of the district, Juarez on the Mexican side at that point being the headquarters of the smugglers. On that particular portion of the border during the fiscal year 1907, 101 Chinese were apprehended; during the first six months of the past fiscal year, 111 Chinese were taken into custody in said locality, and during the last six months of said fiscal year—that is, after the reorganization and rehabilitation of the force under the supervising inspector had been accomplished—251 Chinese unlawfully entering were arrested. The consolidation of the service under a single head has made it possible to improve the service in many other respects. It is believed that the foundation has been laid for a much more successful handling of Chinese cases in the Federal courts, the delays and apparent miscarriages of justice in times past having been a continual aggravation. Moreover, the officers all along the border are now a part of an entire machine and harmonious cooperation and systematic endeavor are being attained. For these reasons, the Bureau asserts that the past year has witnessed the greatest forward step ever taken toward a successful enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Mexican border. For this improvement credit is due to Mr. Frank W. Berkshire, who was inducted into the office of supervising inspector about the first of the fiscal year after a valuable and eminently satisfactory experience as inspector in charge of the New York-New Jersey district. His grasp of the situation and prompt mastery of the details of his large undertaking and the splendid executive ability he has shown are deserving of this public recognition, notwithstanding the fact that in his reports he modestly inclines to place most of the credit upon the shoulders of his subordinates, who do, undoubtedly, constitute a faithful and well-equipped corps of officers.

5. REPORTS OF INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

In accordance with the regular custom, the inspectors in charge of the various administrative districts into which the territory of the United States is divided for convenience in enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws have submitted to the Bureau reports covering the work accomplished during the past fiscal year. Space will not permit of the insertion of copies or extracts of even the most important of these reports. Those relating to conditions on the Mexican and Canadian borders have been already mentioned under the preceding subtitle hereof. While the various reports do not show that there has been any systematic effort to affirmatively enforce those portions

of the law which relate to expulsion from this country of Chinese not in possession of the statutory evidence of lawful residence, they do show that the other provisions of law relating to the investigation of cases of domiciled merchants and laborers, the furnishing of certificates in lieu of those lost or destroyed, etc., have been carefully observed, and that their enforcement has been generally satisfactory to all concerned, no cause for complaint having arisen during the entire year. The reports from the various border districts and ports of entry confirm the showing of the statistical tables, commented upon in subtitle 2 hereof, that there has been a considerable increase in the number of Chinese seeking to enter the United States—both of those making bona fide claims and those endeavoring to establish claims of a fictitious character—and show that every possible effort has been exerted to enforce the exclusion provisions equably and efficiently.

III. DIVISION OF INFORMATION (AND DISTRIBUTION).

The matters reported and discussed in this title, so far as they have been proper subjects for notice heretofore, have been considered in preceding reports under a subtitle of Title I, designated "Distribution of aliens." During the past year, however, Congress having adopted the recommendation urgently made by the Bureau in several preceding reports, there has been in operation the division established by section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, going into effect July 1, 1907. A report covering the operations of that division, submitted by the chief thereof, Mr. T. V. Powderly, is accordingly quoted in its entirety. (See pp. 173-182.)

IV. NATURALIZATION.

There is no necessity for any comment by the Bureau on this subject, the report submitted by the Chief of the Division of Naturalization, Mr. Richard K. Campbell, being comprehensive and detailed. Following the plan adopted in the report for the fiscal year 1907, the report made by the said chief of division is quoted in its entirety. (See pp. 183-205.)

V. THE BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

This title has been devoted in the reports for the past several years to a statement of the work of the Bureau in the sense that it constitutes the headquarters of the Immigration Service. A description of the duties and the year's work of the two special divisions of the Bureau is given elsewhere in this report. For a description of the duties of the Bureau proper, or what might be termed the "Immigration and Chinese Division" of the Bureau, reference may be had to this title in the report for 1906, or to the brochure published in November, 1907, entitled "Organization of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization." Here is furnished, as comprehensively as may be with due regard to conciseness, a statement concerning the work actually accomplished during the fiscal year 1908.

It might naturally be supposed that with an enormous decrease in immigration there would be a corresponding decrease in the work

to be done at the headquarters of the Immigration Service. Such has not been the fact; on the contrary, the tabulated statement inserted at this point, made up from the Bureau's records and files and covering some of the more important items, demonstrates that there has been an increase, even according to the bare figures, of 17.8 per cent over the year 1907 and of 29 per cent over the year 1906.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Immigration appeals of aliens.....	3,886	2,637	1,662
Applications for admission on bond.....			1,215
Chinese appeals.....	221	163	270
Aliens arrested and ordered deported.....	615	1,254	2,205
Contracts.....	500	450	435
Miscellaneous vouchers, pay rolls, head tax, and other accounts.....	15,000	17,872	17,928
Outgoing communications.....	28,000	33,400	44,104
Total.....	48,222	55,776	67,819

In addition to the above, under the provisions of rule 42 of the Chinese Regulations, applications for certificates of residence have been considered and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, in the manner indicated by the following statement:

Cases pending.....	20
Cases reopened.....	9
Applications.....	220
Total.....	249
Duplicate certificates of residence issued.....	152
Original certificates of residence found.....	7
Original certificates of residence issued.....	1
Applications denied.....	25
Applications dropped.....	22
Applications pending.....	42
Total.....	249

The duplicate copies of all certificates of residence issued under the registration acts of 1892 and 1893 to Chinese in the country are on file in the Bureau, in charge of an officer designated at the time the Department of Commerce and Labor was organized to perform the duties theretofore devolving upon collectors of internal revenue throughout the country, with respect to the issuance of original and duplicate certificates and the verification of the certificates presented by laborers leaving the United States with the intention to return. In addition to the 249 applications for duplicates above enumerated, verification has been had of the certificates presented by the 993 Chinese laborers, shown by Table 4 (p. 154) to have left during the year, and of many others desired for use as evidence in cases pending in court or elsewhere, and it has been necessary to furnish for like purposes 21 certified copies of duplicate certificates or of applications therefor.

The work of such an office as the Bureau can not be adequately expressed in figures, and the foregoing statements are furnished only as an illustration. It will be noted that the number of immigration appeals has fallen from 2,637 in 1907 to 1,662 in 1908, but during the past year there has been, because of a change in the law, a new class of cases known as applications for admission under bond, which sub-

stantially are appeals, which number 1,215; these added to the 1,662 make 2,877, an increase of about 9 per cent; and the Chinese appeals have increased 40 per cent. Each one of the immigration appeals, moreover, on the average has involved a greater amount of labor than heretofore, because many of them have arisen under new provisions in the law, necessitating close and time-consuming consideration. The same comment might be applied to the item "outgoing communications;" the increase of nearly 11,000 does not begin to indicate the added labor involved, for the letters written have averaged a greater length and have covered more intricate subjects. If it were possible to state details regarding the appeals and outgoing communications the labor involved in disposing of them would be shown to be enormous. Each appeal of a Chinese, and many of those relating to other aliens, especially such as involve the contract-labor features of the law, requires a judicial weighing of voluminous and often complicated evidence, and a careful application of the law to the facts shown by such evidence.

With the dual object of presenting in comprehensive and interesting manner one of the most important and extensive of the Bureau's accomplishments, and of showing the legal class, race, sex, age, manner of admission, residence in United States, particular States in which found, and disposition of aliens against whom the provisions of law contemplating expulsion from the country have been invoked, there is furnished at this point a table compiled from the Bureau's records for the fiscal year.

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND ACTION TAKEN IN CASES OF ALIENS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT AS BEING SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1908.

	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.									Public charges from causes existing prior to entry.								Grand total.				
	Insane prior entry.	Trachoma.	Likely to become public charge.	Procurer.	Prostitute.	Convict or criminal.	Contract laborer.	Passport provision.	Surreptitious entry.	All other.	Total reported.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Pregnancy.	Dependent.	Other miscellaneous causes.	Total reported.	Reported.	Ordered deported.
Race:																						
African (black).....	1				1	1	1		4	8	6			1	1				3	11	19	11
Armenian.....		5				2	1		3	15	2			1					2	3	18	13
Bohemian and Moravian.....						1	1		1	3	13		1	3				2	2	21	24	20
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....		2				2	356		3	364	7		1	5	1				5	19	383	238
Chinese.....					1				1	6										6		6
Croatian, Slovenian.....		1		2		2			1	6	19		2	12	2				12	47	53	42
Cuban.....									1	1										1	1	1
Dalmatian, etc.....									2	12	4			2					2	8	8	8
Dutch and Flemish.....				1	3		6		7	8	2	1						5	5	13	25	14
East Indian.....									1	1										1	1	1
English.....	2		4	3	37	9	20		31	108	46			8	1	3	29	21	108	216	134	134
Finnish.....					1	1			2	3	25			3				1	35	38	31	31
French.....	1	1	3	14	55	4	3		12	93	9			1	1		1	2	14	107	63	63
German.....	2	1	3	18	13	7			67	113	74	3		14	2	3	9	21	126	239	153	153
Greek.....	1	7		2	4	37			28	78	21	1		13				12	47	125	96	96
Hebrew.....	1	1	4	2	11	3			9	34	122	4		30	2	1	11	37	207	241	169	169
Irish.....	1	1			1	1			9	16	72			5	2	2	2	15	98	114	89	89
Italian (north).....			2	2	2	7	1		4	18	11	1		2	2			4	18	36	27	27
Italian (south).....	2	1	2	3	10	52	1		24	97	66	4	2	32	5		9	21	139	236	157	157
Japanese.....		6		3	15	3			142	326	1							1	2	328	297	297
Korean.....									1	1								1	2	2	2	2
Lithuanian.....									1	1	8						1	2	13	14	14	14
Magyar.....		1	1	1	5	2			6	17	33	1	1	13	1	1	1	12	63	80	58	58
Mexican.....	4	2	2		21	2	31		48	112	4							1	5	117	99	99
Pacific islander.....					2	2			2	2										2	2	2
Polish.....			1		2	2			12	18	55	1		15	4	3	2	28	108	126	101	101
Portuguese.....					1				2	3	2			1			3	6	10	6	10	9
Roumanian.....	1					1			2	4	4	1	1	4				3	13	16	14	14
Russian.....				1			9		42	62	11			1	1		1	3	17	69	69	48

Ruthenian (Russniak)						4				4	12			4	1			5	23	27	21	
Scandinavian				1	1	4				15	12			15	1			5	102	117	95	
Scottish	1			3	4	1				13	4			16	2			6	30	43	36	
Slovak		2	1		4	1				6				9				2	14	20	14	
Spanish		3	1		3	26				44	12			2	3	1		1	7	51	38	
Syrian					1	2				37	1			1					2	39	34	
Turkish					1	20				7	3			2					2	33	30	
Welsh					1					31	7			1					1	8	2	
West Indian			1							7	6			2	1				7	15	12	
Other peoples	1		1		1					10	6			7			3	2	2	12	7	
Sex:																						
Males	13	32	16	33	122	527	151	523	21	1,438	446	14	8	163	25	30	171	857	2,295	1,679		
Females	4	2	9	197	2	3	6	30	2	255	290	4		34	4	17	63	476	731	526		
Age:																						
Under 21 years	4	8	10	38	5	72	11	77	6	231	178	6	4	47	8	6	62	42	353	584	439	
Over 21 years	13	28	15	33	159	119	458	146	476	1,462	558	12	4	150	21	11	30	194	980	1,766		
Manner of admission:																						
Without inspection—																						
Deserting seamen		3			5		8	91	1	108	10	1		6	1		5	23	131	50		
All others	4	30	8	6	72	19	41	149	462	7	798	36		3	4	2	18	12	75	662		
On primary inspection	10	1	15	25	105	90	410		14	669	521	10	7	170	22	12	62	172	976	1,207		
After temporary detention	1	1	1	1	14	3	3		1	25	117	4	1	7	2	2	5	26	164	189		
Board of special inquiry	2		1	1	6	76				92	52	3		11		1	7	21	95	187		
By Department on appeal					1					1									1			
Resided in United States:																						
Less than 6 months	9	27	15	16	91	38	215	157	505	12	1,085	164	5	1	43	13	8	32	71	337	1,422	1,061
From 6 to 12 months	4	5	7	9	52	33	308		2	452	212	7	5	90	10	8	39	87	458	910	634	
From 1 to 2 years	2	1	2	7	37	34	7		3	107	224	5	2	54	4	1	13	61	364	471	341	
From 2 to 3 years	2	1	1	1	17	19			2	49	136	1		10	2		8	17	174	223	169	
Disposition:																						
Warrant arrest refused	1		2	4	19	21	89	1	10	5	152	17		2	13	1	2	11	21	67	219	
Warrant arrest canceled	2	2	5	7	41	24	29	4	82	5	201	36		1	10	1	3	26	18	95	296	
Released on bond											6			1			3	2	13	13		
Abscond or die	1	3	1	10	19	12	63		85	2	196	10		37	2	1		11	61	257		
Depart voluntarily	1	1	2		1	3	9	6	1	24	2	1		5			4	12	36			
Deportation ordered	12	28	15	12	118	66	346	143	370	10	1,120	665	17	5	131	25	10	52	180	1,085	2,205	2,205
Where found:																						
Alabama		1					1			2	1								1	3	1	
Alaska			3		1	3				9	1								1	10	7	
Arizona	1			14		20	43	74	2	163	1								1	164	145	
Arkansas																						
California	3		1	12	4		9	5		34	6								6	40	23	
Colorado			1	2			4			8	4					1			6	14	12	
Connecticut								1	1	2	8			3			3	14	16	15	15	
Delaware				1	1					2									2	2	2	
District of Columbia						5				5	3								3	8	2	
Florida				1		2		6		9	1					1	1	3	12	7	5	
Georgia								7		7									7			
Hawaii								1	1	10								1	1	2		
Idaho			3	3			1	3		1									10	10	5	

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND ACTION TAKEN IN CASES OF ALIENS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT AS BEING SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.									Public charges from causes existing prior to entry.								Grand total.				
	Insane prior to entry.	Trachoma.	Likely to become public charge.	Procurer.	Prostitute.	Convict or criminal.	Contract laborer.	Passport provision.	Surreptitious entry.	All other.	Total reported.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Pregnancy.	Dependent.	Other miscellaneous causes.	Total reported.	Reported.	Ordered deported.
Where found—Continued.																						
Illinois.....			1		16	1	5	3	2	28	57	1		16		2	9		21	106	134	100
Indiana.....			2			1				3	3								3	6	6	
Iowa.....											6								6	1	6	
Kansas.....											1								1	2	1	
Kentucky.....									2	2										3	3	
Louisiana.....		1				1		2		4	2				1			1	4	8	11	
Maine.....			1				7		1	10	2							3	10	20	3	
Maryland.....	1				2	3		9		6	3	1	1					2	8	14	10	
Massachusetts.....	3	2	1		3	9	7	9		34	81	2		16	1	1	8	14	123	157	114	
Michigan.....	1			3	39	5	4	11	1	64	19		1	4	1	2	18	17	62	126	86	
Minnesota.....					1	1	4	7		12	30		2	9				2	43	55	39	
Mississippi.....						1		1		2									1	1		
Missouri.....	1	1	3		3	5		3	4	20	21	1		16	3		3	31	75	95	80	
Montana.....					10			3		13	2								2	15	15	
Nebraska.....		2		1	4	1		1		9	3								3	12	5	
Nevada.....																						
New Hampshire.....										7	2					1		3	6	13	10	
New Jersey.....				1	2	3		1		7										27	27	
New Mexico.....								27		27												
New York.....	6	3	7	15	50	71	15	119	7	293	383	6	3	68	13	4	34	86	597	890	623	
North Carolina.....								1		1										1	1	
North Dakota.....							1	2		3	7		1	2			4		14	17	13	
Ohio.....		1				1	89	5		96	4	2		10		1	4	5	35	131	28	
Oklahoma.....																						
Oregon.....				1	8	2	1	10		23	2							1	3	26	18	
Pennsylvania.....	1	2	7		2	7	325	8		352	46	5		33	9	6	1	30	130	482	378	
Porto Rico.....							1	2		3									3	3	3	
Rhode Island.....						1		1		3	7			5				1	13	14	13	
South Carolina.....								1		1	1								1	2	1	

South Dakota.....												6						6		6		
Tennessee.....																						
Texas.....	3	14			11	1	3	48	187	1	268	4		2	1			3	10	278	247	
Utah.....				1	2					1	4	2						2	4	8	5	
Vermont.....					1	1				1	15	4							4	19	15	
Virginia.....								11			13	3		1					4	17	16	
Washington.....	4			6	10			1	16		102	2							2	104	85	
West Virginia.....								25			25								1	26	16	
Wisconsin.....						1					1	7		1			9	3	20	21	9	
Wyoming.....												1							1	1	1	
Total (by class).....	17	34	25	33	197	124	530	157	553	23	1,693	736	18	8	197	29	17	92	236	1,333	3,026	2,205

Especial attention is directed to the figures shown by the foregoing table.

Of the 3,026 cases of aliens reported to the Bureau by field officers during the year, deportation was ordered, after a careful consideration of the evidence, in 2,205. The slight variation between this total, and that shown by Table III A (p. 18) is due to the fact that the former represents the total number on which the Bureau had acted at the close of business June 30, while the latter represents the total number actually removed from the country at the close of business June 30. The remaining 821 are accounted for thus: Of the applications for warrant of arrest, 219 were denied, it not being considered that the evidence presented established a prima facie case, and in 296 cases the warrants were canceled after hearing had been granted, because it was concluded that the alien had rebutted the prima facie evidence on which warrant was based; in 13 instances the Department concluded, because of equities involved, to release the alien on bond conditioned that he would not be permitted to remain a public charge or to again become one; 257 aliens absconded or died during the pendency of proceedings, and 36 decided to depart of their own volition. There could be no more emphatic illustration of the care with which this subject is approached than the fact that 219 applications for warrants were denied, and that 296 of the aliens arrested were released. The cases are handled in a judicial manner, and deportation is not ordered unless clearly justified by the law and the facts.

It is interesting also to note that of the 3,026 cases reported to the Bureau only 1 was that of an alien who had been admitted by the Department on appeal, and only 187 were those of aliens admitted by boards of special inquiry; that of said total 1,693 were members of excluded classes at time of entry and 1,333 had become public charges from causes existing prior to entry; that of the total ordered deported (2,205) 1,679 were males and 526 females, 1,766 were over and 439 under 21 years of age, 1,061 had been in the United States less than six months, 634 from six to twelve months, 341 from one to two years, and 169 from two to three years.

The work indicated by the foregoing, and much more which it is impossible to describe, has been accomplished with a force of employees aggregating 35, made up as follows:

The Commissioner-General, and Assistant Commissioner-General and Chief Clerk.....	2
Private secretary to Commissioner-General.....	1
Law Division (chief, 2 law clerks, and 1 stenographer).....	4
Chinese Registration Division (chief).....	1
Correspondence Division (chief, and 7 clerks and stenographers).....	8
Accounts Division (chief, and 4 clerks and stenographers).....	5
Files and Records Division (chief, and 5 clerks and stenographers).....	6
Statistical Division (chief, and 3 clerks and stenographers).....	4
2 messengers and 1 assistant messenger.....	3
Total.....	35

To keep the current work up it has been necessary, during a part of the year, to temporarily detail 2 clerks into the Statistical Division, 1 stenographer into the Law Division, and 1 stenographer into the Correspondence Division, a total of 4, and, even with this accretion, to require of all employees a great deal of service in excess of the

regular office hours. The Bureau believes, therefore, it will be necessary to request, when the estimates are made up for presentation to the next session of Congress, that the force be increased by 8 or 10 clerks. The increase of 4 taking effect with the commencement of the ensuing year will only make permanent the temporary details already existing.

Another respect in which the Bureau has been at a serious disadvantage consists of the lack of sufficient office space in which to properly perform its duties. The floor space occupied by the force of employees above described, and by the desks and other furniture and files they use, amounts to only about 2,116 square feet. The hallway connecting the 10 small rooms of the floor occupied is so filled with filing cases and other equipment as to be almost impassable.

VI. CONCLUSION.

In closing, the Bureau desires to speak in the highest terms of the officers and employees to whose loyalty, zeal, intelligence, and unflagging industry the accomplishments of the year are due. It is sure there can not be found anywhere in the Government service a higher class of men, and feels that public recognition should be made of their qualifications and attainments. While, of course, it can speak more specifically of those conducting the business of the headquarters of the Service, being in closer contact with them personally, the Bureau desires to commend generally the work of the field force as indicated by reports received from all quarters and as observed in the regular course of business, and to repeat its past assertions that, on the average and taken as an entirety, that force will compare favorably with any notwithstanding the fact that its duties are more arduous and important than perhaps those of any other class of government employees. A word in commendation of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital surgeons attached to the Immigration Service must also be added. The highly efficient manner in which they daily perform their professional duties is constant cause for gratification.

Respectfully,

F. H. LARNED,
Acting Commissioner-General.

To HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, July 1, 1908.

SIR: Herewith is submitted a report of the work done and progress made by the Division of Information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, provides for the establishment of a Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and says:

It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same.

On July 1, 1907, the Division of Information was established and at once opened up correspondence with the "proper officials of the States and Territories" by writing to each governor and to such other state officials as would be likely to provide information required.

With a view to ascertaining where employment could be obtained by those desiring it, the various associations of manufacturers and individual employers of labor were written to, the idea being to secure information such as would be of benefit to arriving immigrants and others who desired to avail themselves of the services of the division. Through the manufacturers' associations the addresses of individual manufacturers and employers were obtained and to each one a letter of inquiry was addressed as to whether they required workmen. Information was sought as to the class of labor, wages paid, hours of employment, and conditions generally. The final question to each employer of labor was as follows: "Do strikes or other labor difficulties exist in your jurisdiction? If so, kindly state cause of same." An effort was also made to obtain the addresses of the various local labor organizations of the country, but without avail, and letters of inquiry were sent to the chief officers of the national and international trades unions. In each letter they were asked to advise as to labor conditions generally and to keep the division informed regarding disturbances in the labor world, the purpose being to place before the alien, or such other person as might desire it, accurate information concerning industrial conditions in an unbiased manner and then leave it to the applicant to elect whether to take advantage of the opportunity presented or not.

Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, the township correspondents of that Depart-

ment to the number of 35,000 were corresponded with, and for the purpose of securing detailed and accurate information certain blank forms were submitted in order to give them an accurate idea of the work being done by the division. Each correspondent was requested to let the farmers of his district know of the existence of the division, its object, what information it wished to secure, and to invite them to write to it as to their needs for laborers or workmen.

Inasmuch as the law specified that the information gathered by the division should be available to "such other persons as might desire the same," it was deemed advisable to notify those with whom the division corresponded that citizens as well as aliens would be considered in presenting opportunities for employment.

In order to reach those in need of farm labor and likely to require this class of help in the future, the division corresponded with the editors of various periodicals devoted to agriculture, asking that they publish a news item setting forth the efforts to bring to the attention of admitted aliens and unemployed citizens the need for their services in localities where an actual scarcity of labor existed. Samples of the forms in use by the division were transmitted with each letter, asking that the one applicable to farm labor be reproduced for the benefit of the readers of the periodical, with request that they write the division if they required labor, domestics, or had farms to rent on shares.

To the postmaster of every county seat in the United States and its Territories, to the number of 2,839, a letter was forwarded making inquiry as to whether small farms could be leased or purchased in the locality, and details as to price and terms of sale were also sought. In all of these letters full information as to climatic conditions, kind of crops, number of crops per year, and school, church, and transportation facilities were inquired after, and the person written to was informed that he need not confine himself to answering the questions specified, but might volunteer such other information as he might deem advantageous.

In order to reach the farmers of the United States a system of postal-card inquiry was established, and, through the courtesy and cooperation of the Post-Office Department, cards were intrusted to the rural delivery carriers with instructions that they place a card in each box along the line of their routes. These cards contained a brief statement of the aims and purposes of the division, with directions to detach the return portion, fill it in, and mail to the Division of Information, stating whether they required blanks on which to make application for farm laborers, common laborers, or mechanics. No mention was made of domestics, as the division soon found it practically impossible to supply the demand for this class of labor, and was obliged to issue a circular letter setting forth the fact that the demand was far in excess of the supply.

This work is now in progress, and over 2,000,000 cards have already gone out. As the answers are received, such blanks as are called for are mailed to the applicant. The purpose of this system of inquiry is to familiarize the division with the actual needs of the agriculturists of the country for labor and to ascertain the conditions of employment.

Correspondence has been had with state boards of agriculture, bureaus of labor and statistics, with boards of trade and chambers

of commerce of the various cities, and with factory-inspection departments of various States. This work, which was interfered with by the depression in finances which began to manifest itself in October, 1907, is again under way, and the indications point to much successful work being done by the division in cooperation with these various agencies.

In addition to all of this work, every newspaper item announcing the opening up of a factory or the beginning of work anywhere is made the basis of a letter of inquiry to the concern in question as to its possible need for labor. As will be readily understood, the work involves a great deal of preparation and requires much time, owing to the small force employed in the division.

In order to make a practical use of the information received and to comply with the letter and spirit of the law in promoting a beneficial distribution of admitted aliens and others, the division recommended the establishment of branch offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Baltimore, these branches to be under the control and direction of men of experience and ability. The first of the offices to be established was at Ellis Island, but it became apparent that the full work intended by Congress could not be properly presented there, owing to the fact that aliens admitted to the United States and citizens out of employment would not go to Ellis Island for the purpose of securing information.

The alien admitted and out of employment would not go to Ellis Island from the mainland for fear of being deported and American workmen would not apply at Ellis Island through a dread of being classed as aliens. A branch office was therefore established with headquarters at the Maritime Building, New York City. Canon L. Green, an experienced, painstaking, and capable officer was placed in charge of it. The quarters provided for the branch consisted of one room, but in a short time it became necessary to secure larger quarters, and on May 1, 1908, several rooms in the same building, fronting on Pearl street, were leased for this branch of the service. The inspector in charge at once placed himself in communication with various benevolent and humanitarian societies which look after and guard the welfare of the various races making up the population of that city and is now being aided by them in the work of distribution.

All applications received by the Division of Information for laborers or workmen of any kind are at once recorded, classified, made up into bulletin form, and forwarded each day to the branch office at New York, where the inspector in charge places them before all persons who apply to him for information.

As was to be supposed, the establishment of the branch office aroused much opposition among those interested in employment agencies and bureaus, for the Division of Information charges no fees, is open to all, and as its work and scope become better understood must eventually take the place of the other agencies of distribution. Although the actual practical work of distribution did not and could not begin until February, places were found for 840 persons prior to June 30. The States to which they were directed, the character of labor, number, and nationality are given in the tables on next two pages, in which it is deemed advisable to include the distribution to October 31, 1908:

TABLE I.—TOTAL DISTRIBUTION FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1907, TO OCTOBER 31, 1908, BY STATES AND RACES.

State.	African.	Bohemian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Croatian.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian.	Lettish.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	U. S. citizen.	Total.		
Alabama.....											1											3													3		
Colorado.....											4												7												2	32	
Connecticut.....						3			2				1	1								6														11	
Delaware.....						1		1															1													31	
Georgia.....						5					14												13				2									57	
Illinois.....			5			7			1		23				2								2												3	31	
Indiana.....											3																									57	
Iowa.....		2				1	1	1	1		14			1								4					1						17		3	46	
Kansas.....											3											3														10	
Kentucky.....						2			1		13							1				2		8				1								37	
Maine.....											18		2		2																					2	
Maryland.....		1						1	2								1	2					7					1	1						26	66	
Massachusetts.....							1															1	1													8	
Michigan.....							1				13												5													30	
Minnesota.....		1				1			1		15											8														38	
Mississippi.....						1					3		1				3						5				6	7						7		53	
Missouri.....								2			6											21											1			9	
Montana.....						2																														5	
Nebraska.....						3		1			2											2											4			14	
New Hampshire.....				4		2			2	1																	4						4			1	
New Jersey.....		2		1		23		7	7		27		3	6	2	3	2					12	51			2	3			3	1	31	1	16	205		
New York.....	3		4		8	31	5	10	11	4	75	15	7	16	55	11	7	16	1	14		40	216	3	1	107	26	1	2	5	1	84		61	840		
North Carolina.....						1					1																									2	
North Dakota.....											8																										11
Ohio.....						4	3	1	1		8											1	5													37	
Oklahoma.....							1	1			7												2	2			6	11									38
Oregon.....																																					1
Pennsylvania.....		1			2	5		1	2		33				1							8	21			4	6					15			8	107	
South Carolina.....											9				16											1											28
South Dakota.....											1												2				1										5
Texas.....						2		4			3	3	1														1										9
Vermont.....		1		2	6	25	3	4	9		21		4	8		2	4					34	49	3		1	6	5		3		56	4	31	281		
Virginia.....			2			1		1						2													1										10
West Virginia.....		2			1			1			13							5					12				2	1	1	3							12
Wisconsin.....						1					5											4					2						2				47
Total.....	3	10	11	7	17	120	14	33	41	5	343	18	19	36	78	16	19	26	1	14	128	429	9	1	1	150	62	2	3	19	2	255	17	190	2,099		

TABLE II.—TOTAL DISTRIBUTION FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1907, TO OCTOBER 31, 1908, BY STATES AND TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.

State.	Blacksmith.	Boarding - house keeper.	Bricklayer.	Cabinetmaker.	Carpenter.	Children (unemployed). ^a	Cigar maker.	Clerk.	Domestic. ^b	Driller.	Electrician.	Factory work.	Fireman.	Farm laborer.	Gardener.	Hostler.	Laborer (common).	Laundry work.	Leather work.	Locksmith.	Machinist.	Medical attendant.	Miner.	Painter.	Paperhanger.	Porter.	Sailor.	Sawmill work.	Settler.	Soldier.	Tailor.	Teamster.	Textile work.	Waiter.	Watchman.	Weaver.	Woodsmen.	Woodworker.	Total.			
Alabama						1			1					1																								3				
Colorado														1																								1	32			
Connecticut						1	1		5				1				2																					11	31			
Delaware																																							11	31		
Georgia																																							57	3		
Illinois					1	6			3								2																						3	57		
Indiana												1	1																										46	46		
Iowa						3			3			1							1																				10	10		
Kansas																																								37	37	
Kentucky						4			2								2																						2	2		
Maine																								5															66	66		
Maryland									1																										1				8	8		
Massachusetts																																							30	30		
Michigan				1					2								13																						38	38		
Minnesota																																							53	53		
Mississippi						8																																	9	9		
Missouri																	2																						5	5		
Montana																																							14	14		
Nebraska																																							10	10		
New Hampshire						3			1																														205	205		
New Jersey					9	2			13						165	3		1							1														840	840		
New York	1			1		13		1	50	14			1	317	2	8	352	1			1	1		4		5	2		1	1	1	1	8	3		52		2	2			
North Carolina																																								11	11	
North Dakota																																								19	19	
Ohio						5			6								7																						37	37		
Oklahoma	2			2	1	9			1								7				1	1																	38	38		
Oregon																																								1	1	
Pennsylvania						1			5					79			19							2															107	107		
South Carolina				3																																				28	28	
South Dakota						7																																		5	5	
Texas									1																															9	9	
Vermont						9			12					253	1	1	2									1													281	281		
Virginia														10																										10	10	
West Virginia		1				1																		39																42	42	
Wisconsin									1								4																								17	17
Total	3	1	2	6	19	71	1	1	116	14	2	1	2	1,250	7	9	421	1	1	1	3	1	46	4	1	6	2	3	17	1	2	2	9	5	1	1	65	1	2,099	2,099		

^a The designation "children" has reference to those who merely accompany the parents and are too young to work. ^b It should be understood that all but a very small number of the 116 persons here designated as "domestics" were wives who secured work as domestics in the family of the employer to whom the husband was directed.

These tables must speak for themselves, for no deductions can be drawn from them as to the future work of the division. The conditions under which these opportunities were sought and filled were abnormal and do not serve as a guide for the future. Conditions from now on will show a marked change, and for that reason the tables are submitted without comment.

At the close of the fiscal year arrangements were under way to establish branches of the division in Chicago, Baltimore, and Boston. While Chicago is not a port of entry, it is, next to New York, the large distributing center of the United States.

The principal duty of the division during the first year of its existence was to lay the foundation for successful work in the future, to inspire confidence, and to acquire such a knowledge of conditions throughout the country as would be of benefit to the division in promoting a beneficial distribution of aliens. This work has necessarily been very slow, the idea in view being to avoid errors in administering the law, to secure exact and accurate information and to direct to places of employment only those fitted for the work ahead of them. One of the gratifying results of the work of the year comes in the shape of letters from those to whom labor has been directed, complimenting the division upon the character and accuracy of its work, and from those directed to opportunities, expressing satisfaction with the treatment received by them from the employers.

Notwithstanding the fact that so many people have been directed to opportunities, few complaints have been made to the division either by employer or employed. An effort has been made to investigate the few complaints that have been recorded, and the information gained warrants the opinion that for the sake of gain, advantage would be taken of the ignorance of the workmen and conditions imposed which were not set forth or foreshadowed in making application for labor. In a few other instances it was discovered that workmen directed to opportunities failed to keep faith with the employer, but this was chiefly through ignorance of our language. On one occasion an alien directed from New York to an inland city and whose transportation had been advanced by the employer, accepted the opportunity for the purpose of having his fare paid away from New York, and on reaching his destination refused to perform any duty for the person to whom he was directed. In each instance the division took steps to adjust the difficulty so far as it lay in its power, and happily was successful. The experience gained, however, was of value in that it suggested a remedy for the evils complained of and will serve as a guide for the future.

The law directs that information gathered by the division be given "to all who may ask for it at the immigrant stations and to such others as may desire the same." Under a liberal construction of the law it has been deemed advisable to allow citizens out of employment an opportunity to avail themselves of the advantages presented by the division in providing information as to where employment could be obtained. Owing to the closing of factories and workshops following the depression of last year the principal work of the division was to direct applicants to the farming districts.

Congestion of aliens in large industrial centers has been a source of complaint and uneasiness for many years, and various remedies have

been suggested, but to apply the proper remedy the real cause of the congestion should be ascertained.

Up to the present time the laboring population of Europe have been in ignorance of the resources of the United States; to-day the principal information on which foreign workmen emigrate to the United States comes from the large cities and mining and manufacturing centers of the Union. The popular impression among the workmen of Europe is that the United States is one of four things, a city street, the bed of a railroad, a factory, or a coal mine. That there are fertile acres in the United States on which men may settle and thrive is not generally known among the workmen of Europe, and as those previously admitted have contented themselves with working upon the streets, along railroads, in factories, or in mines their correspondence with friends at home in the old country naturally induces others to come to these places. Under the direction and work of the division this condition of affairs must ultimately change, for every man directed to a congenial place on a farm, every man who becomes the possessor of a farm, every tenant, and every one who shares the profits of a farm will become a missionary, and in correspondence with friends in Europe will inform them that our resources do not consist solely of opportunities heretofore named, and in time the tide of immigration must turn away from the congested centers to the land.

The large falling off in immigration incident to the financial disturbance of last year was of benefit to the Division of Information in its work in that it gave an opportunity to lay the groundwork and perfect the plans for successful operation in the future, and with the volume of immigration increasing, as it naturally will with a return to full prosperity, the demand upon the division will increase in proportion.

Under a strict construction of the law as now worded publications printed by the division shall be distributed "among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same." Experience has demonstrated that the placing of a publication of any kind before a newly admitted alien at an immigrant station is valueless, for the newcomer is always excited, anxious, and in haste to proceed on his journey. He knows nothing of the contents of the document presented to him, has no time nor inclination to read it, and, if it is at all bulky, will not even accept it. In order to inform arriving aliens of the existence and purpose of the division, it would be well to place such matter as may be published before them while on shipboard after leaving the port of embarkation. Correspondence was had with various steamship and transportation lines to ascertain if they would cooperate with the division in this work, and favorable replies were received.

Under the law as framed and constituted no information can be published abroad, but every thinking person must realize that information as to conditions in the United States does find its way to the homes of the people in Europe, much of this information is unreliable, some of it distorted, and during a voyage of ten days or two weeks the immigrants who are coming to our shores could at their leisure read or have read to them the information presented to them by the division, and they could study and digest it prior to

landing. Being a government agency, bearing the seal and approval of the Government of the United States, facts presented would be accepted as reliable, the immigrant would have confidence in them, and on arrival in this country would apply to the various branches of the division for details as to opportunities for employment or land to rent or purchase, etc.

It should be the duty of the Division of Information to be able at a moment's notice to give information to those requiring it, whether alien or citizen, concerning every opportunity for employment and the conditions of same in every part of the United States, whether in shop, mill, mine, factory, on railroad, or under municipal, county, or state control, or with public or private corporation.

The inquiries submitted to agriculturists call for information relating to available acreage, whether for sale, rent, or to be let on shares, proximity to city or town, means of transportation, and fertility of land; kind, quality, and frequency of crops; denomination and number of churches in neighborhood; number and grades of schools and length of school year; facilities for banking, and nationalities in neighborhood; and as the work develops and questions are suggested by the returns made to the division other lines of inquiry will be pursued until every known source will be followed and every useful item of information obtained.

To gather information as directed by statute and give it to such arriving aliens as might ask for it would not be productive of much good and would not be in harmony with the spirit of the law or the intent of its makers. When times are normal there are men out of work in some places and employment awaiting men at other points. To ascertain the number, location, character, and every other essential thing concerning these vacancies, to learn what manner of men will qualify to fill them, and to bring man and work together with the least waste of time and money and to the satisfaction of employer and employed, would seem to be as much the duty of the Division of Information as the gathering and handing out of information to aliens who might ask for it or to others who might desire the same. To get an idea of the sentiment of the country on this point, the Chief of the Division of Information accepted invitations from commercial and industrial organizations to speak in a number of States. He was assured in all of them, after explaining what the division was doing, that his interpretation of the law would receive their cordial support.

To more clearly define its duties and to dispel all doubt as to the right of the division to extend its aid to unemployed citizens as well as aliens, it would appear that certain changes should be made in section 40 of the immigration act, and it is recommended that the following be substituted for the existing law, the proposed amendments or changes are in italics.

A BILL To amend an act entitled, "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty of the act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, be amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 40. Authority is hereby given the Commissioner-General of Immigration to establish, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

a division of information *and distribution* in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall provide such assistance, *clerical or otherwise*, as may be necessary. It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States *and of persons resident therein* among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, physical characteristics, *and industrial conditions* of each State and Territory, *and such other information as may be useful or necessary*, and shall publish the same in different languages and distribute the publications among admitted aliens, *either at the immigrant stations in the United States, or at such other points as may be found necessary*, and to such other persons as may desire the same, and the division of information *and distribution may distribute this information in the industrial centers as hereinafter provided, and on shipboard after leaving the last port of foreign embarkation, under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall prescribe.* Branches of the division of information *and distribution may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be established in the various industrial centers of the United States, where facilities shall be afforded to disseminate the information gathered in conformity with this act.* The Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, whenever it is deemed necessary to verify information furnished to the division of information and distribution, detail officials thereof for that purpose to any part of the United States. All expenses incurred in establishing, equipping, and maintaining the said branch offices of the division of information and distribution, including the cost of renting additional offices for the accommodation of the said division in the city of Washington, if necessary, and of making the investigations herein authorized, shall be paid from the permanent appropriation, 'Expenses of regulating immigration.' When any State or Territory appoints and maintains an agent to represent it at any of the immigrant stations of the United States, such agents shall, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have access to aliens who have been admitted to the United States for the purpose of presenting, either orally or in writing, the special inducements offered by such State or Territory to aliens to settle therein. While on duty at any immigrant station such agents shall be subject to all the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may, for violation of any such regulations, deny to the agent guilty of such violation any of the privileges herein granted."

To more effectually deal with the question of imparting up-to-date information to admitted aliens and to warn them against the pitfalls ahead, it would be well to assemble them, after admission, and prior to departure, in a room or hall connected with the immigrant station and there explain to them in familiar language what to do and how to proceed after landing. The bulletins of the Division of Information could be read and explained and, in case of detention for any length of time, lectures on various topics of value to them could be delivered. With this idea in view the division, early in the year, instituted inquiry as to the practicability of making use of lantern slide exhibitions and the phonograph in this work, and without argument in favor of its benefits it is strongly urged that the matter be favorably considered. If it is, the full details may be arranged later.

The Division of Information was fortunate in having the cooperation of a number of patriotic and philanthropic organizations, chief among them being the Sons of the American Revolution. This society prepared and placed at the disposal of the division a publication entitled "Information for Immigrants." It deals with questions relating to our form of government, and has been translated into Polish, Slovenian, Yiddish, Croatian, Swedish, Lithuanian, Magyar, Slovak, Greek, Bohemian, Italian, German, and Danish, and is being circulated among admitted aliens and others.

The division encountered many difficulties during its first year, chief among them being lack of office room. For the first three

months of the year the business of the division was carried on in one small room. At present three rooms are occupied, but they are not adequate to the increasing work of the division. The office force consists of a chief, assistant chief, 6 clerks, and a messenger.

Though the staff of the division is small, the clerks are painstaking and efficient; each one knows his duty and does it.

The results so far attained justify the establishment of the Division of Information. That a beneficial distribution of so many worthy workers in so short a time and in the face of such adverse circumstances was not anticipated and that it has been accomplished was due to the fact that the division had the earnest approval and assistance of every official of the Department of Commerce and Labor having anything to do with its work, as well as to the willing and liberal advertising given the division by the press of the land.

There exists no reason why the Division of Information may not become the avenue through which the congestion in large centers of population shall pass outward to places where remunerative employment may be had, through which the stream of immigration may intelligently and profitably flow and from which may come the answer to the question, What shall we do to properly direct the stream of immigration and keep citizen and alien profitably employed?

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief, Division of Information.

Hon. F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1908.

SIR: There is respectfully presented herein a recital of the operations of the Division of Naturalization for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. In connection therewith are presented certain recommendations of which experience in the administration of the law has shown the necessity.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

As a preliminary to reporting intelligibly the work of the division through which duplicates of all naturalization papers filed in the courts must pass for examination, it seems best to consider the work of the State and Federal courts which, during the year, have undertaken to confer citizenship upon aliens. There is accordingly presented herewith a tabulated statement of such work, arranged so as to show, by quarters, the number of naturalization papers filed in or issued out of the various courts in each of the States and Territories of the United States.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY STATES.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	
Alabama.....	3	18	21	7	29	36	30	54	93	15	54	69	18	52	70	268
Alaska.....	7		7	78		78	78		78	170		170	97		97	423
Arizona.....	5	7	12	34	20	54	44	18	62	50	21	71	46	25	71	258
Arkansas.....	8	40	48	8	3	11	7	8	15	21	10	31	17	11	28	85
California.....	4	58	62	102	1,538	1,640	175	1,629	1,804	258	1,790	2,048	303	1,403	1,706	7,193
Colorado.....	2	58	60	20	264	284	25	268	293	46	366	412	57	423	480	1,469
Connecticut.....	2	9	11	167	284	451	248	277	525	252	235	487	433	144	577	2,040
Delaware.....	1	3	4	27		27	43	6	49	39	2	41	56	6	62	179
District of Columbia.....	1		1	89		89	91		91	110		110	75		75	365
Florida.....	6	21	27	48	5	53	62	9	71	89	15	104	119	11	130	358
Georgia.....	8	19	27	26	13	39	39	15	54	29	20	49	53	30	83	225
Hawaii.....	1	8	9	7	6	13	32	21	53	13	15	28	33	6	39	133
Idaho.....	3	24	27	4	331	335	2	194	196	11	150	161	4	206	210	902
Illinois.....	5	98	103	121	1,890	2,001	135	2,061	193	3,085	3,278	528	4,485	5,013	12,488	
Indiana.....	3	87	90	33	62	95	28	84	112	112	187	299	95	171	266	772
Indian Territory.....	28		28	26		26	1		1						27	27
Iowa.....	4	107	111		264	264		497	497		625	625		472	472	1,858
Kansas.....	1	106	107		106	106		138	138		198	198		189	189	631
Kentucky.....	2	43	45	6		31	16	33	49		4	19	23	8	38	141
Louisiana.....	4	22	26	74	16	90	130	25	155	114	24	138	113	13	126	509
Maine.....	1	15	16	28	30	58	51	51	102	66	75	141	54	58	112	413
Maryland.....	1	22	23	37	223	260	68	189	257	49	135	185	79	128	207	909
Massachusetts.....	2	15	17	1,411	442	1,853	1,924	864	2,788	49	1,016	680	2,296	1,545	2,386	9,323
Michigan.....	5	86	91	2	623	625	6	631	637	6	1,201	1,267	5	1,630	1,635	4,164
Minnesota.....	12	83	95	156	748	904	174	964	1,138	188	1,380	1,568	197	1,320	1,517	5,127
Mississippi.....	4	37	41	9	10	19	10	5	15	13	8	21	11	24	35	90
Missouri.....	9	91	100	447	42	489	556	73	629	653	62	715	876	60	936	2,769
Montana.....	2	27	29		348	348	3	371	374		355	355	3	509	512	1,589
Nebraska.....	2	91	93		327	327	2	459	461	2	460	462	3	398	401	1,651
Nevada.....	1	14	15	2	121	123	3	88	91	3	88	89	2	84	86	389
New Hampshire.....	1	10	11		25	25		141	141	1	70	73	8	250	258	497
New Jersey.....	1	21	22	4	1,442	1,446	3	1,401	1,404	7	1,416	1,423	6	1,668	1,674	5,947
New Mexico.....	6	17	23	12	4	16	21	7	28	44	13	57	18	32	50	151
New York.....	5	60	65	3,875	3,112	6,987	5,463	3,675	9,138	5,066	3,607	8,673	3,175	3,591	6,766	31,564
North Carolina.....	5	16	21	4	4	8	2	1	3		1	1	4	10	14	26

North Dakota.....	3	44	47	96	631	727	79	782	861	98	676	774	78	862	940	3,302
Ohio.....	3	80	83	118	696	814	126	1,089	1,215	132	954	1,086	99	1,428	1,527	4,642
Oklahoma.....	2	47	49	3	66	69	2	25	27	12	175	175	11	151	151	422
Oregon.....	2	32	34	8	303	311	22	279	301	12	510	522	11	518	529	1,663
Pennsylvania.....	5	58	63	2,314	767	3,081	2,454	877	3,331	3,259	946	4,205	3,077	1,433	4,610	15,127
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1	238	238	238	238	238	303	297	297	297	445	445	1,283	47
South Carolina.....	2	7	9	6	6	6	8	8	8	20	20	20	12	1	13	47
South Dakota.....	1	53	54	1	315	316	1	504	505	2	509	511	34	1,141	1,141	2,473
Tennessee.....	2	11	17	22	2	24	20	22	33	33	33	33	3	3	37	116
Texas.....	6	128	149	94	194	258	87	199	286	172	241	413	62	184	246	1,233
Utah.....	21	27	28	4	196	200	4	238	242	3	126	129	12	239	251	822
Vermont.....	1	2	2	4	196	200	4	43	44	6	58	64	13	18	31	161
Virginia.....	2	14	16	22	22	22	88	16	104	66	14	80	91	40	131	393
Washington.....	8	32	40	59	19	78	196	775	971	220	1,116	1,336	222	789	1,011	4,062
West Virginia.....	6	37	43	173	571	744	39	84	123	40	63	103	55	78	133	413
Wisconsin.....	8	29	37	11	43	54	57	438	495	597	2,026	2,623	162	1,559	1,721	5,193
Wyoming.....	1	71	72	46	308	354	39	106	106	9	114	123	6	104	110	435
Grand total.....				2,244		26,633			32,682			38,162		39,248		136,725

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama.....	3	18	21	6	1	7	15	14	20	9	15	24	8	14	22	73
Alaska.....	7	7	7	17	17	17	15	15	15	19	19	19	22	22	22	73
Arizona.....	5	7	12	3	3	6	18	9	27	18	11	29	35	16	49	111
Arkansas.....	8	40	48	2	2	4	4	8	12	3	7	10	5	3	8	34
California.....	4	58	62	31	444	475	39	385	424	69	561	630	124	478	602	2,131
Colorado.....	2	4	58	60	6	86	8	101	109	17	146	163	18	226	244	608
Connecticut.....	2	9	11	41	68	109	73	64	137	99	69	168	201	137	338	752
Delaware.....	1	3	4	6	6	6	9	1	10	16	16	16	31	1	64	94
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	21	21	21	14	14	14	42	42	42	42	17	17	64
Florida.....	6	21	27	9	1	10	20	8	28	19	6	25	30	9	39	102
Georgia.....	8	19	27	6	3	9	3	1	4	6	4	14	14	5	19	46
Hawaii.....	1	8	9	3	3	3	3	3	4	7	7	11	3	3	6	28
Idaho.....	3	24	27	4	65	69	1	68	69	2	80	82	2	62	94	314
Illinois.....	5	98	103	24	426	450	25	526	551	49	914	963	122	988	1,110	3,074
Indiana.....	3	87	90	21	21	21	3	36	39	16	64	80	17	50	67	207
Indian Territory.....	28	28	28	7	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9
Iowa.....	4	107	111	87	87	87	202	202	202	231	231	231	275	275	275	795
Kansas.....	1	106	107	60	60	60	134	134	134	139	139	139	157	157	157	496
Kentucky.....	2	43	45	4	6	10	9	13	22	4	4	5	1	12	13	50
Louisiana.....	4	22	26	20	13	33	65	18	83	32	8	30	18	4	22	178
Maine.....	1	15	16	11	17	28	15	18	38	10	20	30	23	36	59	150
Maryland.....	1	1	23	13	70	83	8	35	43	20	24	44	32	30	62	232
Massachusetts.....	1	17	319	133	452	447	306	753	345	246	591	324	343	667	2,463	667
Michigan.....	2	15	17	1	299	300	41	334	335	6	505	601	3	972	975	2,211
Minnesota.....	5	86	91	46	336	382	41	469	510	79	666	745	83	733	816	2,453
Mississippi.....	12	83	95	37	41	41	3	3	3	2	8	10	2	4	6	19
Missouri.....	9	37	41	29	54	82	49	82	81	127	26	153	186	28	194	511
Montana.....	2	27	29	1	81	82	2	117	119	1	140	141	1	221	222	664

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY STATES—Continued.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand Total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	
Nebraska.....	2	91	93	.....	176	176	.....	199	199	1	205	206	.....	277	277	858
Nevada.....	1	14	15	.....	13	13	.....	10	11	1	32	33	.....	29	31	88
New Hampshire.....	1	10	11	.....	6	6	.....	23	23	1	19	20	.....	90	91	140
New Jersey.....	1	21	22	.....	480	480	.....	365	366	1	533	534	.....	707	707	2,087
New Mexico.....	6	17	23	.....	2	2	.....	4	13	7	1	8	.....	6	11	34
New York.....	5	60	65	845	886	1,731	852	1,008	1,860	1,101	1,392	2,493	864	1,467	2,331	8,415
North Carolina.....	5	16	21	.....	21	21	.....	3	3	3	3	3	.....	2	2	5
North Dakota.....	3	44	47	.....	476	476	.....	528	528	.....	675	675	.....	832	832	2,511
Ohio.....	3	80	83	30	153	183	33	239	272	31	258	289	58	470	528	1,272
Oklahoma.....	2	47	49	4	46	50	.....	101	101	.....	143	143	.....	133	133	427
Oregon.....	2	32	34	11	71	82	12	59	71	14	146	160	7	103	110	423
Pennsylvania.....	5	58	63	507	248	755	746	211	957	990	269	1,259	870	496	1,366	4,337
Rhode Island.....	1	.....	1	85	85	85	106	106	106	158	158	158	274	274	274	633
South Carolina.....	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	9
South Dakota.....	1	53	54	1	92	93	.....	147	147	.....	173	173	.....	223	223	636
Tennessee.....	6	11	17	1	.....	.....	6	1	7	6	.....	6	8	.....	8	22
Texas.....	21	128	149	32	66	98	9	52	61	45	90	135	22	89	111	405
Utah.....	1	27	28	3	48	51	1	48	49	10	40	50	6	50	56	206
Vermont.....	2	14	16	.....	4	4	.....	15	15	8	33	41	28	2	30	90
Virginia.....	8	32	40	18	7	25	19	.....	19	25	6	31	17	6	23	98
Washington.....	6	37	43	48	186	234	39	280	319	77	436	513	77	423	500	1,566
West Virginia.....	8	29	37	.....	10	10	7	19	26	16	33	49	21	16	37	122
Wisconsin.....	1	71	72	11	141	152	16	279	295	28	303	331	67	660	727	1,505
Wyoming.....	1	13	14	.....	29	29	2	25	27	1	50	51	.....	48	50	157
Grand total.....	.....	.....	2,244	.....	.....	7,648	.....	.....	9,262	.....	.....	12,373	.....	.....	14,595	43,878

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

Alabama.....	3	18	21	1	4	5	7	6	13	3	8	11	4	12	16	45
Alaska.....	7	.....	7	5	.....	5	7	7	7	7	.....	7	14	.....	14	33
Arizona.....	5	7	12	2	.....	2	7	7	14	7	4	11	18	13	31	58
Arkansas.....	8	40	48	1	7	8	10	4	14	4	6	10	3	3	6	38
California.....	4	58	62	5	200	205	13	225	238	17	384	401	24	368	392	1,236

Colorado.....	2	58	60	3	69	72	4	90	94	5	60	65	15	73	88	319
Connecticut.....	2	9	11	1	16	17	24	52	76	64	85	149	83	45	128	370
Delaware.....	1	3	4	6	.....	6	3	1	4	8	.....	8	11	1	12	30
District of Columbia.....	1	.....	1	15	.....	15	22	.....	22	17	.....	11	29	.....	29	77
Florida.....	6	21	27	1	.....	1	15	2	17	14	.....	18	16	16	62	62
Georgia.....	8	19	27	3	3	6	4	2	6	10	4	11	1	6	10	21
Hawaii.....	1	8	9	2	1	3	2	1	3	5	.....	5	1	1	6	29
Idaho.....	3	24	27	.....	33	33	2	101	103	.....	42	43	.....	67	68	247
Illinois.....	5	98	103	9	256	265	15	416	431	28	336	364	24	627	651	1,711
Indiana.....	3	87	90	.....	19	19	.....	12	12	1	24	25	.....	55	55	1,111
Indian Territory.....	28	.....	28	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Iowa.....	4	107	111	.....	109	109	.....	92	92	.....	158	158	.....	119	119	478
Kansas.....	1	106	107	.....	29	29	.....	151	151	.....	75	75	.....	101	101	356
Kentucky.....	2	43	45	2	3	5	1	.....	.....	9	.....	11	3	4	7	34
Louisiana.....	4	22	26	4	3	7	21	7	28	47	13	60	33	3	36	131
Maine.....	1	15	16	8	27	35	6	20	26	14	10	24	8	12	20	105
Maryland.....	1	22	23	9	30	39	24	26	50	10	36	46	18	21	39	174
Massachusetts.....	2	15	17	221	177	398	252	101	353	335	169	504	153	261	414	1,699
Michigan.....	5	86	91	2	326	328	1	210	211	1	234	235	.....	357	357	1,131
Minnesota.....	12	83	95	38	249	287	34	396	430	31	296	327	90	466	556	1,600
Mississippi.....	4	37	41	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	9
Montana.....	9	91	100	27	6	33	54	21	75	52	16	68	78	24	102	278
Nebraska.....	2	27	29	.....	89	89	1	100	101	.....	82	82	3	98	101	373
Nevada.....	2	91	93	.....	84	84	.....	243	243	.....	136	136	1	137	138	601
New Hampshire.....	1	14	15	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	8	8	.....	7	7	20
New Jersey.....	1	10	11	.....	15	15	.....	17	17	.....	10	10	.....	14	14	56
New Mexico.....	1	21	22	2	146	148	.....	203	203	1	167	168	1	302	303	822
New York.....	6	17	23	3	1	4	10	.....	10	4	.....	4	4	3	7	25
North Carolina.....	5	60	65	539	388	927	939	414	1,353	669	643	1,312	590	869	1,459	5,051
North Dakota.....	3	16	21	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	4
Ohio.....	3	44	47	1	312	313	.....	582	582	.....	135	135	.....	679	679	1,709
Oklahoma.....	2	80	83	9	113	122	9	134	143	29	122	151	18	108	126	542
Oregon.....	2	47	49	4	53	57	.....	68	68	.....	73	73	.....	50	50	248
Pennsylvania.....	2	32	34	6	64	70	15	42	57	8	68	76	16	123	139	342
Rhode Island.....	5	58	63	260	111	371	340	93	433	457	141	598	442	123	565	1,967
South Carolina.....	1	1	103	.....	103	103	84	.....	84	90	.....	90	137	137	414	414
South Dakota.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	4	1	5	8
Tennessee.....	1	53	54	1	75	76	.....	115	115	.....	111	111	.....	107	107	409
Texas.....	6	11	17	2	.....	2	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	14
Utah.....	21	128	149	4	20	24	15	82	97	34	57	91	31	60	91	303
Vermont.....	1	27	28	.....	17	17	.....	36	36	4	37	41	8	31	39	133
Virginia.....	2	14	16	.....	8	8	.....	13	13	.....	11	11	.....	25	25	57
Washington.....	8	32	40	11	1	12	11	6	17	8	2	10	30	1	31	70
West Virginia.....	6	37	43	48	117	165	39	170	209	77	202	279	77	258	335	983
Wisconsin.....	8	29	37	.....	4	4	.....	7	7	.....	9	9	4	21	25	45
Wyoming.....	1	71	72	23	123	146	18	235	253	20	174	194	34	242	276	869
Wyoming.....	1	13	14	2	20	22	.....	33	33	.....	11	11	.....	26	26	92
Grand total.....	.....	.....	2,244	.....	.....	4,718	.....	.....	6,556	.....	.....	6,268	.....	.....	7,975	25,517

Many interesting and suggestive facts are developed by a study of the foregoing figures. Thus it is shown that during the year there were filed 136,725 declarations of intention and 43,878 petitions for naturalization, while the courts actually issued certificates to 25,517 persons.

The increase in the business over that transacted by the courts in the nine months of the next preceding fiscal year during which the law was in operation is here shown.

	1907.				1908.					Increase.	
	2d q'r.	3d q'r.	4th q'r.	Total.	1st q'r.	2d q'r.	3d q'r.	4th q'r.	Total.	Numer.	Per cent.
Declarations of intention filed.....	21,627	23,260	27,797	72,684	26,633	32,682	38,162	39,248	136,725	64,041	88
Petitions for naturalization filed.....	5,719	6,884	8,199	20,802	7,648	9,262	12,373	14,595	43,878	23,076	111
Certificates of naturalization issued.....		2,931	4,804	7,735	4,718	6,556	6,268	7,975	25,517	17,782	230

As the next table shows, there were 365, or 19 per cent, more courts supplied with naturalization forms at the end of this year than at the close of the preceding year, all of which, with two or three exceptions, have reported some operations.

Courts.	1907.	1908.	Increase.
State.....	1,678	2,016	338
Federal.....	201	228	27
Total.....	1,879	2,244	365

It is significant that the amount of work done relatively by the State and Federal courts, in proportion to their respective numbers, should show such a preponderance in the latter, as indicated in the subjoined statement:

Courts.	Number of courts.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
State.....	2,016	87,041	31,729	17,985
Federal.....	228	49,684	12,149	7,532
Total.....	2,244	136,725	43,878	25,517

The reason for this is not far to seek. The duty of conferring citizenship is compulsory upon the Federal while the State court may or may not assume the permissive jurisdiction conferred by the statute. While it has been intimated to the division that some aliens labor under the delusion that the citizenship granted by a State court is not valid beyond the limits of the State in which conferred, yet such errors are rare and can easily be corrected by the clerks of the courts. The truth is, as explained in the last report, the fee allowed to the clerks of courts are so disproportionate to the labor and responsibility with which they are now burdened that they try

to avoid—if not totally, as much as they can—entertaining naturalization proceedings. In the Eastern States, therefore, where the distances to be traveled are comparatively short and the transportation facilities are abundant, we find the public yielding to this reluctance of the State courts and resorting to the Federal tribunals. In the West, where the opposite physical conditions generally prevail, the public convenience constrains the State courts, which are more numerous and more accessible, to assume jurisdiction. An examination of the figures will furnish evidence of the correctness of this view. For example, in the States named the figures are as follows:

State.	Number of courts.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
New York:				
Federal courts.....	5	17,579	3,662	2,737
State courts.....	60	13,985	4,753	2,314
Illinois:				
Federal courts.....	5	977	220	76
State courts.....	98	12,458	2,854	1,635
Massachusetts:				
Federal courts.....	2	9,323	1,435	961
State courts.....	15	2,827	1,028	708
Washington:				
Federal courts.....	6	811	241	241
State courts.....	37	3,251	1,325	747
Pennsylvania:				
Federal courts.....	5	11,104	3,113	1,499
State courts.....	58	4,023	1,224	468
California:				
Federal courts.....	4	838	263	59
State courts.....	58	6,360	1,868	1,236

It should in justice be said that there is doubtless another element that affects the amount of business of the various courts. Where, either through a disposition to be lenient in requiring petitioners to conform exactly to the requirements of the law in detail or because a pressure of other litigation limits narrowly the time and consideration given to naturalization cases, the transit from alienage to citizenship is found comparatively unobstructed and easy, there will the petitioner generally carry his case. Thus an inequality in the "rule of naturalization" follows, as naturally as when the fees were various. So far as is practicable, this should be corrected by taking such measures as will distribute the business with more equality, but especially to shift much of it now discharged by the United States courts, which are comparatively few in number, heavily burdened already with business, and comparatively strange and inaccessible, to the State courts, which are not under such disadvantages. As to the means to accomplish this end, an increase in the clerks' fees, so as to make them fairly compensatory, is again suggested.

As is reasonable to expect, the great bulk of the naturalization business is done in those States in which the reports of the Bureau show that aliens in the greatest number settle. Thus in the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, the destinations of the great bulk of alien arrivals, there were filed 42 per cent of the total of declarations of intentions and 35 per cent of the petitions for naturalization during the year, and 34 per cent of

the total issue of certificates was granted by the courts in those three States. The accompanying statement exhibits the figures in detail.

State.	Declara- tions filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates granted.
New York.....	31,564	8,415	5,051
Pennsylvania.....	15,127	4,337	1,967
Massachusetts.....	9,323	2,463	1,669
Total.....	56,014	15,215	8,687

The number of aliens naturalized during the year was 25,517, which, with those who secured certificates during the next preceding year, 7,735, shows a total since the new law became operative of 33,252 naturalized citizens. That the business has not yet reached the point to which it will attain may be fairly assumed both from the great increase shown by the figures for the year under consideration over the last year and from the large number of declarations filed. Most of those filed in the fiscal year 1907 (72,864) will become mature during the fiscal year 1909, and a large proportion of them will be made the basis of petitions for naturalization, especially as, under the law, if not so used before the expiration of seven years from the date of filing, or five years from the date of maturity, these declarations become void, and impose upon declarants the necessity of filing new declarations and waiting two years longer for the opportunity to file their petitions and secure citizenship. In 1910 there will be matured 136,725 additional declarations. Thus, between the present date and July 1, 1910, there may be filed 209,589 petitions for naturalization, besides an unknown number based upon declarations of intentions made prior to the operation of the new law and of which there is no accessible record.

With comparatively few exceptions, the courts appear to be governed by a disposition to make the new law effective and require petitioners to conform strictly to its provisions. In such cases those who are granted citizenship are not only impressed by the dignity and significance of the step they have taken, but as well by a respect for, and sense of their obligation to observe, the laws of the country to which they have assumed allegiance. A strict compliance by them with the terms of the act, even with those terms which may appear to be of small importance, gives them an assurance that citizenship thus obtained will thereafter never be open to attack in the courts.

It is with regret that it must be confessed that a few of the courts are disposed to treat the subject lightly, as a matter of small importance, in some instances dispensing with what they seem to regard as requirements of minor importance and overruling objections made by counsel for the Government, sometimes in the interest of a speedy dispatch of business and sometimes apparently in contempt of a departure from the old and long pursued practice in granting certificates of naturalization. The obvious remedy is legislation expressly providing for the right of review by the United States circuit court of appeals of the finding in any naturalization case.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION GRANTED IN STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS IN SPECIFIED STATES.

State.	Federal courts.	State courts.	Total.	State.	Federal courts.	State courts.	Total.
New York.....	2,737	2,314	5,051	Massachusetts.....	961	708	1,669
Pennsylvania.....	1,499	468	1,967	Minnesota.....	193	1,407	1,600
Illinois.....	76	1,635	1,711	California.....	59	1,177	1,236
North Dakota.....	1	1,708	1,709	Michigan.....	4	1,127	1,131

In the States of Iowa and Kansas there has been during the year, as was the case in the preceding year, no naturalization of any kind before the federal courts, while, on the other hand, in Rhode Island during the same year no business was transacted by the state courts.

In the table on page 192 are given the denials of the various courts in the States and Territories, respectively, together with the reasons therefor. As will be seen from the headings of the columns, many of these denials—most of them, in fact—were because of failure to comply with some requirements of the law, and were, therefore, not on the merits of the petitioners' qualifications. They were, accordingly without prejudice to the right of the denied petitioner to apply again in proper form. If it shall be objected to by some that the grounds of denial were trivial, a sufficient reply is that no requirement of the law can be justly assumed to be of such slight importance as to justify either petitioners or courts in ignoring it. A strict compliance with every such requirement, moreover, will protect the naturalized person from the risk of subsequent attack upon his citizenship. Some of the abbreviated reasons for denial, which appear at the heads of the columns, may require explanation. For example, "Lack of knowledge" refers to ignorance on the part of the petitioner in relation to our form of government; "Petitioner's motion" signifies that the denial is made at the request of the petitioner, because of some inherent defect in his petition, to enable him to file an amended certificate; "Want of prosecution" means a dismissal, usually under a rule of court, when the petitioner delays indefinitely his appearance in court with the necessary witnesses; "Premature petition" is meant to indicate that denial was ordered because the petition was filed in less than two years after the petitioner filed his declaration, or less than five years after his arrival in this country; "Invalid" means that the petition was defective in some material respect, and "Minor" that the petitioner made his declaration before reaching 21 years of age and becoming sui juris, and hence that such declaration was void.

The total denials were 3,330 or 3,080 more than the number reported last year.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

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REPORT OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.														Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.	
	Insufficient residence.	Lack of knowledge.	Incompetent witnesses.	Petitioner's motions.	Unable to produce witnesses.	Want of prosecution.	No jurisdiction.	Bad reputation.	Premature petition.	Minor.	No declaration.	Invalid.	Already a citizen.	Miscellaneous.				Total.
Alabama.....				1											2	45	47	4.2553
Alaska.....	1	1													2	33	35	5.7142
Arizona.....						1									2	58	60	3.3333
Arkansas.....																38	38	.0000
California.....	20	21	74	16		8	25	10		17	1	4	2	5	203	1,236	1,439	14.1070
Colorado.....	3		14	5		1	10	1		3		4		2	49	310	368	13.3152
Connecticut.....	10	9	3	1		6			1						30	370	400	7.5000
Delaware.....						2									2	30	32	6.2500
District of Columbia.....		9													9	77	86	10.4651
Florida.....																62	62	.0000
Georgia.....													1		1	29	30	3.3333
Hawaii.....										1					1	21	22	4.5454
Idaho.....	1					2				6			1		10	247	257	3.8049
Illinois.....	16	10	54	8		129	23	2		30	1			23	297	1,711	2,008	14.2430
Indiana.....	4		2	2				1	1	2				3	15	111	126	11.9047
Iowa.....	3	1	23	2		17	6	1	7	14	6	3		13	96	478	574	16.7247
Kansas.....	4	2	16	1		12	9		4	6	4		2	10	70	366	426	16.4319
Kentucky.....									1						1	34	35	2.8571
Louisiana.....				5						3	1				9	131	140	6.4285
Maine.....	1								1					1	3	105	108	2.7777
Maryland.....	5	10	2			3		3						2	25	174	199	12.5623
Massachusetts.....	3	13	6	1				5				1		21	52	1,669	1,721	3.0214
Michigan.....	18	7	89	1		5	11	6	7	30	3			22	199	1,131	1,320	15.0757
Minnesota.....	48	6	25	3		50	22	1	15	15	7	1	5	18	216	1,000	1,816	11.8943
Mississippi.....																9	9	.0000
Missouri.....	6	4	13	7		7	2	1		2	2	1		4	51	278	329	15.5015
Montana.....	3	1	2			21	6		4	2	1		1	3	51	373	424	12.0283
Nebraska.....	2		11				13	1	1	8	4	5		11	58	601	659	8.8012
Nevada.....		1		1											2	20	22	9.0909
New Hampshire.....	2							1						1	4	56	60	6.6666
New Jersey.....	33	43	118	5		69	6	2	1			3	1	25	306	822	1,128	2.7127
New Mexico.....			3											2	6	25	31	19.3543
New York.....	21	215	172	12		70	22	6	9	15	18	5	1	89	655	5,051	5,706	11.4791
North Carolina.....																4	4	.0000

North Dakota	26		76	14		47	15	2	7	18	3	1	38	35	282	1,709	1,991	14,1637
Ohio	6	18	33			9	6		1	10	1			17	101	542	643	15,7075
Oklahoma	3	1	2	1		3	1		3		7	5		3	29	a 251	280	10,3571
Oregon			1	1			4		2	6				2	16	342	358	4,4699
Pennsylvania	10	15	50		2	22	7	1	5	3	3			24	142	1,967	2,109	6,7330
Rhode Island	1		1												2	414	416	4,807
South Carolina																8	8	.0000
South Dakota	6		10			4	10	1	4	4	7	2	11	13	72	409	481	14,9688
Tennessee																14	14	.0000
Texas	1		2	1	2	1			3						11	303	314	3,5032
Utah	1		7			1	5			4	1			11	30	133	163	18,4049
Vermont											2				2	57	50	3,3898
Virginia																70	70	.0000
Washington	7	6	5	1		25	21	1		24				10	100	988	1,088	9,1919
West Virginia		5	2							1				2	10	45	55	18,1818
Wisconsin	8		34	1	1	5	2		1	12				21	85	869	954	8,9098
Wyoming	1		10				3				1	3	2		21	92	113	18,5841
Total	274	399	861	89	5	522	220	46	83	247	774	38	68	395	3,330	25,517	28,847	11,5437

a Three certificates issued in Indian Territory.

The following summarized statement will show the number of prosecutions during the year under section 23 of the act of June 29, 1906, and the results thereof:

CASES TAKEN UP FOR PROSECUTION UNDER SECTION 23 OF THE NATURALIZATION ACT OF JUNE 29, 1906, AND UNDER SECTIONS OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION, BY STATES.

	California.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Maryland.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Pennsylvania.	Total.
Cases taken up.....	1	1	1	2	7	22	1	4	39
Fines imposed.....					5	4		3	12
Jail sentences imposed.....				2		10			12
Acquittals.....						2			2
Suspended sentences.....						4			4
Total disposed of.....				2	5	18		3	28
Cases pending.....	1	1	1		2	4	1	1	11

a Two cases include both jail sentences and fines.

COURTS WHICH HAVE IMPOSED FINES, AND THE AMOUNTS THEREOF.

United States circuit courts:		United States district courts—	
Eastern district of New York.	\$50.00	Continued.	
Do	25.00	Trenton, N. J.	\$500.00
Southern district of New York.....	100.00	Do	150.00
Do	100.00	Eastern district of Pennsylvania.....	1,000.00
United States district courts:		Do	600.00
Trenton, N. J.	200.00	Do	50.00
Do	100.00		
Do	100.00	Total	2,975.00

WORK OF THE DIVISION.

As may be seen by reference to the tables on pages 188 and 196 the work of the division has largely increased as compared with last year. Thus, there were 365 courts more to be supplied with blank forms, whose clerks were to be instructed and from whom reports, accounts current of fees collected, and duplicates of declarations of intention, petitions for naturalization, and certificates of naturalization were to be received. The total number of duplicate declarations, petitions, and certificates received in the division was 206,120, being 104,899 in excess of the number received in the preceding year, or more than twice the number. Each of these papers had to be recorded, indexed, and examined, many of them returned for the correction of clerical errors, and the United States attorneys notified of the existence of each vital defect, and of the dates and places of hearings upon all petitions, and of the names, occupations, and addresses of the witnesses to every petition.

From each of the 2,244 courts requisitions for blank naturalization forms were received as original supplies were called for or additional supplies required. By a comparison of the records in its files with the supplies originally sent, the division has been able to maintain a close account of all forms and prevent the waste and loss which, in view of the large number of courts using them, would otherwise occur.

With two or three exceptions the 2,244 courts have transmitted quarterly accounts of fees collected, accompanied by the balances due to the Government. Each of such accounts the division compared with the number of naturalization papers in its files received from the court to the business of which such account related, approved such as were found correct, remitting the amount sent therewith to the disbursing clerk of the Department, and returned for correction those which did not tally with its files.

Some idea may be conceived of the magnitude of the work of the division and of the close attention to detail required to avoid the loss or displacement of papers and the consequent obstruction to effective administration, when it is remembered that all of this work must be kept up to date as nearly as possible, that it is indispensable that the United States attorneys be notified as promptly as possible of the dates set for hearing petitions if the sixty days' interval after the receipt of the duplicates thereof before hearing can be held is to be of any practical value to the Government, and that all of the thousands of duplicate papers, reports, requisitions, accounts current, instructions to clerks of courts, and letters to court officials, government officers, and to the general public must be appropriately numbered, card indexed, and carefully filed so as to be immediately accessible at all times.

Inevitably, as the division has become fully organized and its work systematized, other branches of the executive departments dealing with cognate subjects have had recourse to its machinery for information or for assistance, thereby steadily and rapidly extending its work in other directions no less important than those above recited. The federal laws, as well as those of many of the States, confine to citizens of the United States certain privileges. These citizens are entitled to the protection of the Government while they visit foreign countries. This is a privilege of such great practical value that every effort is made to obtain it, not infrequently by those who have been, if naturalized at all, clothed with American citizenship in disregard of the requirements of the law, if not by fraud. All cases of this sort are reported by the Department of State, and through the division an investigation is made, which results either in proving the defect an apparent one only or in the institution of proceedings under section 15 of the new act for the reversal of the order of naturalization thus illegally obtained and the cancellation of the certificate issued thereupon.

Correspondence of a similar nature is conducted with the United States Civil Service Commission, which submits the naturalization certificates of those who seek to enter the classified civil service of the Government, since positions therein can now be obtained lawfully only by citizens of this country. Results similar to those obtained by investigations of doubtful applicants for passports have followed inquiries into the validity of the certificates acquired by candidates for public office. During the year certificates in 22 cases were examined, 17 of which (2 issued by federal courts and 15 by state courts) were found to be in proper form and 5 (all issued by state courts) were found defective in either form or substance, or both.

Under the steamboat-inspection laws, licenses to officers of steam vessels may be issued only to citizens of the United States. The numerous frauds committed against these laws led the Supervising

Inspector-General, late in the fiscal year 1908, to request of this division an investigation of and report upon all certificates of naturalized persons applying for licenses. In compliance with this request, 415 such certificates were investigated. Of these, 336 were passed favorably, 59 became subjects of cancellation proceedings, and 20 cases were under investigation at the close of the fiscal year. The public-land laws furnish occasion for correspondence with the General Land Office, of the Interior Department, sometimes in regard to the legality of acquired citizenship and more frequently with reference to the evidence required to be submitted either in support of claims filed upon the public lands or to sustain the ultimate transfer, after naturalization, of title to the claimants. There will doubtless hereafter be occasion for similar work in consequence of the legislation in regard to employment in the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, etc., and perhaps with some of the States whose laws limit certain privileges to citizens of this country—such as, for example, holding elective offices, appointment to positions in the state and municipal civil service, employment upon public work, and other privileges.

It may be pointed out that it is through these agencies chiefly that the division secures the information necessary to put into effective operation the machinery provided by section 15 of the new act, and thus as effectively to prevent violation of the naturalization laws by those who formerly obtained citizenship illegally as to prevent the unlawful naturalization of those who resort to fraud or neglect to observe the requirements of the law hereafter. It can not justly be said therefore that the extension of the work of the division in the respects above indicated is any less important or less necessary a part of its administrative work under the plain terms of the law than is the function of administering those features of that law which guard the granting of citizenship since its enactment. It should be said that in all cases of illegally granted certificates, besides instituting civil proceedings for cancellation under section 15, the division directs, if fraud has been committed, the indictment of offenders if the three years' period of limitation has not expired. As will appear elsewhere, convictions have been obtained in some instances.

The following statement shows in tabulated form the correspondence conducted by the division during the year:

VOLUME OF MAIL HANDLED BY THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Incoming mail:					
Unregistered.....	9,089	11,464	11,457	15,651	47,661
Registered.....	2,458	3,062	3,125	3,604	12,249
Total.....	11,547	14,526	14,582	19,255	59,910
Average per working day.....	163-	189-	192-	253+	200-
Outgoing mail:					
Letters.....	9,535	15,277	19,919	22,283	67,014
Documents.....	658	1,215	996	831	3,800
Total.....	10,193	16,492	20,915	23,214	70,814
Average per working day.....	144-	214+	275+	305+	236+

The indications are that to prevent the growing work of the division from falling seriously into arrears further additions will have, as soon as possible, to be made to the clerical force. If the growth of the division seems to be more rapid than is usual in the development of a new executive office, it is, however, unlike other new administrative work which begins simultaneously at the seat of the Federal Government and beyond it, as a large business in naturalization was already established outside of Washington and had been in operation for more than a century. This long-established business was for the first time placed under federal supervision by the act of June 29, 1906, and the division established as the agency of such supervision.

It is proper at this point to refer to still another thing in which this law becomes operative. Several of the court buildings with all of their records have been destroyed since they assumed naturalization jurisdiction under the new law. The duplicates of the naturalization records of these courts on file in the division are the only evidence of such records remaining. The courts, thus deprived of their records of naturalization, desire to restore them by means of authenticated copies made from the files of the division. The question will ere long arise whether the Government is willing to go to the expense of supplying the copies desired.

DESTRUCTION OF COURT-HOUSES AND NATURALIZATION RECORDS.

Place and date of destruction.	Declarations.			Petitions.			Certificates.		
	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.
Hudson, N. Y. (Jan. 27, 1907).	10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	.....
Houston, Tex. (Dec. 1, 1907).	105	105	96	60	60	26	10	10	4
Oconto, Wis. (Sept. 18, 1907).	200	a 200	.....	200	a 200	.....	30	.....	.....
Vermilion, S. Dak. (July 8, 1907) ^b	40	2	.....	20	5	.....	10	.....	.....
Milan, Mo. (June 27, 1908)...	10	10	1	10	10	2	10	10	2

^a Loose sheets destroyed; record books preserved.

^b Fire in mail car.

The importance of this question was shown when the State of California attempted, by means of a special act, the restoration of the naturalization records destroyed by the great earthquake and fire in San Francisco a few years since. The difficulties then encountered, to prevent fraud on the one hand by those who had never become citizens and on the other to secure, according to the terms of the act, which prescribed only reasonable precautions, the records of those who had actually been naturalized, can not be experienced hereafter, as duplicates of all papers are in the files of the division. The only points to be provided for now are the safeguarding of the division's files and the duplication of them to supply court records which have been destroyed.

OFFICIAL FORCE OF THE DIVISION.

In consequence of the increased work of the division, Congress appropriated at the last session, to be immediately available, the

sum of \$2,500 for the employment of 4 clerks, 1 each of classes 1, 2, 3, and 4. The personnel of the division is, therefore, now as follows: Chief of division, assistant chief of division, 3 clerks of class 4, 3 clerks of class 3, 5 clerks of class 2, 7 clerks of class 1, 4 clerks at \$1,000 each, 2 copyists at \$900, 1 messenger, and 1 assistant messenger.

Promotions within the ranks of the office were made as a result of the new positions allowed, the newer positions of the lower grades being filled by transfer.

The work of the office, as at present arranged, may be considered in five divisions—(1) preparation of correspondence; (2) examination of declarations, petitions, and certificates as to their compliance with the law in form and execution; (3) examination of the accounts of clerks of courts of fees collected in naturalization proceedings; (4) maintenance of an alphabetical card index of all aliens declaring their intention, petitioning for naturalization, and receiving certificates of naturalization, and (5) maintenance of the office files.

In this work the maximum number of clerks are assigned to the work which has for its object the carrying into effect of the provisions of the act of June 29, 1906, in the administration of that act, and the minimum which the volume of the work will admit is assigned to strictly office records. In the examination of the accounts, indexing and recording of naturalization papers, the examination of declarations, petitions, and certificates, and handling of the correspondence there are 19 clerks, and to the file work of the office and the strictly office records 5 clerks.

Under the foregoing arrangement there are 6 index clerks, 3 accountants, 6 examiners of petitions, 2 examiners of declarations of intention, 3 correspondence clerks, and 2 clerks engaged in the preparation of correspondence, declarations, petitions, and certificates for indexing, 2 to filing papers, and 1 to the supervision of work of indexing, accounting, filing, and preparation of correspondence, declarations, petitions, and certificates for action.

CANCELLATION PROCEEDINGS.

The subjoined statement shows the number of proceedings instituted for the cancellation of certificates, the present status of such proceedings, and the causes for the institution thereof. Most of the illegal naturalizations in the past have been under section 2167, which permitted aliens on reaching their majority, if residents of the United States for the next preceding five years, to file their declarations of intention and petition for naturalization simultaneously. As this saved the delay of two years between the declaration and petition required in other cases, the temptation to fraud was very great and many violations of the law resulted from the misrepresentation by petitioners of their ages at the time of arrival in this country. This section of the Revised Statutes was repealed by the new act.

Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes forbade the naturalization of all aliens who are not "white persons or persons of African nativity or African descent," and is still operative.

SUITS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES, BY CAUSES.

	Can- celed.	Pend- ing.	Total pro- ceed- ings.		Can- celed.	Pend- ing.	Total pro- ceed- ings.
Violation of United States Re- vised Statutes:				Irregular procedure:			
Sec. 2165.....	1		1	Admitted under old law after new law was in force.	152	16	168
Sec. 2167.....	132	302	434	Under 21 years when nat- uralized.....	13	180	193
Sec. 2169.....		3	3	Irregular procedure.....	1		1
Total.....	133	305	438	Petition not in duplicate.....		1	1
Act of July 26, 1894.....	1	1	2	Original petition not exe- cuted and Government not notified of hearing.....	9		9
Act of March 3, 1907.....	1	19	20	Original petition not exe- cuted.....		4	4
Renunciation of United States citizenship:				No petition of record.....	1	1	2
Formal renunciation of United States citizenship.....		1	1	Petition not verified when filed.....	2		2
Informal renunciation of United States citizenship.....		1	1	Petition filed and certificate issued same day.....	5		5
Total.....		2	2	No declaration of record.....	4	43	47
Not resident 5 years.....	97	201	298	Declaration and petition filed same day.....		1	1
Incompetency of witnesses:				Declaration made outside of clerk's office.....		1	1
Incompetency of witnesses. Petitions not signed by wit- ness named in verifying affidavit.....		1	1	Not 2 years after declara- tion.....	4	11	15
Alien witness.....		3	3	Notice not posted 90 days.....	7	6	13
Witness not examined in open court.....		8	8	Total.....	198	264	462
False verification.....	10	7	17	Renunciation of allegiance to wrong sovereign.....	1		1
Substitute witness.....	1		1	Court without jurisdiction.....	2	12	14
Naturalized, false testi- mony.....	1		1	Immoral character.....		1	1
Perjury of witness.....		4	4	Fraudulent certificate.....		1	1
Witnesses knew petitioner less than 5 years.....	1	3	4	Lending certificate.....		3	3
Total.....	13	27	40	Grounds not given by the as- sistant U. S. attorneys in their reports.....	11	10	21
				Grand total.....	457	846	1,303

Attention is called to the fact that none of these proceedings was instituted as the result of a search by government officials for violations of law. They were all developed as an incident of administrative work either in this or in some other department or branch of the Government. In many of the cases the discovery of the defective naturalization will be of the greatest benefit to the persons affected, as it will enable them to proceed de novo and obtain certificates which will not be open to question at some critical time when the political or property rights of themselves and of others are at stake.

Information was received during the month of June of 128 illegal naturalizations by the circuit court of Milwaukee County, Wis., and the municipal court of Milwaukee, Wis. (92 by the former and 36 by the latter), on September 27, 1906.

On the same date 62 declarations of intention were filed by aliens in the same two courts (28 and 34, respectively).

All these naturalization papers are invalid for the reason that on the date on which they were issued and filed the act of June 29, 1906, became operative. Steps have been taken to advise the aliens, through the clerks of these courts, of their status, in order that the naturalization thus illegally conferred may be set aside at the earliest practicable date, under the provisions of section 15 of the naturalization law.

FIELD SERVICE.

There is no feature of the new law of such importance as that which prescribes that an interval of ninety days at least shall elapse after the filing of a petition for naturalization before a hearing thereon shall be had in open court. Without it the provision in section 11, giving the Government the right to appear in court at the hearing upon every petition in apposition, to cross-examine the petitioner and his witnesses and to call witnesses and introduce evidence against granting citizenship, would be nugatory. The appearance of the Government by counsel would be an idle ceremony, fruitless of any results except to retard the work of the courts, exhaust the patience of judges by aimless interrogatories, and bring into deserved disrepute a provision intended to protect the country from the evils of unlawful naturalization.

The proceeding to acquire citizenship is a suit or action at law, with the usual incidents thereof. In form there is a petitioner and a respondent, evidence is to be produced on behalf of both, and upon the facts and law presented the court orders a judgment. The preparation and filing of the petition is a wholly *ex parte* proceeding, of which the Government can have no knowledge other than that shown on the face of the petition. The ninety days' interval referred to is given probably to allow the Government to inform itself, by suitable inquiry, of the merits of a petitioner's case, as to whether his petition has been truthfully stated, and as to the competency and credibility of his witnesses. Since the Government has the time to ascertain these facts, is it open to argument that it should rest under the obligation to do so? If the results show that the petitioner has in all respects complied with the law and is entitled to admission to citizenship, the Government has the assurance that the law will not be violated by his present naturalization, that it need not exercise the rights conferred on it by section 11, or even be at the expense of appearing in court, and the court itself will have the best assurance that there is no reason for expending valuable time on the case, and that the petitioner is entitled of right to the order asked for. Doubtless this will be the result in the majority of the cases, but the cost of the investigation will be abundantly justified by the assurance it gives to the courts, the Government, and the petitioners that the law has not been violated and by the incalculable saving of the time of the courts and expenses to the petitioner and witnesses.

In the comparatively few cases in which objections will be found either upon substantial or formal grounds to the granting of a petition the investigation will enable counsel for the Government to present the specific objection to the court, so that amendment of the case,

continuance of the hearing, or denial of the petition may be ordered by the court, as the objection may require, with the least consumption of the time of the court and of the petitioner and his witnesses and of the legal representatives of the Government. Unbiased reflection will compel the admission that the efficiency of the new law, which does not materially change or add to the qualifications for citizenship, depends upon an investigation of each case before it comes to a hearing. Some of the ablest and most respected judges, both of state and federal courts, have, orally and in writing, expressed a conviction that such an investigation is indispensable both for the information of the courts and for expediting the business of naturalizing aliens.

Thus far Congress has refused to grant the appropriation annually asked for by the Department to employ examiners to make such investigations, apparently not upon the ground that such work is not needful, but upon the theory that, as the courts are clothed with the authority to naturalize, and another department of the Government deals exclusively with the courts, this Department should not undertake such work. Apart from the fact that the investigations are made independently of the courts, with which the United States attorneys and their assistants alone deal when presenting the results of the investigations made by examiners, thus preserving the point of official consistency and uniformity raised by the objection referred to, there is now no field for the exercise of judgment as to what department should fitly undertake such investigations. The act of June 29, 1906, has definitely settled that matter by declaring that "all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens" shall be "under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." This provision excludes from the control of such matters all other executive departments, except where there are express statutory provisions requiring the Department of Justice in all cases to furnish counsel to represent the Government before the courts.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It follows, from what has been said, that the first recommendation in importance is that Congress appropriate a sufficient sum to enable this Department to employ and organize a sufficient force of examiners to investigate every petitioner and his witnesses, and to report the result of such investigations, before the petition is heard, through the Division of Naturalization to the appropriate United States attorney, in order that the latter may be prepared either to assure the court at such hearing that the Government has no objection to offer to the naturalization of the petitioner or to oppose the granting of the petition upon the specific ground of objection disclosed by the investigation. Hasty conclusions have been reached that the number of such examiners would be very large and that it is against public policy to encourage the growth of additional bureaus, which already, it is urged, have grown far beyond the original design in many cases. In reply it may be said that such conclusions are unreliable, as only actual experience can show how many examiners will be required. In a number of the States, particularly those having small urban populations, the work will be simple and as a rule quickly dispatched, so that but few will be needed there. In States like New York,

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and California, where there are large cities with foreign colonies and strong temptations to control the municipal government by the wholesale making of voters, the work will necessarily be more difficult and require more examiners.

With respect to the growth of the service, it may be answered that the secretary of a department and his subordinates, if worthy of the positions they hold, should be trusted to use only so many examiners as may be actually needed, economy of administration being one of the natural ambitions of such officers. It is too late, after Congress adopts a policy, to raise the objection to making the necessary appropriations therefor, that it tends to extend what it is claimed has already gone too far, to wit, the growth of government bureaus and the increase of the federal service. If that objection be valid, it is so only as a ground for refusing to adopt the policy to which it relates when the adoption of that policy is under consideration by the Congress or as an argument in favor of its repeal after adoption.

The next most important recommendation is that the fees be increased so as at once to pay the clerks of courts adequate compensation for their labor and responsibility and to make the service rendered by the Government self-supporting as near as may be. It has already been pointed out that such a measure would distribute the work of naturalization more evenly among the courts and enable them to bestow more time on the hearings with justice to their other business than they are willing to give under existing conditions. The extra cost to the petitioners would be more than repaid by the results to them of speedy disposal of their petitions and relief from the expense in providing for themselves and their witnesses during the time their cases are delayed. To those residing in the large cities a still greater relief would be afforded, as they would not have to return again and again, as at present necessitated, and in some courts as often as five times, to get the opportunity to file their papers, because present fees are not sufficient to enable the clerks of the courts in such cities to employ deputies enough to dispatch their business promptly.

In few countries are the charges for naturalization even approximately so small as in the United States. The cost of the proceedings are of necessity considerable. It is for Congress to determine whether such costs should be borne, in whole or in part, by the persons seeking citizenship or by the Public Treasury and, in some cases, by the States.

On April 30 last the division received the following notice:

The clerk at Montpelier will not take any naturalization business after Saturday next, because he says it costs the State about \$100 a day to hold court, and that each case in his court is charged \$14, and that unless he can collect \$14 from the Government for every naturalization case the court will not do the business.

Many of the state courts have not yet applied for the forms, and some have returned those sent, sometimes derisively referring to the meagerness of the fees as the reason for this return.

The third recommendation in point of present importance is that the Government and the petitioner should have the right of a review by the United States circuit court of appeals of all orders made in naturalization cases by courts of original jurisdiction. This question

was under consideration at the last session of Congress, but nothing was done to settle it, one of the difficulties apparently being to determine whether an appeal in such cases would operate as a super-seedeas, and thus hold the petitioner in a sort of limbo of uncertainty as to his ultimate status until the appeal shall be decided.

While it may be pointed out that this is a condition in which suitors before the courts find themselves as a rule, the true answer is that individual convenience must yield to the public welfare. Nothing can be more uncertain and chaotic than the present condition, and therefore more detrimental to the public welfare. Here are some two thousand independent tribunals, of equal original and apparently final jurisdiction in naturalization cases. Their views are conflicting on many points. In the absence of an appellate court, who can possibly determine what is the law where there is a conflict of view? Such instances, already numerous, are increasing rapidly. As an illustration, take the ruling of the two courts sitting in Seattle, Wash., one a federal and one a state court, as to what constitutes "a general election," within thirty days prior to which no petitioner, says section 6 of act of June 29, 1906, "shall be naturalized." The United States district court held that the Seattle "school election" last December was within the meaning of the act; the superior court of King County, Wash., held it was not. As courts of original jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings, these two conflicting divisions are of equal authority. Who can determine, for the guidance of the public, of the department, and of other courts, which opinion is law?

The recommendation herein made embodies the only remedy for this anomalous and embarrassing condition.

There is another respect in which the division is of opinion that there is need of amendatory legislation. Under section 15 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, it is made compulsory upon United States district attorneys, upon affidavit showing that a certificate has at any time heretofore been illegally or fraudulently procured, to institute proceedings for the cancellation of such certificates. This provision casts a cloud upon the title to citizenship held for many years by deserving persons and imperils not only their political status and rights but those of innocent persons claiming thereunder. There are numerous cases in which the courts have naturalized aliens under section 2167 of the Revised Statutes, perhaps twenty or thirty years ago, when it appears from the acknowledgment of persons thus naturalized that they did not arrive in the United States prior to reaching 18 years of age, and such fact is verified by affidavit. However innocent of fraudulent intention the holder of such certificate must be, it seems that there is no discretion resident in the district attorneys as to whether proceedings under section 15 shall be instituted or not. It is, therefore, recommended that suitable legislation be enacted validating all certificates issued prior to some fixed date, say ten or fifteen years ago, to persons who have been continuously since such time residents of the United States and who appear to have possessed (at the time they were naturalized) the prescribed personal qualifications at the time of their naturalization. A precedent for this course is found in the second section of the act entitled "An act to validate certain certificates of naturalization," which was approved June 29, 1906, and which vali-

dated the naturalization proceedings taken in the criminal court of Cook County, Ill., which apparently did not have jurisdiction under the naturalization laws.

The division can not do better than repeat from its last report the following:

In view of the general terms of the recent act, sections 2166 and 2174 of the Revised Statutes, and the legislation in regard to seamen in the navy and marines, these should be amended so as to show definitely how much of such requirements shall be waived, especially in regard to residence within the United States and within the State where the petition is to be filed, so as to allow beneficiaries of such special enactments to become citizens on such terms as it is intended to offer them, as well as to remove the doubts which now embarrass the clerks of courts and administrative officers.

Another defect in the law has been developed in the construction by the Comptroller of the Treasury of the following words from the last paragraph of section 13:

"In case the clerk of any court collects fees in excess of the sum of six thousand dollars in any one year, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may allow to such clerk from the money which the United States shall receive additional compensation for the employment of additional clerical assistance, but for no other purpose, if in the opinion of the said Secretary the business of such clerk warrants such allowance."

In response to queries, the Comptroller holds that no allowance may be made, under the foregoing terms, in anticipation of needed additional clerical assistance, and that, in consequence of the terms of prohibition in the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 560), no allowance may be made to reimburse clerks for payment for such additional clerical assistance already employed, since all collections must be turned into the Treasury, whence it can be drawn only in consequence of an express appropriation act. This view annuls the provisions quoted and tends to place clerks of courts still more in an attitude of resistance to the performance of duties imposed by the naturalization law, and demonstrates the importance of appropriate amendatory legislation. It will not occasion surprise, in view of what has already been said in discussing the subject of fees, that complaints have been received from applicants that they are turned away, even from federal courts, day after day. As the opinion of the Comptroller becomes known, more will be refused the chance to file their papers, since it is hardly reasonable to assume that the clerks will employ, at their own cost and without chance of reimbursement, the additional clerical help to prepare cases filed after the collections have aggregated \$6,000 in any year, or to expedite the current business at any time so that the clerks will reach the maximum collections before the year is out, and thereafter be put to the alternative of refusing to file naturalization papers or of paying for the clerical work required.

FINANCIAL.

The moneys collected by this division as naturalization fees authorized by the act of June 29, 1906, and deposited in the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the act, amounted to \$166,635, as follows:

First quarter.....	\$26, 307. 00
Second quarter.....	32, 753. 50
Third quarter.....	49, 554. 00
Fourth quarter.....	58, 020. 50
Total.....	166, 635. 00

Although the fees returned to the Government are turned into the miscellaneous fund of the Treasury Department and do not become, as in some other instances, a permanent appropriation for the payment of the cost of administering the naturalization law, in making an estimate of the cost to the public treasury incurred by such administration it is legitimate to offset the charges with these collections. In fact, a correct statement of the net cost can not be

made otherwise. In the accompanying table is shown the entire outlay, itemized, of the service during the year under consideration:

Salaries of employees.....	\$35,254.64
Expenses investigations, traveling and subsistence	434.26
Office rent.....	3,999.96
Telegraph service.....	15.97
Reimbursement to clerks of courts for registry fees and exchange on remittances.....	23.22
Total.....	39,728.05

CONCLUSION.

With the results of the work accomplished after the first entire fiscal year has been completed, the division feels that the new law has conclusively shown the wisdom which gave birth to it. The proceedings in naturalization cases and the fees paid therefor are now uniform; the process of becoming naturalized has acquired a formality and dignity which is in some measure commensurate with the importance of the act and the gravity of its consequences; it is no longer possible to "railroad" aliens in groups through the naturalization courts, in defiance of the law and in disregard of even an appearance of propriety; the courts which have jurisdiction are no longer such as are "devoted largely to the trifling and indecent affairs of the community" and the conferring of citizenship is, in this respect, no longer "ranked with disturbing the peace or keeping an unlicensed dog," as it was expressed by a judge of a court in describing the conditions under the old law.

It is now known definitely how many persons are naturalized annually and how many refused, with the reasons therefor. The Government has complete records of all naturalizations, and thus, in the case of destruction of the court records, is protected from illegal claims to citizenship, as the person naturalized is protected from the injuries in his personal and property rights which he might otherwise suffer. In short, the whole matter has been lifted to a higher plane, and the "priceless heritage of citizenship" can not but acquire greater value and seem worthy of higher respect than it did when it was conferred with far less circumstance and hesitation than was attendant upon securing a license to retail liquor.

With the assumption by the Government of the control of naturalization, there has been secured also the means of punishing frauds and of canceling illegally obtained certificates and thus of preventing violations, not alone of the naturalization laws, but of the immigration, public-land, and other federal statutes. Few laws have been enacted that will have a more beneficial effect than that of June 29, 1906. It but remains for the Congress to grant the necessary means to make the administration of it effective, and it is believed that even the most skeptical will be convinced that such a law should have been passed a century ago.

Respectfully,

RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,
Chief, Division of Naturalization.

Hon. F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

^a The total amount authorized to be paid for salaries was \$35,460. The amount expended was therefore \$205.36 less than the amount authorized.

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF
COMMERCE AND LABOR RELATING TO "IMMIGRA-
TION AND NATURALIZATION."

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The following extract relating to "Immigration and naturalization" is taken from the Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for 1908:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

The work of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is divided for administrative purposes into four divisions—first, immigration in general; second, Chinese immigration; third, the Division of Information; and fourth, the Division of Naturalization. These subjects will be considered in their order.

The Bureau suffered a great loss by the death of the Commissioner-General, Frank P. Sargent, which occurred September 4, 1908, and was preceded by months of illness. Mr. Sargent was a competent, capable, and conscientious official, and his long experience at the head of this Bureau, beginning with June 25, 1902, when it was yet under the Treasury Department, and his faithful devotion to duty, emphasize the loss that the Bureau and the Department have sustained.

IMMIGRATION IN GENERAL.

In my last annual report I referred to the fact that up to the close of the civil war all our laws upon the subject of immigration were framed to encourage it, and that since then our legislation, while in no way hostile to immigration as such, has been directed toward the elimination of undesirable classes, such as those afflicted with dangerous contagious diseases, persons likely to become public charges, criminals, paupers, and those who do not come to us of their own volition but because their municipalities or governments desire to be rid of them.

President Lincoln, during our civil war, in his third annual message (1863), referring to the subject of immigration, said:

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a greater deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals. While the demand for labor is much increased here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. * * * This noble offer demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support, of the Government.

Again, in his fourth annual message (1864), he said:

I regard our immigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its waste of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The following table, showing the population of the United States at each decennial census from 1860 to 1900, inclusive, with the number and per cent of native and foreign born, will be found of interest in connection with the subject of immigration. It will be observed that the per cent of foreign born during the forty years has remained practically stationary.

Census year.	Total population considered.	Native born.		Foreign born.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
1860.....	31,443,321	27,304,024	86.8	4,138,697	13.2
1870.....	38,558,371	32,991,142	85.6	5,567,229	14.4
1880.....	50,155,783	43,475,840	86.7	6,679,943	13.3
1890.....	63,069,756	53,761,652	85.2	9,308,104	14.8
1900.....	76,303,387	65,843,302	86.3	10,460,085	13.7

In my last annual report I discussed the general subject of immigration with special reference to its modern phases, and as it has manifested itself in this country, referring to the well-known fact that the rapidity of communication and the cheapness of passenger traffic in recent years has facilitated the migration, especially of the laboring classes, from one country to another where the opportunities for advancement and improving their condition were most favorable. The same physical causes above referred to which facilitate immigration to this country also facilitate emigration therefrom when, by reason of industrial depression or other causes, the opportunities for employment grow less or are even temporarily impeded.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

During a portion of the past fiscal year, and extending into the present, this country has suffered an industrial depression due to a number of causes, among others to overproduction, which were world-wide, but perhaps for the time being more accentuated in this than in the other commercial countries.

The effect upon immigration to this country and emigration therefrom was almost immediate. While the immigration to this country for ten years and more had in each year increased considerably over the preceding year, the fiscal year 1908, as compared with the fiscal year 1907, shows a falling off of about 39 per cent, and as compared with the fiscal years 1906 and 1905 there were approximate decreases of 29 and 24 per cent, respectively. The total number of immigrant aliens who entered the country in the last fiscal year was 782,870, being 502,479 less than in the fiscal year 1907.

For the past fiscal year for the first time it has been possible, by virtue of the provisions of section 12 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, to ascertain definitely the number of alien departures, and accordingly the net increase to our population by immigration. The new statistical table given in the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration shows that in addition to 782,870 immigrant aliens admitted to this country there were admitted 141,825 classed as nonimmigrants, making a total of 924,695; and also that there departed from the United States 395,073 emigrant aliens, together with 319,755 nonemigrant aliens, making a total of 714,828. Deducting these total departures of aliens from the total arrivals during the fiscal year, the net increase of alien population has been 209,867.^a Even this net increase is further reduced by the departure from the United States of naturalized American citizens, concerning which latter class no method is provided by law for collecting data. While the number perhaps is not large, it is still appreciable.

It is worthy of note that of the 782,870 aliens admitted, 630,671 were between the ages of 14 and 44, and 112,148 were under the age of 14; only 40,051 had reached or passed the age of 45. Of those admitted, exclusive of aliens under 14 years of age, 172,293 could neither read nor write, and 2,310 could read but not write. About 26 per cent of those admitted, 14 years of age and over, were illiterate, as compared with 30 per cent for the year 1907. The total amount of money actually shown to immigration officers by arriving aliens was \$17,794,226, an average of almost \$23 per capita. But it is well known that the amount actually brought over was considerably larger, as under the law aliens are not asked the amount of money in their possession in excess of \$50, and there is a natural fear and timidity on the part of most aliens to exhibit a larger amount of money than is regarded by them as necessary for the purpose of reaching their destinations or to show that they have sufficient, in connection with their ability to work, to prevent them from becoming public charges. I have known instances, when I have been present at Ellis Island, when, upon questioning the immigrant, who had shown a nominal sum, as to whether that was all the money he had brought, he exhibited amounts five to ten times greater than he had originally shown.

REJECTIONS AND DEPORTATIONS.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of aliens rejected on account of mental defects, namely, from 218 in 1907 to 370 in 1908. There has also been in the past year a large increase in the number of contract laborers rejected, from 1,434 in 1907 to 1,932

^a Arriving aliens whose permanent residence has been outside the United States, who intend to reside permanently in the United States, are classed as immigrant aliens. Departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States, who intend to reside permanently outside, are classed as emigrant aliens. All alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonimmigrant aliens on the inward journey and nonemigrant on the outward. The great preponderance of nonemigrant over nonimmigrant aliens is due largely to the fact that many who on arrival intend to reside permanently change their minds and return after a temporary residence.

in 1908, an increase of about 34 per cent. These increases are all the more significant when it is remembered that there has been a decrease of about 39 per cent in the total immigration.

Warrants of deportation have been executed, after proper hearings, in the cases of 1,955 aliens arrested on the charge of unlawful residence, and 114 aliens have been deported with their own consent, they having become charges on the public from causes arising subsequent to their landing. Adding 2,069 deportations to the 10,902 rejected at the ports shows a total of rejections and deportations of 12,971, a decrease from last year of nearly 8 per cent, but an increase of 50 per cent in the ratio the deportations bear to the admissions in the respective years.

Of course these figures give but an inadequate idea of the much greater number of undesirable aliens who but for the stringency of our laws would emigrate to this country, and of the large number that were rejected by the steamship companies because of the penalty they would incur upon the rejection of such aliens upon their arrival.

STATISTICS OF NET IMMIGRATION.

The immigration figures published by the Department in past years, while as nearly correct as possible, either have not been fully understood by the general public or their real significance has misled it. After all, the main consideration is, not how many immigrants come to this country, but rather how many remain, and to what extent the population is augmented from year to year by this alien migration.

Based upon the alien departures for those months of the past year which preceded and were not affected by the industrial depression, the statistical expert of the Bureau has made a calculation of the net immigration for each year from 1899 to 1908, inclusive, giving the total alien arrivals, the total alien departures (in part estimated), and the ratio that the net immigration bears to the immigration figures heretofore published during that period. This calculation will be found as an appendix to this division of the report (p. 228). The statement shows that the net immigration for the period is only 68 per cent of the accepted figures of immigration as heretofore published; in other words, the accepted figures of immigration are 48 per cent in excess of the net immigration.

EMIGRATION.

The facility and cheapness of communication, especially in ocean travel, during the last two decades, which has contributed so materially to immigration to this country, has, as the figures I have referred to indicate, likewise contributed to emigration from this country to other lands. It has influenced also, in a much lesser degree, the migration from this country of native-born citizens.

There are some who regard this large emigration of aliens and naturalized citizens as an additional objection to immigration in general, inasmuch as many of this class who come to this country, and by industry and economy accumulate what will give them, in the country of their origin, a reasonable competency, return thereto, either for temporary sojourn or to spend their remaining years.

This subject has other important aspects which should not be lost sight of. Notwithstanding the large increase in immigration during the past decade, the wage standard of this country has not been lessened; on the contrary, it has continued to increase. The immigrants have also in more recent years contributed quite materially toward transplanting new industries from the different countries from which they emigrated, and toward expanding, among other industries, those that had already been transplanted and established. I think it can also be stated as a fact that the immigrant laborer as a class usually finds employment at the bottom of the scale of industries, thereby leaving the higher grades, where work is more remunerative, to the native workman.

In a commercial sense, this emigration is not without significance. The immigrant who comes to this country, lives here for a number of years, and returns either to his own country or to some other naturally takes with him, not only the money that he has, through thrift and industry, accumulated, but also, to a greater or less extent, American ideals, American tastes, and American requirements. These he consciously or unconsciously transplants. The influence of this emigration upon our foreign trade, especially upon our exports, is not inappreciable. The emigrant is a commercial missionary. His desire for many of our manufactures, with the need of which he has become accustomed, has doubtless, to some extent, contributed to the export of such products, both directly and indirectly, to the country to which he has emigrated.

There is still a larger view which may properly be taken, and should not be disregarded. This migration, when normal and not induced by oppression or persecution, has a far-reaching influence in interpreting one nation to another, in establishing closer relations, and in promoting the peace of the world. Charles Sumner, in his "Prophetic Voices Concerning America," no doubt had this phase of the subject in view, together with other causes, when he stated that "the national example will be more puissant than army and navy for the conquest of the world."

JAPANESE AND KOREAN LABORERS.

By the last proviso to section 1 of the new immigration act the President was authorized to refuse admission to any aliens making use of passports limited to the insular possessions or to foreign territory contiguous to continental United States to gain admission to such continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein. The President, by his proclamation of March 14, 1907, availed himself of this law to direct the exclusion from the mainland of Japanese and Korean laborers holding such passports. This was followed by a general understanding between the Governments of the United States and Japan, in accordance with which the latter Government is continuing its policy of discouraging the migration of its laborers to this country.

The statistics show that in June, 1907, a total of 2,208 Japanese were admitted (1,134 to the continent and 1,074 to Hawaii), and that in June, 1908, only 781 Japanese were admitted (446 to the mainland and 335 to Hawaii). Of the 446 admitted to the mainland, 263 were engaged in nonlaboring pursuits and only 183 in laboring

occupations. As a further illustration of the gradual but sure reduction accomplished, it might be noted that in the first month of the past fiscal year 1,158 Japanese were admitted to continental United States; in January, 1908, only 495 were admitted, and in June, as already stated, only 446. During the entire year, 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States, of whom 5,503, or over half, were nonlaborers; during the same period, 5,718 Japanese departed from continental United States; so that the net increase in the Japanese population was only 3,826.

The understanding with Japan, in accordance with which the two Governments are cooperating to enforce the law and the President's proclamation, contemplates that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing there, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise in this country. How well this understanding is already working is illustrated by the figures for the last month of the fiscal year 1908. During said month, 485 Japanese applied for admission to the continent, of whom 446 were admitted and 39 debarred. Of this total, 462 were, and 23 were not, in possession of proper passports. Of the 462 holding proper passports, 406 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled thereto. These 406 consisted of 146 former residents, 179 parents, wives, or children of residents, and 81 new arrivals who were nonlaborers. The remaining 56 in possession of passports were found on examination to be neither former-resident laborers, nor parents, wives, or children of former residents, nor settled agriculturists.

CONTRACT LABORERS.

This subject has engaged my personal attention extensively during the past year; for I feel that the laboring men of the country have a right to demand that the Department of Commerce and Labor shall exercise its utmost vigilance and care to detect violations and to enforce the laws regarding alien contract labor, which were passed especially for their protection. The act which became operative on the first of the year is a great improvement over previous legislation upon this subject. It has codified and made much more definite the provisions of prior laws and has removed all doubt as to the excludability of aliens who are induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, and also all doubt as to the penal culpability of individuals or corporations that encourage such migration. Moreover, it has established a new class of excludable persons, which class frequently includes aliens coming to this country contrary to the spirit of the law as it was previously enacted, by placing upon those whose passage is paid by others the burden of showing not only that they do not belong to one of the excluded classes, including contract laborers, but also that their "passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly."

Much greater success has attended the Department's efforts to enforce the alien contract labor law during the past year than in any preceding year. One reason is the increased scope of the law already mentioned; another, the fact that the last act authorized the appointment of special officers to conduct investigations for this purpose; and a third, the fact that industrial conditions have been such as to make it less difficult to obtain evidence of violations than it was during a period when not only all domestic labor but all labor that could be brought to this country was steadily employed.

The greatest violators of the contract labor laws are the American manufacturers, who, as a rule, do not act directly, but indirectly through agents and subagents. It is very difficult to secure evidence in such a form as will be sufficient in detail to enable suit to be brought under the penal provisions of the act, though from an administrative point of view the circumstances are often sufficiently convincing that the law has been surreptitiously evaded. In practice it is less difficult to secure the evidence upon which deportation proceedings can be instituted against the laborers who have been imported.

Labor unions themselves have at times been found among the violators of the law. Early in February last information reached the Department to the effect that, as a result of a disagreement between two rival organizations of glassworkers, an effort was being made by the president of one of the organizations to bring into the United States several hundred cutters and flatteners, to be furnished under an agreement between him and the president of the Belgium Glass Workers' Union.

Shortly thereafter there arrived at Ellis Island a party of fifteen, who, on being examined by a board of special inquiry, were rejected as contract laborers. Evidence adduced at these hearings, with that already before the Department, justified the institution of a further investigation, with the object of determining who was responsible for this attempted violation of the law.

The report of the officers detailed on such investigation shows that at least three glassworker organizations, including the two already mentioned, were connected to some extent with the matter. It was clearly shown that the aliens were being brought to the United States in pursuance of some distinct understanding for employment here, of which they had been made aware through the columns of a newspaper published in Charleroi, Belgium, by the president of the Belgium Glass Workers' Union, and their deportation was accordingly ordered.

During the year, 1,932 contract laborers were rejected at United States ports and returned to their countries of origin, an increase of 34 per cent over the rejections for the year 1907, notwithstanding a falling off of 39 per cent in immigration. In addition, there have been arrested within the United States and deported therefrom 240 aliens found here in violation of the alien contract labor laws. Thus it will be seen that a total of 2,172 contract laborers have been removed from the country.

The enforcement of the law has not been restricted, however, to dealing with the aliens themselves, but every effort has been made to mete out appropriate punishment to the individuals and corporations found violating the law. About 30 instances of this kind have arisen

during the year, and the matter is of such importance that I deem it appropriate to mention a few of the more prominent cases and the results attained with the assistance of the Department of Justice and the local United States attorneys.

The Allis-Chalmers Company, a large corporation of Chicago, having direct business connections with houses bearing similar names in England and Canada, brought to the United States four English iron molders. These skilled laborers were apprehended and were deported after being used as witnesses against the company. A conviction was obtained in the district court at Chicago and the maximum fine of \$4,000 imposed, which decision was sustained when the case was appealed by the company to the circuit court of appeals.

The Duquesne Mining and Reduction Company, a mining corporation of Tucson, Ariz., arranged for the importation from Mexico of a party of miners. The aliens were apprehended and deported, and every effort was made to obtain from them the evidence necessary to a conviction of the company. After carefully considering such evidence as was secured, the case was settled by compromise, the corporation pleading guilty to one of the counts of the complaint and paying a fine of \$1,000 and costs in the amount of \$1,500.

The Arizona Copper Company case also arose on the Mexican border. The corporation is a branch of an Edinburgh establishment, and it was shown that in at least several specific instances employees had been sent out from Edinburgh to attend to the company's business in Arizona. This case was also compromised, the company being required to pay \$2,000 on account of the two aliens against whom the limit of the law had not run, and who were actually deported.

The Tsokas Brothers case was that of two Bulgarians who were shown to have brought to this country a large number of Bulgarian and Macedonian laborers under a system violating the spirit of the contract labor laws and involving an outrageous exploitation of the aliens themselves. The prosecution was brought in New York City and one of the brothers, the one really responsible for the violation of law, was convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. As many as 87 aliens were apprehended and deported.

The Steelton case was another of similar character, in which a large number of aliens were apprehended and, after hearing, deported on the ground that their migration had been induced by offers and promises of employment. Unfortunately, however, in this case it was not possible to secure evidence sufficiently definite in a court of law to place the responsibility for the numerous violations of law, and therefore no prosecution was brought.

Other cases in which similar action has been taken might be described, but the foregoing are sufficient to illustrate the scope of the Department's endeavors and the general success which has attended them:

One respect in which even the amended law does not produce satisfactory results consists of the fact that the exception made in favor of States and Territories advertising the facilities and inducements they offer to immigration is neither broad nor specific enough to accomplish its apparent object. Taking the exception literally, it does not seem to contemplate more than that States should be allowed to place in foreign newspapers and magazines advertisements describ-

ing in general terms the opportunities for settlers and wage-earners within their limits; and the Attorney-General has held that an alien is inadmissible if the representative of a State induces his migration by holding out to him individually a promise of employment. As I said on this subject in my report for 1907, the law should state clearly, in terms incapable of misconception, and not leave to the uncertainties of deductive reasoning, the exact intent of the legislature, not only as to the exception in favor of States advertising their inducements, but also concerning the extent to which a State may proceed and the methods which it may adopt to make its advertisements productive of an increase in population by securing alien settlers. The law could be materially improved, also, by amending section 5, which attaches a penalty of \$1,000, to be recovered in an action of debt, for the importation of a contract laborer, so as to make it discretionary with the court whether the punishment shall be by fine or by imprisonment. In many instances aliens are imported under promise of employment by parties who are not so situated financially as to make it possible to recover a penalty of \$1,000; this is particularly true in the cases of padrones, who bring in boys for employment in bootblacking establishments, restaurants, etc.

MORALLY UNFIT ALIENS.

Under the law aliens who have been guilty of crimes or misdemeanors, who are believers in anarchy, or who are prostitutes, procurers of prostitutes, or persons otherwise similarly immoral, are inadmissible to this country. This subject is one of great importance and has received special attention during the past year. The duty of detecting and excluding all such aliens has been constantly impressed upon the immigration officials stationed at the seaports and along the land boundaries, and special efforts have been directed toward the cooperation of immigration officers with municipal officials in apprehending and deporting aliens of this class who have entered the country contrary to law. A large measure of success has attended these efforts. Numerous prosecutions have been brought against procurers and keepers of houses of ill-fame, and convictions have been had in 14 cases, 4 of which resulted in imprisonment for one year, four years, four and one-half years, and five years, respectively, and 10 in imprisonment ranging in duration from six months to eighteen months, and fines ranging from \$50 to \$1,000.

The law regarding these moral defects needs to be amended and strengthened in several important respects. In the first place, there is no occasion with regard to this class, as there is regarding the classes merely physically unsound, to fix a definite limit within which the Government can proceed for their deportation. It is obvious that such persons can not, merely by living here for a period of time, in any way correct their moral status at the time of entry, and the Government ought not to be restrained from removing from this country an anarchist, a criminal, or a moral degenerate merely because such person has been able to avoid detection for three years. As a further means of insuring the country against the introduction and residence here of members of the lawless or criminal class, section 20 of the immigration act should be so amended as to add to the

deportable class of aliens therein described as persons who become "public charges from causes existing prior to landing," within three years after entry, aliens who, within such period, are convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, deportation to be effected at the expiration of such term of imprisonment as may be imposed. Section 3 of the new immigration act, penalizing the importation of immoral women, has been limited (probably by an unfortunate inadvertance) to the cases of alien women. From prior legislation the word "alien" had always been omitted, and to import immoral women generally penalized. The former wording is preferable and should be readopted.

THE WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC.

An international project of arrangement for the suppression of the white-slave traffic was, on July 25, 1902, adopted for submission to their respective governments by the delegates of the various powers represented at the Paris conference, which arrangement was confirmed by formal agreement signed at Paris on May 18, 1904, by the Governments of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and the Swiss Federal Council. This arrangement, after having been duly submitted to the Senate, was proclaimed by the President June 15, 1908, and is printed in full in the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. The purpose of the arrangement is set forth in the preamble, which states that the several governments, "being desirous to assure to women who have attained their majority and are subjected to deception or constraint, as well as minor women and girls, an efficacious protection against the criminal traffic known under the name of trade in white women (*Traite des Blanches*'), have resolved to conclude an arrangement with a view to concert proper measures to attain this purpose."

In addition to the amendment above suggested, to penalize the importation of women and girls for immoral purposes irrespective of whether they are aliens or citizens, it would be highly advantageous in the endeavor to break up the white-slave traffic to make it a felony or misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for an alien once deported from the United States as a procurer of prostitutes or as a prostitute to again return to the United States, and the alien to be deported at the expiration of the term of imprisonment.

It is highly necessary that this diabolical traffic, which has attained international proportions, should be dealt with in a manner adequate to compass its suppression. No punishment is too severe to inflict upon the procurers in this vile traffic. Under the terms of the arrangement, I have designated, as the authority which will be directed to centralize all information provided for therein, the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with a right to correspond directly with similar services established in each of the other contracting states.

In administering the law the Department is frequently embarrassed by the fact that an alien woman of the immoral class refused admission at a port or arrested within the country for deportation may, by marrying an American citizen, invest herself with his status and defeat the purpose of the law. To overcome this difficulty it will be

necessary to add to the naturalization act a provision that the marriage of an alien woman to an American citizen shall not be regarded as conferring upon such woman the rights and privileges of citizenship in this country unless she is a person of good moral character.

INSULAR IMMIGRATION.

I am still of the opinion, expressed in my report for 1907, that it is both practical and desirable to make exceptions to our general immigration laws in favor of the insular possessions. Such legislation should be based upon a careful consideration of the special conditions peculiar to the several insular possessions. To build up these islands and establish therein a thoroughly reliable laboring element, it is perhaps necessary that special measures or special exceptions should be made to encourage the immigration of foreigners. The present law contains an exception of this kind, in that it does not require the payment of head tax on account of aliens entering Hawaii and Porto Rico, and there would seem to be no valid reason for a failure to make further exceptions favoring immigration to those islands.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

As stated in my last report, my views on this subject are conceived in the light of the principle that whatever measure a nation may find it necessary or expedient to adopt, on grounds of public policy and in view of the well-being of its people, the manner of its enforcement should be such, where the rights of other nations and other peoples are concerned, as to cause the least offense, while securing in the fullest degree the result desired. A year ago it was pointed out that both the Chinese Government and the Chinese people regarded the matter in the light of a grievance, and in various ways had manifested their displeasure; that for reasons of commercial self-interest, as well as on the higher ground of international friendship and good will, the frame of the laws should be changed, so that the policy of excluding certain foreigners from American territory might be enforced without needlessly offending the *amour propre* of a friendly nation or unnecessarily humiliating a whole people when only a particular class was to be reached; and that this could be done not by making it any easier for Chinese laborers to enter, but by so framing our laws and treaties as to make admission the rule and exclusion the exception, while preserving at the same time in all its integrity the present policy of the laws, and even strengthening where necessary the prohibitory features thereof through a full and explicit definition of the excluded classes, thus complying with the well-considered and far-seeing recommendations of the President in his annual message of December 5, 1905:

There is no serious proposal to alter the immigration law as regards the Chinese laborer, skilled or unskilled, and there is no excuse for any man feeling or affecting to feel the slightest alarm on the subject. But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China, and therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds—not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers, and the like—should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footing that we treat students, business men,

travelers, and the like of other nations. Our laws and treaties should be framed not so as to put these people in the excepted classes, but to state that we will admit all Chinese, except Chinese of the coolie class, Chinese skilled or unskilled laborers. There would not be the least danger that any such provision would result in any relaxation of the law about laborers. These will, under all conditions, be kept out absolutely. But it will be more easy to see that both justice and courtesy are shown, as they ought to be shown, to other Chinese, if the law or treaty is framed as above suggested.

Further reflection, following added experience in the execution of existing laws, not only serves to emphasize the justness of the foregoing views, but leads me to extend their application in an important particular. Essentially, the entire question involved in the admission or exclusion of Chinese is not a distinct and independent subject-matter of legislative regulation, but in reality is merely a part of the larger problem of immigration. Other aliens, as well as Chinese of the coolie class, are denied admission to the United States—e. g., criminals, paupers, idiots, diseased persons, contract laborers. The presence of such aliens in the country is as undesirable, economically and socially, as that of prohibited Chinese; but the exclusion of the former is accomplished under the general immigration laws very effectively without causing either offense or embarrassment, whereas the exclusion of the latter is a result achieved only imperfectly at best, and is attended by no little unpleasantness. The invidious distinctions, to use an apt phrase, now so apparent on comparing the treatment of necessity meted out to Chinese with the treatment accorded to aliens of other nationalities, in my judgment would not exist but for the fact that the subject of Chinese immigration is distinguished from all other immigration by being dealt with in a separate code of laws, involving a wholly distinct mode of procedure—a mode, moreover, which is at once cumbersome, exasperating, expensive, and relatively inefficient.

The obvious course to pursue, therefore, dictated alike by the demands of justice and equality on the one hand and by considerations of good administration on the other, is to place the matter of Chinese immigration where it essentially belongs, namely, within the operation of the system of regulation applicable to immigration generally; in other words, to let the methods and the machinery provided with respect to the admission and exclusion of aliens generally be applied in the case of aliens from China as well. Should this be done, among other results which may confidently be expected are, in the first place, an enormous gain in effectiveness of enforcement, particularly with reference to the deportation of those who have secured unlawful access to the country; second, a most decided gain in economy of administration, and, third, a marked improvement in the relations between two friendly peoples as well as a notable increase in commercial prestige.

The great gain in efficiency of execution which would follow the adoption of the plan proposed will appear from a brief comparison of the methods employed, respectively, in the deportation of alien Chinese found unlawfully in the United States and in the deportation of other aliens so found. Under section 21 of the immigration act, when it appears that an alien is in the United States in violation of law, an application is made by a local officer of the immigration service to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for a warrant of arrest, accompanied by the evidence on which the application is based.

If, on careful consideration, the Secretary believes that probable cause has been shown and that a prima facie case has been made out, a warrant of arrest is issued and the alien is taken into custody. The alien is then given a hearing and a full opportunity to submit evidence in his own behalf, to employ counsel, or to set up any claim he chooses. In proper cases, pending a final decision of the case, the alien is released under bond, or if this is impracticable, in order to prevent undue hardship, he is paroled into the custody of responsible persons. If, after a hearing, on consideration of all the facts and circumstances adduced, the Secretary is satisfied that the alien is in the United States in violation of law, a warrant for his deportation is issued and he is returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the transportation company responsible for his presence or at the expense of the "immigrant fund," as the case may be.

Under the Chinese-exclusion laws, when it appears that a Chinese person is in the United States in violation of law, a sworn complaint must first be made out and submitted to a United States district attorney, and upon his approval in writing a warrant of arrest is issued by a United States commissioner, whom the district attorney has the authority to designate. A warrant of arrest may also be issued by a United States judge, but in practice a judge is rarely resorted to. Before the decision of the commissioner the prisoner may be admitted to bail, but if an adverse decision is rendered, and pending an appeal, no bail is permitted. At the hearing, for reasons which will be noted presently, the Government is at a decided disadvantage, and while the prisoner is allowed the right of appeal no such right is accorded to the Government. If an order of deportation is made, it is carried into effect by a United States marshal, while the expenses incident thereto are paid by this Department. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 1,955 aliens were arrested and deported. During the same year, 912 Chinese were arrested on judicial warrants, who, with 217 others arrested during the previous year, but whose cases were carried over, made a total of 1,129 cases to be heard in the commissioners' or the district courts. Of this number, 477 were deported, 154 were discharged, 53 either escaped or died, and no less than 445 cases were still pending (undetermined) at the close of the year.

Plainly, therefore, the process of arrest under the immigration act, whether followed by deportation or discharge, is preferable to the process used under the Chinese-exclusion laws, from the point of view both of the Government and of the alien, by reason of the expedition and the economy with which it is accomplished, as well as of the certainty of its results. The period from the date of arrest until the case is finally disposed of is ordinarily only a matter of days, unless sickness or some other special feature supervenes. The Department is not aware of a single instance in which the process has been abused or in which injustice can fairly be charged. On the other hand, delays almost innumerable mark the progress of the cases before the courts. Continuations are the rule. Where the decision is adverse, appeal after appeal is taken, pending the determination of which the appellant is confined in jail at the expense of the United States.

The cause of this disparity is believed to lie in the fact that the deportation of aliens forbidden by law to remain in the United States is more properly an executive function than a function of the judiciary, since judicial procedure is ill adapted to adequately deal with

cases of this character. As pointed out by the United States Supreme Court, while Congress may, if it sees fit, authorize the courts to determine the facts on which depends the right of an alien to remain in the United States, it may, on the other hand, intrust the determination of those facts to executive officers (189 U. S., 98), and as the Supreme Court has further held that a proceeding looking to the deportation of an alien "is in no proper sense a trial and sentence for a crime or offense" (149 U. S., 698) the necessity of burdening the courts with this function is not apparent.

The machinery of the courts is admirably fitted for the determination of issues of fact upon the evidence adduced before them and for the decision of questions of law arising therefrom, but where the correct determination of facts depends less upon direct testimony, presented in accordance with the rules of evidence, than upon the results of investigations carried on out of court and in various parts of the country, the labor and the expense involved in putting such results in the shape of admissible evidence practically precludes the use of such material. Nor can the representative of the Government, except in rare instances, inform himself sufficiently to expose by an adequate cross-examination any falsity in the case set up by the alien or his witnesses. The result is that many cases believed by this Department to be fraudulent pass on to adjudication, with only the story of the alien and that of his witnesses, procured for the occasion, before the court, and with no redress on the part of the Government, by appeal or otherwise. When it is noted that the favorite claim set up by Chinese in such cases is that of citizenship by birth within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and when it is further recalled that the facts involved in such decisions of the courts are res adjudicata, and can not subsequently be controverted, the serious aspect of the situation may be better appreciated. In northern New England a former United States commissioner, during a brief term of less than three years, discharged about 1,100 Chinese persons alleged to be unlawfully in the United States and furnished each with a certificate of discharge. There is reason to believe that fully 90 per cent of these persons had been smuggled into the United States. Practically all of them were discharged on the theory that they were Americans by birth.

In regard to the Chinese aliens themselves, besides having to endure indefinite delays, running into months and sometimes into years, coupled as often as not with confinement, before a final decision is reached, under the present method, they and their friends at times become the victims of extortion, practiced by attorneys and others, who, by reason of the delays they are able to interpose, to say nothing of more questionable devices, are in a position to win their confidence.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

Section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, provided for the establishment of a Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Its duties were defined as follows:

It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available

sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same.

The purpose of this law, as interpreted by me, is twofold—first, to bring about a distribution of immigrants arriving in this country, thus preventing, as far as possible, the congestion in our larger Atlantic seaport cities that has attended the immigration of recent years; and second, to supply information to all of our workers, whether native, foreign born, or alien, so that they may be constantly advised in respect to every part of the country as to what kind of labor may be in demand, the conditions surrounding it, the rate of wages, and the cost of living in the respective localities.

PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

It is a subject of great interest in all commercial countries how to provide work, especially in periods of industrial depression, for the unemployed. There are always two kinds of unemployed—those who are too lazy and shiftless to work, which we need not take under consideration, and those who, without fault of their own, are unable to find work because of the depression or because the labor market is oversupplied.

In a country so great as ours, with its multiplicity of industries, it is not an unusual condition that when the demand for labor is slack in one part of the country there is a demand for additional labor in other parts of the country, and when some industries slow down there is a demand for additional workers in others. This condition frequently obtains in the demand for farm laborers, and often at seasons of the year when manufacturing industries are slack. While these conditions apply less to skilled than to unskilled labor, it is also true that the problem of the unemployed affects chiefly this latter class. I regard the extension and development of the work of this division as of the very highest importance in meeting this problem, and the first requisite is to make accessible the information above referred to, and the second is to facilitate and cheapen transportation. This may be done, perhaps without legislation, by an arrangement with the various railroad and transportation companies of the country for a labor-exchange rate. I present the subject in the hope that it will receive the consideration that so important a subject demands, and as supplying a remedy, if not a complete solution, in this country of the problem of the unemployed.

The work of the division since its organization is described in detail in the report of its chief, to which reference is made. I desire to express thanks for the hearty cooperation that the Department has received from the Postmaster-General and from the Secretary of Agriculture.

The scope of this division could be usefully extended in another direction, which I have embodied in the recommendation for the amendment of the law, proposed by the division. The emigration figures to which I have referred afford evidence that much of the immigration to this country is stimulated by false, glowing, and misleading information in regard to the opportunities here, as if the

country were an Eldorado where laziness is rewarded and large returns await even the slothful. When such immigrants come they find that while the rewards of labor are much greater in this country than in their own the American laborer is more industrious, energetic, and self-reliant than elsewhere, and that while the opportunities in this country are greater the qualities necessary to benefit thereby also require an increase of effective energy, and that the same lack of qualifications which spelled failure at home are writ even larger in this country. With their delusions dispelled, they return to their countries sadder but wiser men.

Much of this kind of immigration could be stopped at its source by the dissemination of correct information throughout foreign countries from which our immigration chiefly comes. Perhaps the best medium through which this information could be disseminated from time to time is through our consuls; also the various labor organizations of the country could be of aid to the division, both in the collection and presentation of the various kinds of information referred to. I foresee great and substantial extension that can be given to the scope and work of this important division, and trust that Congress will enable the Department to carry forward this work in the various directions I have outlined.

DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION.

It is shown by the report of the Division of Naturalization that during the past year 2,244 courts have been engaged in conferring naturalization upon aliens. This represents an increase of 365 over the number reported a year ago, and still leaves between 500 and 1,000 courts which, although clothed with authority by the law, have not yet assumed jurisdiction thereunder.

There were filed during the year 136,725 declarations of intention and 43,878 petitions for naturalization, as compared with 72,684 declarations and 20,802 petitions filed during the preceding year. The number of certificates of naturalization issued was 25,517, representing an increase over the number of certificates issued during the preceding year of 17,782.

These figures bear out the statement made a year ago that the figures then given were not to be taken as in any sense indicative of the amount of such business that would be annually transacted by the courts, nor is it believed that even the figures now presented fairly represent the average number of aliens who will seek naturalization each year after the more complete organization of the administrative force and the better acquaintance of the public with the provisions of the new law.

Moreover, as stated last year, some of the courts to which petitioners principally resort are unable to discharge the clerical duties imposed by the act because of the insufficiency of the fees allowed for such work, and by reason of the absence of any adequate provision in the law permitting the employment by the clerks of courts of a sufficient number of deputies to prepare the declarations and petitions of aliens applying to them. The remedy for this situation, as heretofore pointed out, lies in amendatory legislation. Such legislation is also necessary for a reason other than that of removing obstacles from the pathway of those who desire to become citizens of the United States.

It is important as well to relieve the Federal courts of the excess of such business which is imposed upon them, because, since the assumption of naturalization jurisdiction by state courts is optional with them, such courts are reluctant to undertake the jurisdiction conferred by the law on account of the insufficiency of the fees, thus resulting in a congestion of the business in some of the Federal courts and the consequent obstruction of other litigation, and occasioning errors which are unavoidable in view of the haste with which such business is necessarily discharged in order to accommodate the largest possible number of applicants. Notwithstanding such haste, the petitioners in certain of the Federal courts sitting in the larger cities frequently have to return many times in order to be accommodated.

This condition has given rise to much just criticism, and has tended to incur popular disapproval of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906. It is therefore urged that the legislation which was presented at the last session of Congress to obviate the embarrassment arising from the insufficiency of fees, and the lack of authority to allow clerks of courts to employ such deputies as may actually be necessary to transact the naturalization business of the courts, be enacted during the coming session of Congress.

It is also shown by the report of the Division of Naturalization that about one-third of the entire naturalization business transacted in the United States during the past year has been in the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, a result to be anticipated from the fact that these States receive the largest number of alien arrivals.

During the year under consideration 3,330 petitions were denied for various reasons—some formal, some substantial—as compared with 250 during the preceding year. This increase represents the result, first, of increasing familiarity with the provisions of the law by the courts, and, second, of investigations made by officers in the field by which evidence was secured showing that the petitioners were not entitled to be naturalized.

Under section 15 of the act, largely as the result of investigations made by examiners of the Department of Justice, there were instituted during the year, in 1,303 cases, proceedings for the cancellation of illegally and improperly granted certificates, and in 457 of such cases the orders of the court originally admitting the aliens to citizenship were reversed and their certificates canceled. The remaining 846 cases were pending at the close of the fiscal year. It may be observed that these cases were discovered, not as the result of investigations for the direct purpose of detecting violations of the law, but merely as incidental to the work of ascertaining the qualifications of petitioners, in many instances the witnesses offered by the petitioners proving to have been granted citizenship in violation of the law. This is a most important feature of the new law, and, to make it effective, it is necessary that the Department be authorized to employ examiners to investigate instances of reported violations of the law, and inquiries made of the Department by other executive branches of the Government as to the validity of certificates of naturalization which are presented as evidence of the right of the holders thereof to certain privileges conferred upon naturalized citizens by the laws of this country.

Under the penal section of the act 39 cases have been instituted during the year, 28 of which have been determined, leaving 11 still pending. In 12 of the cases fines were imposed varying in amount from \$25 to \$1,000, the total fines aggregating \$2,975, while in 12 cases terms of imprisonment were inflicted ranging from 15 days to one year, and in 4 cases sentence was suspended. In cases of this nature, too, the services of examiners to collect evidence are indispensable.

During the year the amount collected from fees and transmitted through the Department for deposit to the credit of the "Miscellaneous fund" of the Treasury Department was \$166,635, while the appropriation for the use of the Division of Naturalization, and other expenses connected with the administration of the law by the Department, aggregated \$39,728.05. These figures indicate that, with the increase in fees provided for by the legislation introduced at the last session of Congress, the receipts by the Government from this source should be sufficient to pay the entire cost of the administration of the law, including the employment of examiners by the Department for the purpose of collecting evidence for the use of the United States attorneys in opposing petitions and in instituting proceedings, under the provisions of section 15 of the act, for the cancellation of naturalization certificates illegally and improperly granted, as well as for other necessary uses incident to an effective enforcement of all the provisions of the law.

Upon this last-mentioned subject it does not seem necessary to reiterate what was said a year ago as to the necessity for the appointment and use of examiners. This was admitted at a meeting of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, but the recommendation of the Department that a specific appropriation for the purpose indicated should be made was refused, apparently upon the ground that such officers should be under the Department of Justice, since, it was contended, they were concerned with the work of the courts. Upon a reconsideration it is believed the error of this view will be acknowledged, since the collection of evidence, to be used in proceedings before the courts or not as the nature of such evidence may warrant, is of a preliminary character and constitutes no part of the functions of the courts or of their officers. If there were any doubt as to the soundness of this view of a question which is merely one of efficiency and propriety in the distribution of administrative work, it would be set at rest by the express provision contained in section 1 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, which declares that "all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens" shall be "under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor."

The distinctive feature of the new law which broadly marks it from all legislation upon the subject of naturalization theretofore passed is the provision authorizing, and requiring so far as may be necessary to prevent violations of the law, the appearance of the Government by counsel in court to oppose the granting of naturalization in any case where the Government is of the opinion that the petitioner has not complied with the law, or is disqualified in any way to become a citizen of the United States. In other respects the law is substantially as it has been for a hundred years, so far as it prescribes the

qualifications necessary to become naturalized. The success of the new law therefore depends upon the extent to which the Government can avail itself of this right to appear, and to object if necessary. But it is useless for the Government to enter an appearance unless, before the petition is called for hearing, it has made an investigation and ascertained whether there is any reason for its appearance and objection. Otherwise, such appearance, despite the right conferred by the act to cross-examine a petitioner and his witnesses, and to introduce evidence, is merely a device which will operate to delay the business of the courts, and in only a few cases and by mere accident would counsel for the Government succeed in disclosing any objection that would satisfy the court that a petitioner should be denied naturalization. It is therefore indispensable to an effective enforcement of the naturalization law that authority be granted the Department to employ the services of examiners.

The report of the Chief of the Division of Naturalization points out the need of other amendatory legislation, such as the right of appeal from the decisions of courts of original jurisdiction in naturalization cases to the United States circuit courts of appeals, the revision of sections 2166 and 2174 of the Revised Statutes, and of legislation in regard to seamen in the Navy and the United States merchant marine, so as to reconcile certain apparent contradictions in that legislation to the provisions of the act of June 29, 1906.

By section 1 of the naturalization act commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge at ports of entry are required to keep a record of the name, age, occupation, personal description, and various other items, with respect to each alien admitted to the country, so that such data may be available when required by the courts to which application may in future be made by the aliens for naturalization. Unfortunately a number of these items are not included in section 12 of the immigration act requiring steamship companies to furnish detailed manifests regarding aliens brought to United States ports, and therefore a failure to furnish such items is not penalized by section 15 of said act. It is highly important, both to the Government and to aliens who may desire to be naturalized, that the data shall be recorded, and it is recommended that section 12 of the immigration act be so amended as to include each item mentioned in section 1 of the naturalization act.

The official force of the division, as a result of the additional amount of work indicated by the naturalization papers filed during the year in the various courts, has been increased by four clerks, and will require a still further increase during the coming year.

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATE OF NET IMMIGRATION DURING TEN-YEAR PERIOD, 1899 TO 1908.

Since July 1, 1907, a record of alien departures has been made by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Based upon this record the following estimate of the net immigration during the past ten years has been made. Unusual conditions have existed since the recent financial depression. Conditions were normal, however, during July, August, September, and October, 1907. For this reason the ratio of alien departures during those four months has been used upon which to base estimates of such departures during the previous nine years.

Year.	Alien arrivals.			Total alien departures (estimated).	Net immigration (estimated).	Ratio estimated net immigration bears to accepted immigration figure.
	Accepted immigration figures.	Other alien arrivals.	Total alien arrivals.			
1899.....	311,715	^a 45,000	356,715	172,837	183,878	59
1900.....	448,572	65,635	514,207	206,351	307,856	69
1901.....	487,918	74,950	562,868	209,318	353,550	72
1902.....	648,743	82,055	730,798	220,103	510,695	79
1903.....	857,046	64,269	921,315	247,559	673,756	79
1904.....	812,870	27,844	840,714	332,019	508,695	63
1905.....	1,026,499	33,256	1,059,755	385,111	674,644	66
1906.....	1,100,735	65,618	1,166,353	356,257	810,096	74
1907.....	1,285,349	153,120	1,438,469	431,306	1,007,163	78
1908.....	782,870	141,825	924,695	^b 714,828	^b 209,867	27
Total.....	7,762,317	753,572	8,515,889	3,275,589	5,240,300	68

^a Estimated.^b Actual figures.

The calculations in the above table are arrived at in the following manner:

Alien arrivals.—The total number of alien arrivals of all classes is known except in 1899. The numbers shown under the head of "Accepted immigration" are the regular immigration figures and do not represent the entire alien arrivals; the number of other alien arrivals, except during 1899, are known, however, and are shown under the head of "Other alien arrivals." The sum of the two make the total alien arrivals. For the year 1899 "Other alien arrivals" have been estimated at 45,000.

Alien departures.—From the record of alien departures made from the outward manifests for July, August, September, and October, 1907, it is ascertained that 72.9 per cent of all departures during those months were aliens. By applying this ratio to the departures of all trans-Atlantic passengers, 1899 to 1907 (data regarding which have been taken from the records of the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Conference), the estimated number of aliens departing for Europe during those years has been ascertained. As 95 per cent of all alien arrivals come from Europe, it is fair to assume that the European departures represent 95 per cent of the total departures. Five per cent has, therefore, been added to the estimated trans-Atlantic alien departures to make the "Total alien departures" as shown. The figures given for 1908 are the actual alien departures shown by outward manifests.

Net immigration.—The difference between the total alien arrivals and the total alien departures represents the estimated net immigration as appears under that heading in the table. The estimated net immigration during the past ten years is shown to be 5,240,300, which is 68 per cent of the accepted immigration for the period.

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